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BROWN'S
BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE
AND
MANUAL OF DICTATION.

*ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS AND
STUDENTS OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.*

CONTAINING

A COLLECTION OF SELECTED BUSINESS LETTERS; ADVICE TO STUDENTS
OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING; CHAPTERS ON PUNCTUATION,
SPELLING, AND USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS; TOGETHER
WITH A FULL AND COMPLETE SPELLING LIST OF
25,000 WORDS.

ALSO

TRANSCRIPTS OF COURT TESTIMONY, ADDRESS TO JURY, JUDGE'S CHARGE,
AND SENTENCE; ARCHITECT'S SPECIFICATIONS; COPIES OF LEGAL
PAPERS; RAILROAD LEASE, FIRST MORTGAGE, CONTRACTS,
PROSPECTUS; SPECIAL EXERCISES FOR DICTATION,
CAREFULLY GRADED—COMPRISING SELEC-
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ETC., ETC.

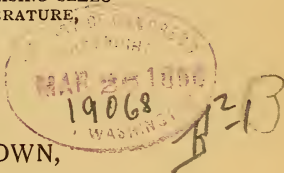
BY

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PREFACE.

THE demand for a manual of dictation—a book containing within itself a variety of selected material for the use of teachers and students of stenography and typewriting; a book more comprehensive, more broad in its scope, than anything heretofore published; including not only business letters and legal forms (though these are excellent as far as they go), but also specimens of actual law reporting and court work, and an assortment of choice literary selections—has led to the preparation of this volume. The conscientious teacher has hitherto been restricted, in his search for suitable material for dictation, to the collection of a mass of material from newspapers or books, which, made up in the form of loose typewritten sheets, perhaps, has been more or less bulky and cumbersome, and easily lost or torn, while its accumulation has involved much trouble and expense, and taken up time that might have been employed to better advantage. True, there have been several books of business letters published, all more or less excellent; one of them, “Payne’s Business Letter Writer,” has had a large sale for several years past among teachers and students as a book of dictation, and right well has it served this purpose. It has been felt, however, that something more is needed—that the exercises should not be confined to business correspondence, with its more or less limited vocabulary, but that other departments of shorthand work should be represented as well, particularly the legal and literary fields; that the exercises should be not only more varied, but somewhat longer, and to a greater or less extent progressive in their character, so as to furnish proper material for all grades of proficiency.

It was with this idea in mind that the author entered upon the preparation of this volume, realizing from his own experience as a teacher the need of such a book, and hoping thereby

to provide for those engaged in the teaching of shorthand a hand-book of graded exercises such as are likely to be of the greatest benefit to the student in his preparation for active business.

No attempt whatever has been made to revise the letters contained in this book. They are *verbatim* copies of actual business correspondence, collected from the letter-press copy-books of representative houses in New York City and elsewhere. It is needless to say, however, that the names, addresses, etc., have purposely been altered in order to disguise and conceal the source from whence they came, so that any apparent absurdities arising from such alterations will be understood and pardoned.

While it is not presumed that these letters are perfectly correct or precise examples of good English, they may be taken as excellent specimens of actual correspondence in their respective branches of business, and for purposes of dictation will be found acceptable and valuable.

I am greatly indebted to the many friends who have assisted me in various ways in the preparation of this book. My thanks are especially due to Mr. James N. Kimball, whose timely suggestions and excellent contributions have been highly appreciated. I also wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Miss E. L. Williams, of Janesville, Wis., Mr. John O'Connell, and Mr. William H. Atkinson for contributions. Several of my advanced pupils in the Young Men's Christian Association, particularly Messrs. John Checkley, A. H. Brodhead, and H. M. Teets, have rendered valuable service as amanuenses, and to them also I desire to return my thanks, as well as to Mr. F. S. Blakeslee for similar assistance.

I sincerely trust that the Manual will prove useful. If it but smoothes the pathway of the teacher and student a trifle, the time and trouble I have taken in its preparation will not have been wasted.

WILLIAM H. BROWN.

PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION.

THE very remarkable success of this book, running, as it has, through two large editions and now necessitating the publication of a third, has shown conclusively that there is a growing demand for such a work, and seems to indicate that the book is looked upon with favor by those for whose use and benefit it was especially intended. The commendations it has received from experienced teachers, whose opinions I value very highly, would seem to justify this conclusion.

It was only to be expected that a work which marked an entirely new departure in the field which this occupies, and the preparation of which was undertaken somewhat hastily, and frequently interrupted by press of other duties, should be found, upon use, susceptible of improvement. Realizing this very fully in the present instance, I am the more ready to take advantage of the opportunity to make such alterations and additions as shall, it seems to me, render the book still more suitable for its purpose,—more helpful to the teacher, and more useful to the student.

The revision has been confined mainly, though not wholly, to the Literary Selections, Part IV. Very soon after the publication of the book, in 1892, it became plainly apparent to me that selections of a humorous nature, however excellent, should have no place in a work intended for use in the school-room, and that it would have been better had they not been used. These selections have therefore been eliminated in the present volume, and others substituted for them which it is believed will be more acceptable from a literary standpoint as well as more suitable for dictation purposes.

The idea of counting the number of words in each exercise was unique, and has proven a very popular feature. Some of

the selections, however, were rather long, and as it is often found desirable, in the teaching of shorthand, to make up reading exercises of moderate length, the longer selections have been subdivided into sections, brief enough, in most cases, to be written in shorthand characters on one side of an ordinary letter or legal size sheet of paper. This subdivision also facilitates the method of practice suggested in Chapter II.

I thank my friends for the kind words they have said about the book. Although fully aware that absolute perfection is unattainable, and that opinions differ as to methods, nevertheless I venture to hope that the present volume will be found at least an improvement, and that it will serve its purpose as well, and meet with the same success and the same degree of favor, as has the old one heretofore.

WILLIAM H. BROWN.

No. 177 West 95th Street,
NEW YORK, February 26, 1896.

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PART I.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

THE PURPOSE AND USE OF THIS BOOK.—The title of this work indicates to a great extent its scope and purpose. It is intended, (1) as a book of business correspondence, in which will be found specimen letters taken from the actual correspondence of representative business houses, and also a variety of legal forms which have never before been published in a book of this kind; and (2) as a book of dictation for shorthand practice, affording in this connection exercises comprising not only the business letters and legal forms already mentioned, but a variety of choice literary selections which have been carefully graded for this especial purpose. A few remarks as to its contents in detail may not be amiss, while the suggestions as to the best way of using them will be found under the chapters addressed to students of shorthand and typewriting.

In the first place, there is more and a greater variety of available and valuable material in the book for the teacher and student than is apparent upon a cursory examination. Not only can the exercises be used for dictation, but in the Preface, Introduction, and the Chapters addressed to Students, may be found excellent material for practice; while the lists of the States and their Capitals, and the Principal Cities, have been added with the especial object in view of having them utilized for practice also. Perfect familiarity with all these names cannot but be of service to the intending stenographer

and typewriter. I therefore recommend their practice until the student can write them without the slightest hesitation.

The words contained in the exercises have been counted. This is for convenience in timing, if desired, in speed practice. The author, however, must confess that he does not approve of timing for speed—at least, until pupils are well advanced and can write symmetrical and thoroughly legible forms without effort. This custom of timing is to be discouraged, for the reason that it is apt to result in the sacrifice of accuracy in order to acquire speed, and hence result in the far too common and entirely unnecessary trouble with young stenographers—illegible writing. More on this subject will be found in the succeeding chapter, to which attention is called.

The titles of the remaining chapters in Part I. are self-explanatory. The Rules for Punctuation, for the use of Capital Letters, and for Spelling will be found useful, as well as the proper forms of address for Public Officials and others, and the Abbreviations of States and Territories, while the lists of States and Cities are not only valuable for reference, but, as mentioned before, may be used in shorthand practice. The Familiar Quotations from Ancient and Modern Languages include many which are used in legal documents, and are therefore valuable for reference in that connection.

At the end of Part IV. are three letters written by George Washington in 1776, while in command of the American Army in the vicinity of New York—at that time occupied by the British under General Howe. These letters are interesting not only from an historical point of view, but also as excellent types of simple, direct, well-written English. One of them is addressed to his adversary, General Howe, expressing in courteous terms his dissatisfaction with the exchanged prisoners sent him by the British officer. Another gives *his own account* of the famous Crossing of the Delaware and the Capture of Trenton,—a most bold and masterly military maneuver.

There are also two papers in the law department of the book which have an historical value. These are the extract from the argument of Mr. Porter, of counsel for the Government in the Guiteau trial, and the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in

the case of Mrs. Surratt, one of the conspirators condemned to death for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

The letter of Mr. Gladstone on the silver question, in Part IV., is probably the most difficult exercise in the book for young stenographers, and will (after due practice of all the rest, as suggested in the next chapter) bear writing and re-writing a great many times.

For a number of tables which are valuable in business, a variety of legal forms, a list of abbreviations, and an exceedingly valuable dictionary of synonyms, the reader is referred to the author's revision of "Payne's Business Letter Writer," which also contains a great variety of short letters very suitable for dictation. The phenomenal sale of the book for several years past is sufficient proof of its excellence.

CHAPTER II.

TO STUDENTS OF SHORTHAND.

THE object of shorthand is to write rapidly, and the aim of the student is to become *able* to write rapidly as soon as possible. There is no royal road to shorthand, but, as I have so often said to my classes, it is more a question of patience and perseverance than of difficulty—although I have no desire to encourage the idea that as a study it is *easy*. Nothing is easy that is worth knowing at all. The principal requirement in the study of shorthand is regular, systematic and faithful practice. As has been said by a well-known author: “In order to write shorthand expertly, one must possess a thorough and familiar knowledge of the principles and rules of the art, which is to be attained by study, and a hand trained to accuracy and brought to a high state of discipline by a long and thorough course of practice in writing. Each of these requirements is of the highest importance, as no amount of excellence in one will make up for defects in the other.” From an experience of many years in teaching, I may be able to give a few suggestions which will prove useful.

In the first place, it is assumed that the student has mastered the principles of the system he is studying. The “word-signs” have been memorized, and the rules for phrasing more or less firmly fixed in the mind. By this is meant simple phrasing, for, by way of parenthesis, it may be said that too much phrasing is, like many other things, worse than too little. It is a well-recognized fact that speed is not augmented to any great extent by indiscriminate phrasing, and I do not advocate anything but the simple outlines, of which the better examples are usually given in the text-books. This simple phrasing is undoubtedly promotive of speed, but the tendency to use long and complex

phrases should be discouraged; more time is lost through hesitation in trying to remember them than it would take to write the longer forms.

It is by far the best to study shorthand with a good teacher. Although self-instruction is by no means impossible, it is more difficult alone, takes more time, and the knowledge acquired is not as thorough as it naturally would be with a teacher. If, however, you are unable to secure instruction in your vicinity, you can easily make arrangements with some teacher of the same system to correct your exercises by mail for a small fee.

There are in this book business letters, law forms and court testimony, and literary selections. These, particularly the last two, have been carefully graded—the easiest first, and the more difficult afterwards. I suggest the following method of practice :

(1). Beginning with the first exercise of either class, write it slowly and carefully in shorthand and have it corrected by your teacher.

(2). Write it correctly half a dozen or more times, making your forms very carefully and accurately.

(3). Lay the shorthand aside, and copy the exercise from the book into shorthand again.

(4). Compare this last writing with the correct copy, and write all words that are wrong at least 50 times each.

(5). Copy the exercise into shorthand *again*, and compare with correct copy, writing each error 50 times, as before.

(6). Repeat this until there are no errors.

(7). Now have the exercise dictated to you ; slowly the first time, and then gradually—very gradually—increasing the speed. Never allow the reader to hurry you. You must have time to think, for speed is more a question of *thinking quickly* than of mechanical ability—which, indeed, depends altogether upon the rapidity with which the words are formed in the mind.

Repeat this with the same exercise a great many times—fifty or a hundred are none too many—*being particular to read it back from your notes every time*, until you are thoroughly familiar with every word in it, and can write it without the least hesitation.

Take up the succeeding exercises in the same manner, faithfully following the direction given. You will find that this method of practice will extend your knowledge, refresh your memory, enlarge your vocabulary, and increase your speed.

Do not try to write faster than you can make perfectly accurate forms, for the reading of shorthand is as important a matter as the writing. The characters should be made *very carefully*, so that there will be no difficulty whatever in transcribing them afterwards. Speed will surely come with continuous, persistent, and regular daily practice; and, as stated before, this should consist of the repeated writing of the exercises until the student can write any word, or all the words, without hesitation and with no apparent mental effort; until each word in the exercise is thoroughly impressed upon the mind, and is, so to speak, at the fingers' ends, with never a thought of position or principle or rule. In fact, the writing should be almost mechanical.

I think that most teachers will agree with me that the method outlined above is the best that can be pursued. If your teacher disagrees with the suggestions given, by all means follow his advice. Teachers, like doctors, often disagree, and the pupil should always follow the directions of his teacher implicitly, always providing, of course, that he is competent,—and the student should have no other.

Take several good shorthand periodicals in order to keep abreast of the times. You will get many valuable ideas from them.

Advanced students will do well to take the list of States and Cities, and practice them until they, too, are thoroughly familiar, and can be written without hesitation. The Preface, Introduction, and this chapter also, furnish excellent material for dictation, in addition to the exercises in Parts II., III., IV.

In conclusion, be sure not to leave any exercise until you have mastered it. I cannot emphasize this point too strongly. Remember that your watch-word is "Patience and Perseverance; Practice and Progress." So will you reach the highest measure of success.

CHAPTER III.

TO STUDENTS OF TYPEWRITING.

THERE are many different typewriters on the market, and to give any specific directions as to their use would require a book of itself. A few general suggestions for the acquirement of speed will apply equally well to all of them.

In the first place, after having carefully read the book of instructions which accompanies each machine, and become familiar with its mechanical operation, the pupil should begin the practice of short words, and then of short phrases, using *all the fingers*. The author, although (from habit) using but three fingers on each hand, believes that greater speed can be attained by the use of all the fingers; for, having less movement of the hands over the keyboard, the writer will soon be able to work without looking at the keys at all, thus allowing him to keep his eyes fixed upon his notes, or whatever he is copying.

No attempt should be made to write fast. The keys should be struck with a perfectly regular, even touch, very much as the keys of a piano are struck in playing. The acquirement of speed lies only in gradual familiarity, attained by regular and steady practice: haste will surely lead to errors, such as striking the wrong key or transposing or omitting letters. Increase in speed will be almost imperceptible at first; but none the less real.

The instruction books issued by the manufacturers of the different machines recommend, as a rule, a progressive system of practice and the use of the simplest words at first, such as *an, and, the, then, them, they, there, their, this, these, those, through, thorough*, etc., writing each word a great many times—say one hundred to two hundred or more—in order to become thoroughly

familiar with the location of the keys, and the various combinations of letters forming the different words. It will be found of great assistance to pronounce the letters of the words as the fingers strike the keys, and the word itself as the space-bar is struck. Thus: *T-h-e-n*, then; *t-h-o-s-e*, those, etc.

The dictation exercises contained in this book will be found excellent practice for the student of typewriting after he has become sufficiently proficient to undertake the writing of general matter.

It is not advisable to abbreviate to any great extent. Although it is a very common thing to write, "Your favor of 4th rec'd," the sentence would look much better if written in full: "Your favor of the 4th inst. is received," it being allowable to abbreviate *instant* to *inst.*

I do not favor the use of the word "*Typewritist*" as applied to one who uses the typewriter. We do not say "*Shorthand-writist*" or "*Stenographist*," "*Singist*" or "*Walkist*." As Bates Torrey well says, in his excellent book on typewriting: "'Write,' being an Anglo-Saxon word, should hardly attract to it the Greek termination, *ist*; and the word '*Typewritist*' does certainly have a vulgar sound, and grates unpleasantly upon the ear." If anything at all is needed to distinguish between the machine and the operator (which I doubt), the plan might be adopted of writing of the former as a "typewriter" and the latter as a "type-writer."


For those who wish to pursue the subject of typewriting further, the author recommends "Humphrey's Manual of Typewriting" and Torrey's "Practical Typewriting." Both fulfil their mission admirably.

CHAPTER IV.

PUNCTUATION.

THE proper use of the symbols of punctuation marks the distinction between well-constructed sentences and the reverse, and this subject is of such importance that, although it is impossible in a book of limited size to give complete rules for their employment; I will endeavor to illustrate their proper use as well as I can in the limited space at my command.

MARKS OF PUNCTUATION.

, Comma,	}	Brace,
; Semicolon,		
: Colon,	* * *	Ellipsis,
. Period,	Ellipsis; <i>also</i> , Leaders,
— Dash,	—	Ellipsis,
? Interrogation,	*	Asterisk,
! Exclamation,	†	Dagger, <i>or</i> Obelisk,
() Parentheses,	‡	Double Dagger,
[] Brackets,	§	Section,
' Apostrophe,		Parallel,
- Hyphen,	¶	Paragraph,
^ Caret,		Index,
" " Quotation Marks,	* * *	Asterism.

RULES FOR PUNCTUATION.

A period is placed after every declarative and imperative sentence.

All abbreviations are followed by a period.

A period is placed after numbers in the Roman notation.

A colon is placed between the chief divisions of a sentence, when they are but slightly connected, and are themselves divided by some mark.

A colon is used after a sentence which precedes and announces a distinct quotation.

A colon is placed between clauses when the connection is so slight that any one of them might be a distinct sentence.

A succession of clauses depending on one principal expression should be separated by a semicolon.

A semicolon is placed after an expression which introduces particulars.

When a clause especially explains the meaning of some other expression, it is separated from that expression by a semicolon.

A semicolon is used to divide a sentence into sections, when the various parts are not sufficiently independent to require a colon.

A comma is placed between the particulars mentioned in a succession of words all in the same construction.

A comma is placed between each pair of words when each pair is in the same construction.

A comma is placed before and one after every parenthetical expression, and always after the following words when used parenthetically: *however, that is, indeed, of course, finally, again, first, second, also, therefore, yes, no, too, etc., etc.*

A comma is used before a quotation closely connected with the preceding words.

Expressions repeated must be separated by a comma. †

A phrase or clause which explains, in any degree, the meaning of any other phrase or clause is separated from it by a comma.

All modifying expressions, unless closely connected with the rest of the sentence, are separated by a comma.

A comma must be used in sentences which would otherwise be misunderstood.

An interrogation point is placed after every sentence, phrase, clause, or word, which denotes a direct question.

An interrogation point, inclosed in parentheses, is often used to denote doubt.

An exclamation point is placed after every exclamatory sentence, clause, phrase, or word.

Where special emphasis is required, several exclamation points may be used.

An exclamation point inclosed in parentheses is used to denote peculiar surprise.

A dash is usually placed before the answer to a question when they both belong to the same line.

A dash is often used instead of the parenthesis marks.

A dash is commonly used before an expression repeated for special emphasis.

A dash is used to separate the parts of a sentence when there is a sudden pause or change of meaning; for example, "Beauty and Love—their emblems are flowers."

It also indicates an omission of letters or syllables; for example, "General F—— was wounded at Trenton."

The marks of parenthesis enclose a portion of a sentence which is not essential to it; for example, "Know, then, this truth (enough for man to know), virtue alone is happiness below."

The apostrophe indicates possession: also the omission of letters in a word; for example, "Other men's sins are before our eyes." "I'm afraid they've awak'd, and 'tis not done."

It is also used in indicating the plural of letters, figures, and characters; for example, A's, I's, 5's, 8's, 7's.

Quotation marks enclose direct quotations; for example, "Washington," said Samuel Smiles, "never took advantage of an enemy."

Brackets enclose what, in quoting the words of another, we insert by way of explanation; for example, "Let both [the tares and the wheat] grow together till the harvest."

The caret is used to indicate something omitted, which must be written immediately over the place from which it is omitted;

for example, "How do ^{you} **^** do?"

The hyphen connects compound words, and is used at the end of a line when a syllable must be carried over to the next line.

The ellipsis denotes the omission of letters or words.

The index points to something of special significance.

The asterisk, dagger, etc., are generally used to denote a reference to something preceding.

CHAPTER V.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

1. The first word of every sentence or expression which stands for a sentence should begin with a capital.

2. All proper names should begin with capital letters.

3. Words derived from proper names begin with a capital.

4. All names of the Deity should begin with a capital.

5. The months of the year and the days of the week begin with capitals.

6. Names of sects or denominations should always begin with a capital.

7. The words North, South, East, West, and their compounds, as Northwest, Southwest, etc., commence with capitals when they denote a section of country, but not when they refer, for instance, to the direction of the wind.

8. The pronoun I and the interjection O are always capitals.

9. The names of continents, countries, islands, seas, bays, and other geographical divisions begin with capitals.

10. All titles of persons begin with capitals.

11. All the principal words in the titles of books should begin with capital letters.

12. Every broken line, as in the address and signature of letters, should begin with capitals, as should the chief words of such lines.

13. Every direct quotation should begin with a capital.

14. Every line of poetry should begin with a capital.

15. In accounts each article mentioned should begin with a capital.

16. In all resolutions the word *That* following the word *Resolved*, should begin with a capital.

MARKS OF ACCENT.

The acute (á) is represented by a mark over a letter, or syllable, to show that it must be pronounced with a rising inflection; as, Européan.

The grave (à) must be pronounced with a falling inflection; as, "Will you walk or ride?"

The circumflex (â) represents the union of the acute and grave accents in the same syllable; as, Montreâl.

The macron (ā) placed above a letter represents a full long vowel sound; as, hōme.

The breve (ă) is placed over a vowel to denote its short sound; as, St. Helenă.

The diæresis (ä) is placed over the latter of two vowels to show that they are to be pronounced in separate syllables; as, coöperative.

The cedilla (ç) or cerilla, placed under the letter *c*, shows that it has the sound of *s*; it is used chiefly in words derived from the French language; thus, garçon, in which the ç is to be pronounced like *s*.

The tilde (ñ) placed over the letter *n* in Spanish words to give it the sound of *ny*; as señor, miñon.

EMPHASIZED WORDS, OR UNDERSCORING.

When a writer desires to give more prominence to certain words or sentences, he should designate the same by underscoring or drawing lines beneath the words that are to be emphasized. One line indicates *Italics*, two lines SMALL CAPITALS, three lines LARGE CAPITALS, four lines *ITALIC CAPITALS*. Thus, the following sentence, underscored:

"I never would lay down my arms, never! never!!
never!!!"

How it appears in print:

"I never would lay down my arms, *never!* **NEVER!!**
NEVER!!!"

CHAPTER VI.

CORRECT SPELLING.

THE orthography of the English Language is one of peculiar difficulty, and while there are rules for spelling, they are so numerous and complex, and there are so many exceptions to them, that they are of little use to the average writer. In Webster's Unabridged Dictionary there are no less than thirty-six rules for spelling—occupying two and a half pages of that ponderous volume, and nearly all of them either show a list of exceptions or else require and receive considerable explanation. Following these rules is a list of words which are spelled in two or more ways, and occupying four additional pages. From this it will be seen that any attempt to lay down hard and fast rules in this book would be useless; the exceptions to a rule would, as likely as not, outnumber the words to which it applied.

Nevertheless, something is needed for the guidance of those who are in doubt—for, as previously stated, our language has such peculiarities of spelling that even the best writers occasionally find themselves puzzled, and cannot remember whether there are two "l's" in a word or only one, or whether "i" comes before "e" or *vice versa*.

It is in order to meet emergencies of this kind that the Spelling List (Part V.) has been prepared, to which special attention is called. This list contains about 25,000 words, the orthography being based upon that of Noah Webster, with the revisions up to the present time. It is designed especially for the use of students, stenographers, and typewriters, and, in fact, all who may have occasion to use it, for ready reference. In no other work, excepting a Dictionary, can so full and complete a list be found, and this feature will, it is hoped, prove an acceptable supplement to the rest of this work.

CHAPTER VII.

PROPER FORMS OF ADDRESS.

(In each of the following forms the envelope address is given first, and then the proper salutation at the beginning of the letter.)

1. President of the United States:—
To his Excellency, President of the United States.
Sir, or Dear Sir.
2. U. S. Minister to a foreign court:—
His Excellency, U. S. Minister to,
Sir, or Dear Sir.
3. Governor of a State:—
His Excellency, Governor of
Sir, or Dear Sir.
4. United States Senator:—
Hon., U. S. Senator.
Sir, or Dear Sir.
5. Member House of Representatives:—
Hon., M.C.
Sir, or Dear Sir.
6. Officer of the Army or Navy:—
Professional rank prefixed to name:—
General; Admiral; Col.
Sir, or Dear Sir.
7. Judge, etc.:—
Hon.
Sir, or Dear Sir.
8. Judge County Court:—
To His Honor Judge

9. Mayor of an American City :—
 Honorable
 Sir, or Dear Sir.
10. Archbishop :—
 The Most Reverend.....
 Sir.
11. Bishop :—
 The Right Rev., D.D., or The Right Rev.
 Bishop
12. Clergyman :—
 Rev., or Rev., D.D., or Rev.,
 S.T.D., or Rev. Dr.
13. Physician or Surgeon :—
, M.D., or Dr.
14. A scholar who has achieved distinction in some special department of knowledge, or a Professor in any institution of learning authorized to confer degrees :—
 Prof.
 But this title should not be applied indiscriminately to all schoolmasters.
15. Any one holding a Doctor's degree, LL.D., Ph.D., or M.D., may be addressed as :—
 Dr.
16. Magistrate, Lawyer, Alderman :—
, Esq.
17. Gentleman :—
, Esq., or Mr.
 Sir, Dear Sir, or My Dear Sir.
18. Married Lady :—
 Mrs.
 Madam, or Dear Madam.
19. Unmarried Lady :—
 Miss
 Madam, or Dear Madam, or Dear Miss
 Two or more young ladies are addressed as The Misses
 Mesdames.

CHAPTER VIII.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

MISCELLANEOUS ABBREVIATIONS.

A. B. (<i>Artium Baccalaureus</i>) Bachelor of Arts.	CONG. Congress.
ABP. Archbishop.	COR. SEC. Corresponding Secretary.
ACCT. Account.	CR. Creditor.
A. D. (<i>Anno Domini</i>) In the year of our Lord.	CT. Cent; Court.
AD LIB. (<i>Ad Libitum</i>) At will or at option.	CTS. Cents.
ADMR. Administrator.	CWT. Hundredweight.
AD VAL. (<i>Ad valorem</i>) According to value.	D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
ÆT. (<i>Ætatis</i>) of his (or her) age.	DEFT. Defendant.
ALD. Alderman.	DEG. Degree.
A. M. (<i>Artium magister</i>) Master of Arts. (<i>Antemeridiem</i>) Before noon.	D. G. (<i>Dei Gratia</i>) By the grace of God.
AMT. Amount.	DO. (<i>Ditto</i>) The same.
ANON. Anonymous.	DOLLS. Dollars.
ANS. Answer.	DOZ. Dozen.
ART. Article.	DR. Doctor; Debtor; Dram.
ASST. Assistant.	D. (<i>Denarius</i>) Penny or pence.
ATTY. Attorney.	D. V. (<i>Deo volente</i>) God willing.
AV. Avoirdupois weight; Average.	DWT. Pennyweight.
B. A. Bachelor of Arts.	DEP. Department; Deputy.
BART. Baronet.	ED. Edition; Editor.
B. C. Before Christ.	E. E. Errors excepted.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.	E. G. (<i>Exempli gratia</i>) For example.
BK. Bank.	ESQ. Esquire.
BP. Bishop.	ET AL (<i>Et alii</i>) and others.
B. V. M. Blessed Virgin Mary.	ETC. (<i>Et cetera</i>) And other things.
C. or CENT. Centigrade (thermometer).	EX. Example.
CATH. Catholic.	EXCH. Exchange.
C. B. Companion of the Bath.	EXR. Executor.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.	FAHR. Fahrenheit (thermometer).
C. E. Civil Engineer.	FIG. Figure.
CF. Confer or compare.	FOL. Folio; Page.
C. H. Court-house.	FT. Fort; Feet.
CH. or CHAP. Chapter.	GALL. Gallon.
C. J. or CH. J. Chief Justice.	GOV. Governor.
CLK. Clerk.	G. R. (<i>Georgius Rex</i>) George the King.
C. M. Common meter.	GR. Grain.
Co. Company; County.	H. B. M. Her Britannic Majesty.
	HHD. Hogshead.
	H. M. Her Majesty.
	HON. Honorable; Honorary.
	H. R. H. His Royal Highness.

IB. (<i>Ibid.</i>) or ID. (<i>Idem</i>) The same.	O. S. Old Style (ended 1752).
I. E. (<i>Id est</i>) That is.	OZ. Ounce.
I. H. S. (<i>Jesus Salvator Hominum</i>) Jesus the Saviour of Men.	PER or ₧, By the (lb., doz., etc.).
INCOG. (<i>Incognito</i>) in disguise.	PL. Place.
INST. Instant, or present month.	P. J. Presiding Judge.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.	P. M. (<i>Post meridiem</i>) Afternoon ; Post-master.
JR. or JUN. Junior.	P. M. G. Post-Master General.
K. B. Knight of the Bath.	PP. Pages.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.	P. R. Prince Royal.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.	PRO TEM. (<i>Pro tempore</i>) For the time.
K. G. C. B. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.	PROF. Professor.
K. T. Knight of the Thistle.	PROX. (<i>Proximo</i>) The next month.
KT. Knight.	P. S. (<i>Post scriptum</i>) Postscript.
L or £ (<i>Libra</i>) A pound sterling.	PT. Pint.
LB. (<i>Libra</i>) A pound avoirdupois.	QR. Quarter.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.	Q. S. (Prescriptions, etc.) <i>Quantum sufficit</i> , or <i>Quantum sufficiat</i> . A sufficient quantity.
L. S. (<i>Locus Sigilli</i>) Place of the seal.	QT. Quart.
M. Monsieur ; (<i>Millia</i>) a thousand.	Q. V. (<i>Quod vide</i>) Which see.
M. A. Master of Arts.	R. Reaumur's thermometer ; Recipe.
M. C. Member of Congress.	R. R. Railroad.
M. D. Doctor of Medicine.	R. E. Royal Engineers.
MILLE. Mademoiselle.	REV. Reverend.
MEM. Memorandum.	R. S. V. P. (Correspondence) <i>Repon- dez s'il vous plait</i> , Answer, if you please.
MESSRS. Messieurs.	SEN. Senator.
MM. Messieurs.	S. S. Sunday-School.
MME. Madame.	ST. State ; Street.
M. P. Member of Parliament ; Mu- nicipal or Metropolitan Police.	ULT. (<i>Ultimo</i>) The last month.
MR. Master (pronounced Mister).	VIZ. (<i>Videlicet</i>) That is to say, or namely.
MRS. Mistress (pronounced Missess).	V. R. (<i>Victoria Regina</i>) Victoria the Queen.
MSS. Manuscripts.	VS. (<i>Versus</i>) Against.
Mt. Mount.	X. or Xt. Christ.
No. Number.	YDS. Yards.
N. S. New Style (of reckoning time).	
OB. (<i>Obiit</i>) he (or she) died.	
OBS. Observation ; Obsolete.	
OBT. Obedient.	

GEOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS.

ALA. Alabama.	D. C. District of Columbia.
AM. American.	DEL. Delaware. (Motto: <i>Liberty and Independence.</i>)
AR. TER. Arizona Territory.	DEN. Denmark.
ARK. Arkansas. (Motto: <i>Regnant populi</i> —the people rule.)	E. I. East Indies.
BRIT. British.	E. N. E. East-northeast.
CAL. California. (Motto: <i>Eureka</i> —I have found it.)	ENG. England ; English.
C. E. Canada East.	E. S. E. East-southeast.
COL. Colorado.	FLA. Florida. (Motto: <i>In God is our trust.</i>)
CONN. Connecticut. (Motto: <i>Qui transtulit sustinet</i> — He who brought us hither sustains us.)	FR. French.
C. W. Canada West.	GA. Georgia. (Motto: <i>Wisdom, jus- tice, and moderation.</i>)
	G. B. Great Britain.

GEOG. Geography.	N. M. New Mexico.
GER. German; Germany.	N. N. E. North-northeast.
ILL. Illinois. (Motto: <i>State sovereignty and national Union.</i>)	N. N. W. North-northwest.
IA. Iowa. (Motto: <i>Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.</i>)	N. S. Nova Scotia.
IND. Indiana.	N. W. Northwest.
IT. Italian; Italic.	N. Y. New York. (Motto: <i>Excelsior.</i>)
KAN. Kansas.	N. Z. New Zealand.
KY. Kentucky. (Motto: <i>United we stand, divided we fall.</i>)	O. Ohio.
LA. Louisiana. (Motto: <i>Union and confidence.</i>)	OR. Oregon. (Motto: <i>Alis volet proavis</i> —It soars on its own wings.)
LAT. Latitude.	PA. Pennsylvania. (Motto: <i>Virtue, Liberty, and Independence.</i>)
LONG. Longitude.	P. R. Porto Rico.
MASS. Massachusetts. (Motto: <i>Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem</i> —By the sword he seeks calm repose and liberty.)	R. I. Rhode Island. (Motto: <i>In God we hope.</i>)
MD. Maryland. (Motto: <i>Crescite et Multiplicamini</i> —Increase and multiply.)	RUS. Russian.
ME. Maine. (Motto: <i>Dirigo</i> —I direct.)	S. South.
MICH. Michigan. (Motto: <i>Si quis peninsula amœnam circumspice</i> —If you seek a pleasant peninsula, behold it here.)	S. A. South America.
MINN. Minnesota. (Motto: <i>L'Etoile du Nord</i> —The star of the North.)	S. C. South Carolina. (Motto: <i>Animis opibusque parati</i> —Ready with our lives and property.)
MISS. Mississippi.	S. E. Southeast.
MO. Missouri. (Motto: <i>Salus populi suprema lex</i> —The people's welfare the supreme law.)	S. S. E. South-southeast.
MONT. Montana.	S. S. W. South-southwest.
N. North.	S. W. Southwest.
N. B. (<i>Nota bene</i>) Take notice.	Sw. Swedish.
N. B. New Brunswick.	TENN. Tennessee.
N. C. North Carolina.	TER. Territory.
N. E. Northeast.	TEX. Texas.
NEB. Nebraska.	U. C. Upper Canada.
NEV. Nevada.	U. K. United Kingdom.
N. H. New Hampshire.	U. S. United States.
N. J. New Jersey. (Motto: <i>Liberty and Independence.</i>)	VA. Virginia. (Motto: <i>Sic semper tyrannis</i> —Thus ever with tyrants.)
	VT. Vermont. (Motto: <i>Freedom and Unity.</i>)
	W. West.
	WASH. Washington.
	WIS. Wisconsin. (Motto: <i>Forward!</i>)
	W. I. West Indies.
	W. N. W. West-northwest.
	W. S. W. West-southwest.
	W. VA. West Virginia.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ABBREVIATIONS.

A. A. A. G. Acting Assistant Adjutant General.	BVT. Brevet.
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.	CAPT. Captain.
A. D. C. Aide de Camp.	C. G. Commissary General.
ADJT. Adjutant.	CO. Company.
ADML. Admiral.	COL. Colonel.
A. M. G. Assistant Major General.	COM. Commodore; Commander.
A. Q. M. G. Assistant Quartermaster General.	D. A. A. G. Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
	D. A. G. Deputy Adjutant General.

DIV. Division.	Q. M. Quartermaster.
D. Q. M. G. Deputy Quartermaster General.	Q. M. G. Quartermaster General.
GEN. General.	REGT. Regiment.
LT. or LIEUT. Lieutenant.	SERGT. Sergeant.
MAJ. Major.	U. S. A. United States Army.
	U. S. N. United States Navy.

ABBREVIATIONS OF PERSONS' NAMES.

ALBT. Albert	ELIZ. Elizabeth.
ALF. Alfred.	EPH. Ephraim.
ALEX. Alexander.	FR. or FRED. Francis; Frederic.
AND. Andrew.	GEO. George.
ARCH. Archibald.	JAS. James.
AUG. Augustus.	JNO. John.
BENJ. Benjamin.	NATH. Nathaniel.
CHAS. Charles.	ROBT. Robert.
DAN. Daniel.	SAML. Samuel.
EBNR. Ebenezer.	THOS. Thomas.
EDW. Edward.	WM. William.

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT ABBREVIATIONS.

OLD TESTAMENT.	
GEN. Genesis.	HAB. Habakkuk.
EXOD. Exodus.	ZECH. Zechariah.
LEV. Leviticus.	MAL. Malachi.
NUMB. Numbers.	
DEUT. Deuteronomy.	NEW TESTAMENT.
JOSH. Joshua.	MATT. Matthew.
SAM. Samuel.	ROM. Romans.
CHRON. Chronicles.	COR. Corinthians.
NEH. Nehemiah.	GAL. Galatians.
PS. Psalm or Psalms.	EPH. Ephesians.
PROV. Proverbs.	PHIL. Philippians.
ECCL. Ecclesiastes.	COL. Colossians.
ISA. Isaiah.	THESS. Thessalonians.
JER. Jeremiah.	TIM. Timothy.
EZEK. Ezekiel.	HEB. Hebrews.
DAN. Daniel.	PET. Peter.
	REV. Revelation.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE MONTHS.

JAN. January.	SEPT. September.
FEB. February.	OCT. October.
MCH. March.	NOV. November.
AUG. August.	DEC. December.

CHAPTER IX.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE LATIN, GREEK, AND OTHER LANGUAGES.

ABBREVIATIONS :—*L. Latin* ; *F. French* ; *Gr. Greek* ; *G. German* ;
It. Italian ; *Sp. Spanish*.

- A BAS (F), down ; down with.
AB EXTRA (L), from without.
AB INITIO (L), from the beginning.
AB INTRA (L), from within.
AB NORMIS SAPIENS (L), wise without instruction.
AB ORIGINE (L), from the origin or beginning.
AB OVO (L), from the egg ; from the beginning.
ABSENTE REO (L), the person accused being absent.
AB UNO DISCE OMNES (L), from one specimen, judge of all the rest.
AB URBA CONDITA (L), from the founding of the city.
A COMPTE (F), on account ; in part payment.
A CORPS PERDU (F), headlong ; neck or nothing.
AD APERTURAM (L), at the opening ; as the book opens.
AD ASTRA PER ASPERA (L), to the stars through difficulties ;—the motto of Kansas.
AD CALENDAS GRÆCAS (L), at the Greek Calends ; never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
AD CAPTANDUM VULGUS (L), to catch the rabble.
ADEUNDEM (L), to the same degree,—GRADUM being understood.
AD EXTREMUM (L), to the extreme.
AD FINEM (L), to the end.
AD INFINITUM (L), to infinity.
AD INTERIM (L), in the meanwhile.
A DISCRETION (F), at discretion ; without restriction.
AD LIBITUM (L), at pleasure.
AD LITERAM (L), to the letter ; letter for letter.
AD MODUM (L), after the manner of.
AD NAUSEAM (L), to disgust.
AD REFERENDUM (L), to be further considered.
AD REM (L), to the point ; to the purpose.
AD UNUM OMNES (L), all to one ; all to a man.
AD VALOREM (L), according to the value.
AD VITAM AUT CULPAM (L), for life or for fault.
ÆQUO ANIMO (L), with an equable mind.
ÆTATIS SUÆ (L), of his or her age.
AFFAIRE D'AMOUR (F), love affair.
AFFAIRE D'HONNEUR (F), an affair of honor.
AFFAIRE DU CŒUR (F), an affair of the heart.
A FORTIORI (L), with stronger reason.
A LA CAMPAGNE (F), in the country.
A LA FRANÇAISE (F), after the French mode.
A L'ANGLAISE (F), after the English mode.
A LA MODE (F), according to custom ; in fashion.

- ALERE FLAMMAM (L), to feed the flame.
- AL FRESCO (It), in the open air.
- ALIS VOLAT PROPRIIS (L), she flies with her own wings;—the motto of Oregon.
- ALLEZ VOUS EN (F), away with you.
- ALLONS (F), let us go; come on.
- ALMA MATER (L), kind or benign mother.
- ALTER EGO (L), another self.
- ALTER IDEM (L), another precisely similar.
- AMENDE HONORABLE (F), satisfactory apology; reparation.
- A MENSA ET THORO (L), from board and bed.
- AMOR PATRIÆ (L), love of country.
- AMOUR PROPHE (F), self-love; vanity.
- ANCIEN REGIME (F), ancient order of things.
- ANGLICE (L), in English.
- ANIMIS OPIBUSQUE PARATI (L), prepared in mind and resources; ready to give life and property;—the motto of South Carolina.
- ANNO ÆTATIS SUÆ (L), in the year of his or her age.
- ANNO CHRISTI (L), in the year of Christ.
- ANNO DOMINI (L), in the year of our Lord.
- ANNO MUNDI (L), in the year of the world.
- ANNUS MIRABILIS (L), the wonderful year.
- ANTE BELLUM (L), before the war.
- ANTE LUCEM (L), before light.
- ANTE MERIDIEM (L), before noon.
- A OUBRANCE (F), to the utmost; to the death.
- APERCU (F), survey; sketch.
- APLOMB (F), in a perpendicular line; firmly.
- A POSTERIORI (L), from the effect to the cause.
- A PRIORI (L), from the cause to the effect.
- A PROPOS (F), to the point; seasonably.
- AQUA VITÆ (L), water of life; brandy; alcohol.
- ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM (L), an argument to the man.
- ARGUMENTUM AD IGNORANTIAM (L), argument founded on an opponent's ignorance of facts.
- ARGUMENTUM BACULINUM (L), the argument of the cudgel.
- ARRIERE PENSEE (F), afterthought; mental reservation.
- ARS EST CELARE ARTEM (L), true art is to conceal art.
- ARS LONGA, VITA BREVIS (L), art is long, life is short.
- ASINUS AD LYRAM (L), an ass to a lyre; absurdly.
- A TENERIS ANNIS (L), from earliest years.
- AUDACES FORTUNA JUVAT (L), fortune favors the brave.
- AUDE SAPERE (L), dare to be wise.
- AUDI ALTERAM (L), hear the other side.
- AU FAIT (F), well instructed; expert.
- AU FOND (F), at the bottom.
- AU PIS ALLER (F), at the worst.
- AURA POPULARIS (L), the gale of popular favor.
- AUREA MEDIOCRITAS (L), the golden mean.
- AU RESTE (F), as for the rest.
- AU REVOIR (F), adieu till we meet again.
- AUSSITOT DIT, AUSSITOT FAIT (F), no sooner said than done.
- AUT AMAT AUT ODIAT MULIER (L), a woman either loves or hates.
- AUT CÆSAR AUT NULLUS (L), either Cæsar or nobody.
- AUTO DA FE (Port), an act of faith;—a name in Spain and Portugal given to the burning of Jews and heretics on account of their religious tenets.
- AU TROISIEME (F), on the third floor.
- AUT VINCERE AUT MORI (L), either to conquer or die.
- AUX ARMES (F), to arms.
- AVANT COUREUR (F), a forerunner; the usual Eng. form is AVANT COURIER.
- AVANT PROPOS (F), preliminary matter; preface.
- AVEC PERMISSION (F), by consent.
- A VERBIS AD VERBERA (L), from words to blows.
- A VINCULO MATRIMONII (L), from the tie of marriage.
- A VOLONTE (F), at pleasure.
- A VOTRE SANTE (F), to your health.
- BAS BLEU (F), a blue stocking; a literary woman.
- BEAU IDEAL (F), a model of ideal beauty or perfection.

- BEAU MONDE (F), the fashionable world.
- BEAUX ESPRITS (F), gay spirits; men of wit.
- BEAUX YEUX (F), handsome eyes; attractive looks.
- BEL ESPRIT (F), a brilliant mind; a person of wit or genius.
- BELLA! HORRIDA BELLA! (L), wars! horrid wars!
- BEN TROVATA (It), well found; a happy invention.
- BETE NOIRE (F), a black beast; a bugbear.
- BIENSEANCE (F), civility; decorum.
- BILLET DOUX (F), a love-letter.
- BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT (L), he gives twice who gives quickly.
- BLASE (F), surfeited; rendered incapable by excess of further enjoyment.
- BON AMI (F), good friend.
- BONBON (F), a sweetmeat.
- BON GRE MAL GRE (F), willing or unwilling.
- BONHOMIE (F), good-natured simplicity.
- BONIS AVIBUS (L), with good omens.
- BON JOUR (F), good day; good morning.
- BONNE (F), nurse or governess.
- BONNE ET BELLE (F), good and handsome.
- BONNE FOI (F), good faith.
- BON SOIR (F), good evening.
- BREVET D'INVENTION (F), a patent.
- BREVI MANU (L), with a short hand; without delay; summarily.
- BRUTUM FULMEN (L), a harmless thunderbolt.
- CACOETHES LOQUENDI (L), a rage for speaking.
- CACOETHES SCRIBENDI (L), an itch for scribbling.
- CÆTERA DESUNT (L), the remainder is wanting.
- CÆTERIS PARIBUS (L), other things being equal.
- CANDIDA PAX (L), white-robed peace.
- CAPUT (L), head; chapter.
- CAPUT MORTUUM (L), the dead body; the worthless remains.
- CARPE DIEM (L), enjoy the present; seize the opportunity.
- CASSIS TUTISSIMA VIRTUS (L), virtue is the safest shield.
- CASUS BELLI (L), a cause of war.
- CATALOGUE RAISONNE (F), a catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
- CAUSA SINE QUA NON (L), an indispensable condition.
- CEDANT ARMA TOGÆ (L), let arms yield to the gown;—that is, let military authority yield to the civil power.
- CE N'EST QUE LE PREMIER PAS QUI COUTE (F), it is only the first step which is difficult.
- CENTUM (L), a hundred.
- CERTIORARI (L), to be made more certain.
- C'EST A DIRE (F), that is to say.
- CHACUN A SON GOUT (F), every one to his taste.
- CHEF (F), the head; the leading person or part.
- CHEF DE BATAILLON (F), a major.
- CHEF DE CUISINE (F), head cook.
- CHEF-D'ŒUVRE (F), a master-piece.
- CHERE AMIE (F), a dear friend; a mistress.
- CHEVALIER D'INDUSTRIE (F), a knight of industry; one who lives by persevering fraud.
- CHIAROSCURO (It), distribution of light and shade in painting.
- CICERONE (It), a guide who explains curiosities.
- CICISBEO (It), a male attendant on a married lady.
- CI-DEVANT (F), formerly; heretofore.
- COGITO ERGO SUM (L), I think, therefore I exist.
- COLUBREM IN SINU FOVERE (L), to cherish a serpent in one's bosom.
- COMME IL FAUT (F), as it should be.
- COMPAGNON DE VOYAGE (F), a traveling companion.
- COMPOS MENTIS (L), of sound mind.
- COMPTE RENDU (F), account rendered; report.
- COMTE (F), count.
- COMTESSE (F), countess.
- CON AMORE (It), with love or great pleasure; earnestly.
- CON COMMODO (It), at a convenient rate.
- CONDITIO SINE QUA NON (L), a necessary condition.
- CONFRERE (F), a brother of the same monastery; an associate.
- CONGE D'ELIRE (F), leave to elect.
- CONQUIESCAT IN PACE (L), may he rest in peace.

- CONSEIL DE FAMILLE (F), a family consultation.
 CONSEIL D'ETAT (F), a council of state; a privy council.
 CONSTANTIA ET VIRTUTE (L), by constancy and virtue.
 CONSUETUDO PRO LEGE SERVATUR (L), custom is observed as law.
 CONTRA BONOS MORES (L), against good manners.
 CORAM NOBIS (L), before us.
 CORAM NON JUDICE (L), before one not the proper judge.
 CORPS DE GARDE (F), a body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.
 CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE (F), a diplomatic body.
 CORPUS CHRISTI (L), Christ's body.
 CORPUS DELICTI (L), the body, substance, or foundation of the offence.
 CORRIGENDA (L), corrections to be made.
 COULEUR DE ROSE (F), rose-color; an aspect of beauty and attractiveness.
 COUP D'ESSAI (F), a first attempt.
 COUP D'ETAT (F), a stroke of policy in state affairs.
 COUP DE GRACE (F), the finishing stroke.
 COUP DE MAIN (F), a sudden attack; a bold effort.
 COUP D'ŒIL (F), a slight view; a glance.
 COUP DE SOLEIL (F), a sun-stroke.
 COUP DE THEATRE (F), a theatrical effect; clap-trap.
 COUTE QU'IL COUTE (F), let it cost what it may.
 CREDULA RES AMOR EST (L), love is a credulous affair.
 CRESCITE, ET MULTIPLICAMINI (L), grow, or increase, and multiply;—the motto of Maryland.
 CRIMEN LÆSÆ MAJESTATIS (L), the crime of high treason.
 CUI BONO? (L), for whose benefit is it? what good will it do?
 CUL DE SAC (F), the bottom of a bag; a place closed at one end.
 CUM GRANO SALIS (L), with a grain of salt; with some allowance.
 CUM PRIVILEGIO (L), with privilege.
 CURRENTI CALAMO (L), with a running or rapid pen.
 CUSTOS ROTULORUM (L), the keeper of the rolls.
 DA CAPO (It), from the beginning.
 D'ACCORD (F), agreed; in tune.
 DAMNANT QUOD NON INTELLIGUNT (L), they condemn what they do not understand.
 DE BONNE GRACE (F), with good grace; willingly.
 DE DIE IN DIEM (L), from day to day.
 DE FACTO (L), from the fact; really.
 DEGAGE (F), easy and unconstrained.
 DEI GRATIA (L), by the grace of God.
 DEJEUNER A LA FOURCHETTE (F), a meat breakfast.
 DE JURE (L), from the law; by right.
 DELENDA EST CARTHAGO (L), Carthage must be blotted out or destroyed.
 DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM (L), let nothing but good be said of the dead.
 DE NIHILO NIHIL FIT (L), of nothing, nothing is made.
 DE NOVO (L), anew; over again from the beginning.
 DEO GRATIAS (L), thanks to God.
 DEO JUVANTE (L), with God's help.
 DEO, NON FORTUNA (L), from God not from fortune.
 DEO VOLENTE (L), God willing, by God's will;—usually contracted into D. V.
 DE PROFUNDIS (L), out of the depths.
 DERNIER RESSORT (F), a last resource.
 DE BONIS NON (L), of the goods not yet administered on.
 DE GUSTIBUS NON EST DISPUTANDUM (L), there is no disputing about tastes.
 DESAGREMENT (F), something disagreeable.
 DESIDERATUM (L), a thing desired.
 DESUNT CÆTERA (L), the other things are wanting; the remainder is wanting.
 DE TROP (F), too much, or too many; not wanted.
 DIES IRÆ (L), the day of wrath.
 DIES NON (L), in *law*, a day on which judges do not sit.
 DIEU DEFEND LE DROIT (F), God defends the right.
 DIEU ET MON DROIT (F), God and my right.
 DIGNUS VINDICE NODUS (L), a knot worthy to be untied by such an avenger, or by such hands.
 DII PENATES (L), household gods.

- DI MAJORES (L)**, the greater gods.
DI MINORES (L), the lesser gods.
DIRIGO (L), I direct or guide;—the motto of Maine.
DISJECTA MEMBRA (L), scattered limbs or remains.
DISTINGUE (F), distinguished; eminent.
DISTRAIT (F), absent in thought.
DIVERTISSEMENT (F), amusement; sport.
DIVIDE ET IMPERA (L), divide and rule.
DOLCE FAR NIENTE (It), sweet doing nothing; sweet idleness.
DOUBLE ENTENTE (F), double meaning; a play on words; a word or phrase susceptible of more than one meaning;—incorrectly written, *dou-ble entendre*.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ (L), the characters or persons represented in a drama.
DROIT DES GENS (F), the law of nations.
DULCE DOMUM (L), sweet home; homewards.
DULCE EST DESIPERE IN LOCO (L), it is pleasant to jest or be merry at the proper time.
DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI (L), it is sweet and becoming to die for one's country.
DUM SPIRO, SPERO (L), while I breathe, I hope.
DUM VIVIMUS, VIVAMUS (L), while we live, let us live.
EAU DE COLOGNE (F), a perfumed liquid; Cologne water.
EAU DE VIE (F), water of life; brandy.
ECCE HOMO (L), behold the man;—applied to a picture representing our Lord given up to the Jews by Pilate, and wearing a crown of thorns.
EDITIO PRINCEPS (L), the first edition.
EGALITE (F), equality.
EGO ET REX MEUS (L), I and my king.
EL DORADO (Sp), the golden land.
EMIGRE (F), an emigrant.
EMPRESSEMENT (F), ardor; zeal.
EN ARRIERE (F), in the rear; behind.
EN ATTENDANT (F), in the meanwhile.
EN AVANT (F), forward.
EN DESHABILLE (F), in undress.
- EN ECHELON (F)**, in steps; like stairs.
EN FAMILLE (F), in a domestic state.
ENFANS PERDUS (F), lost children; in *mil.*, the forlorn hope.
EN GRANDE TENUE (F), in full dress.
EN MASSE (F), in a body.
EN PASSANT (F), in passing; by the way.
EN RAPPORT (F), in relation; in connection.
EN REGLE (F), in order; according to rules.
EN ROUTE (F), on the way.
ENSE PETIT PLACIDAM SUB LIBERTATE QUIETEM (F), with the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty;—the motto of Massachusetts.
EN SUITE (F), in company.
ENTENTE CORDIALE (F), evidence of good-will toward each other, exchanged by the chief persons of two states.
ENTOURAGE (F), surroundings; adjuncts.
EN TOUT (F), in all; wholly.
ENTREE (F), entrance; first course at meals; freedom of access.
ENTREMETS (F), dainties; small dishes.
ENTREPOT (F), a warehouse; a place for depositing goods.
ENTRE NOUS (F), between ourselves.
ENTRE SOL (F), a suite of apartments between the basement or ground floor and the second floor.
EN VERITE (F), in truth; verily.
E PLURIBUS UNUM (L), one composed of many;—the motto of the United States, as one government formed of many independent States.
ERRARE EST HUMANUM (L), to err is human.
ESPRIT BORNE (F), a narrow contracted mind.
ESPRIT DE CORPS (F), spirit of the body; fellowship; brotherhood.
ESSE QUAM VIDERI (L), to be, rather than to seem.
ESTO PERPETUA (L), let it be perpetual; let it endure forever.
ET CÆTERA (L), and the rest; &c.
ET HOC GENUS OMNE (L), and everything of the kind.
ET SEQUENTES (L), ET SEQUENTIA (L), and those that follow.
ET SIC DE CÆTERIS (L), and so of the rest.

- ET TU, BRUTE! (L), and thou also, Brutus!
- EUREKA (Gr), I have found it;—the motto of California.
- EX ADVERSO (L), from the opposite side.
- EX ANIMO (L), with the soul; heartily.
- EX CAPITE (L), from the head; from memory.
- EX CATHEDRA (L), from the bench, chair, or pulpit; with high authority.
- EXCELSIOR (L), higher; more elevated;—the motto of New York.
- EXCEPTIO PROBATE REGULAM (L), the exception proves the rule.
- EXCERPTA (L), extracts.
- EX CONCESSO (L), from what is conceded.
- EX CURIA (L), out of court.
- EX DONO (L), by the gift.
- EXEMPLI GRATIA (L), for example; for instance.
- EXEUNT (L), they go out.
- EXEUNT OMNES (L), all go out.
- EXIT (L), departure; a passage out; death.
- EXITUS ACTA PROBAT (L), the event justifies the deed;—Washington's motto.
- EX NECESSITATE REI (L), from the necessity of the case.
- EX NIHILO, NIHIL FIT (L), out of nothing, nothing comes.
- EX OFFICIO (L), by virtue of office.
- EX PARTE (L), on one part or side only.
- EX PEDE HERCULEM (L), we see a Hercules from the foot; we judge the whole from the specimen.
- EXPERIMENTUM CRUCIS (L), the experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment; a most searching test.
- EXPERTO CREDE (L), trust one who has had experience.
- EX POST FACTO (L), after the deed is done.
- EX TEMPORE (L), off-hand; without premeditation.
- EXTRA MUROS (L), beyond the walls.
- EX UNO, DISCE OMNES (L), from one, learn all; from one you can judge of the whole.
- EX USU (L), from or by use.
- FACIETIÆ (L), witticisms; humorous pleasantry.
- FACILE PRINCEPS (L), evidently pre-eminent; the admitted chief.
- FACILIS EST DESCENSUS AVERNI (L), the descent to hell is easy; the road to evil is easy.
- FAC SIMILE (L), an exact copy; a likeness.
- FAIT ACCOMPLI (F), a thing already accomplished.
- FAS EST ET AB HOSTE DOCERI (L), it is well to learn, even from an enemy.
- FATA MORGANA (It), a meteoric phenomenon nearly allied to the mirage.
- FATA OBSTANT (L), the Fates oppose it.
- FAUTEUIL (F), an easy-chair.
- FAUX PAS (F), a false step; a mistake.
- FECIT (L), he made it; put after an artist's name.
- FELICITAS MULTOS HABET AMICOS (L), prosperity has many friends.
- FELICITER (L), happily; successfully.
- FELO DE SE (L), a self-murderer; one who commits felony by suicide.
- FEMME COUVERTE (F), a woman covered or sheltered; a married woman.
- FEMME DE CHAMBRE (F), a woman of the chamber; a chambermaid.
- FENME SOLE (F), a single woman; an unmarried woman.
- FERÆ NATURÆ (L), of a wild nature;—said of wild beasts.
- FESTINA LENTE (L), hasten slowly.
- FETE CHAMPETRE (F), a rural festival.
- FETE DIEU (F), the Corpus Christi festival of the Roman Catholic church.
- FEU DE JOIE (F), a bonfire; a discharge of firearms on joyful occasions.
- FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT CÆLUM (L), let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
- FIDEI DEFENSOR (L), defender of the faith.
- FIDES PUNICA (L), Punic faith; treachery.
- FIDUS ACHATES (L), faithful Achates; a true friend.
- FILLE DE CHAMBRE (F), a girl of the chamber; a chambermaid.
- FINEM RESPICE (L), look to the end.
- FIT FABRICANDO FABER (L), a workman is made by working; practice makes perfect.
- FLAGRANTE ELICTO (L), in the commission of the crime.
- FORTITER IN RE (L), with firmness in acting.

- FORTUNA FAVET FORTIBUS (F), fortune favors the brave.
- FRONTI NULLA FIDES (L), no faith in the appearance; there is no trusting to appearances.
- FUIT ILIUM (L), Troy has been.
- FULMEN BRUTUM (L), a harmless thunderbolt.
- FUNCTUS OFFICIO (L), having discharged his office.
- FUROR LOQUENDI (L), a rage for speaking.
- FUROR PŒTICUS (L), poetic fire.
- FUROR SCRIBENDI (L), a rage for writing.
- GARDE DU CORPS (F), a body-guard.
- GARDE MOBILE (F), a guard liable for general service.
- GARDEZ BIEN (F), guard well; take care.
- GENIUS LOCI (L), the genius of the place.
- GENS D'ARMES (F), armed police.
- GENS DE LETTRES (F), literary people.
- GENS DE MEME FAMILLE (F), birds of a feather.
- GENTILHOMME (F), a gentleman.
- GERMANICE (L), in German.
- GLORIA IN EXCELSIS (L), glory to God in the highest.
- GLORIA PATRI (L), glory to the Father.
- GRADUS AD PARNASSUM (L), a step to Parnassus, a mountain sacred to Apollo and the Muses; a book containing aids in writing Greek or Latin poetry.
- GRANDE PARURE (F), full-dress.
- GRATIS DICTUM (L), mere assertion.
- GUERRE A OUIRANCE (L), war to the uttermost.
- GUERRE A MORT (L), war to the death.
- HAUD PASSIBUS ÆQUIS (L), not with equal steps.
- HAUT GOUT (F), fine or elegant taste; high flavor or relish.
- HIC ET UBIQUE (L), here and everywhere.
- HIC JACET (L), here lies.
- HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS EST (L), this is labor, this is work.
- HIC SEPULTUS (L), here buried.
- HINC ILLÆ LACRIMÆ (L), hence proceed these tears.
- HISTORIETTE (F), a little or short history; a tale.
- HOI POLLOI (Gr), the many; the rabble.
- HOMBRE DE UN LIBRO (Sp), a man of one book.
- HOMME D'ESPRIT (L), a man of talent; a witty man.
- HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE (F), evil be to him who evil thinks.
- HONORARIUM (L), a fee paid to a professional man.
- HORRIBILE DICTU (L), terrible to be said.
- HORS DE COMBAT (F), out of condition to fight.
- HORTUS SICCUS (L), collection of dried plants.
- HOTEL DE VILLE (F), a town-hall.
- HOTEL DES INVALIDES (F), the military hospital in Paris.
- HUMANUM EST ERRARE (L), to err is human.
- ICH DIEN (G), I serve.
- ID EST (L), that is;—abbreviated to *i. e.*
- IMITATORES SERVUM PECUS (L), imitators, a servile herd.
- IMPERIUM IN IMPERIO (L), a government within a government.
- IN ÆTERNUM (L), for ever.
- IN ARMIS (L), under arms.
- IN ARTICULO MORTIS (L), at the point of death.
- INDEX EXPURGATORIUS (L), a list of prohibited books.
- IN ESSE (L), in being.
- IN EXTENSO (L), at full length.
- IN EXTREMIS (L), at the point of death.
- IN FLAGRANTE DELICTO (L), taken in the fact.
- IN FORMA PAUPERIS (L), in the form of a poor person.
- IN FORO CONSCIENTIÆ (L), before the tribunal of conscience.
- INFRA DIGNITATEM (L), below one's dignity.
- IN HOC SIGNO VINCES (L), under this sign or standard thou shalt conquer.
- IN HOC STATU (L), in this state or condition.
- IN LIMINE (L), at the threshold.
- IN LOCO (L), in the place.
- IN LOCO PARENTIS (L), in the place of a parent.
- IN MEDIAS RES (L), into the midst of things.

- IN MEMORIAM (L), to the memory of ; in memory.
- IN NOMINE (L), in the name of.
- IN NUBIBUS (L), in the clouds.
- IN PACE (L), in peace.
- IN PERPETUUM (L), for ever.
- IN PETTO (L), within the breast ; in reserve.
- IN PLENO (L), in full.
- IN POSSE (L), in possible existence ; that may be possible.
- IN PRÆSENTI (L), at the present time.
- IN PROPRIA PERSONA (L), in one's own person.
- IN PURIS NATURALIBUS (L), in naked nature ; quite naked.
- IN RE (L), in the matter of.
- IN REM (L), against the thing or property.
- IN RERUM NATURA (L), in the nature of things.
- IN SITU (L), in its original situation.
- INSOUCIANCE (F), indifference ; carelessness.
- IN STATU QUO (L), in the former state.
- INTER ALIA (L), among other things.
- INTER NOS (L), between ourselves.
- INTER POCULA (L), at one's cups.
- IN TERROREM (L), as a warning.
- INTER SE (L), among themselves.
- IN TOTIDEM VERBIS (L), in so many words.
- IN TOTO (L), in the whole ; entirely.
- INTRA MUROS (L), within the walls.
- IN TRANSITU (L), on the passage ; during the conveyance.
- IN VACUO (L), in empty space ; free, or nearly free, from air.
- IN VINO VERITAS (L), there is truth in wine.
- INVITA MINERVÆ (L), against the will of Minerva.
- IPSE DIXIT (L), he himself said it ; dogmatism.
- IPSISSIMA VERBA (L), the very words.
- IPSISSIMIS VERBIS (L), in the very words.
- IPSO FACTO (L), in the fact itself.
- IRA FUROR BREVIS EST (L), anger is a short madness.
- JACTA EST ALEA (L), the die is cast.
- JE NE SAIS QUOI (F), I know not what.
- JET D'EAU (F), a jet of water.
- JEU DE MOTS (F), a play on words ; a pun.
- JEU D'ESPRIT (F), a play of spirit ; a witticism.
- JUBILATE DEO (L), be joyful in the Lord.
- JUDICIUM DEI (L), the judgment of God.
- JUPITER TONANS (L), Jupiter the thunderer.
- JURE DIVINO (L), by divine law.
- JURE HUMANO (L), by human law.
- JUS CANONICUM (L), canon law.
- JUS CIVILE (L), civil law.
- JUS DIVINUM (L), divine law.
- JUS GENTIUM (L), the law of nations.
- JUSTE MILIEU (F), the golden mean.
- LABORE ET HONORE (L), by labor and honor.
- LABOR IPSE VOLUPTAS (L), labor itself is a pleasure.
- LABOR OMNIA VINCIT (L), labor conquers everything.
- LA FAME NON VUOL LEGGI (It), hunger obeys no laws.
- LAISSEZ FAIRE (F), let alone ; suffer to have its own way.
- LAPSUS CALAMI (L), a slip of the pen.
- LAPSUS LINGUÆ (L), a slip of the tongue.
- LAPSUS MEMORIÆ (L), a slip of the memory.
- LARES ET PENATES (L), domestic and household gods.
- LATET ANGUIS IN HERBA (L), a snake lies hid in the grass.
- LAUDARI A VIRO LAUDATO (L), to be praised by a man who is himself praised.
- L'AVENIR (F), the future.
- LAUS DEO (L), praise to God.
- LE BEAU MONDE (F), the fashionable world.
- LE BON TEMPS VIENDRA (F), the good time will come.
- LE GRAND MONARQUE (F), the great monarch ;—applied to Louis XIV. of France.
- LE PAS (F), precedence in place or rank.
- LE ROI LE VEUT (F), the king wills it.
- LESE MAJESTE (L), high treason.
- L'ETOILE DU NORD (F), the star of the north ;—the motto of Minnesota.
- LE TOUT ENSEMBLE (F), all together.
- LETTRE DE CACHET (F), a sealed letter ; a royal warrant.
- LETTRE DE MARQUE (F), a letter of marque or reprisal.

- LEX NON SCRIPTA (L), the unwritten law.
- LEX SCRIPTA (L), the written law; the statute law.
- LEX TALIONIS (L), the law of retaliation.
- LIBERUM ARBITRIUM (L), free-will.
- LIMÆ LABOR (L), the labor of the file; the slow polishing of a literary composition.
- LIS SUB JUDICE (L), a case not yet decided.
- LITE PENDENTE (L), the lawsuit hanging; during the trial.
- LITERA SCRIPTA MANET (L), the written letter remains.
- LOCI COMMUNES (L), common places.
- LOCOS Y NINOS DICEN LA VERDAD (S), children and fools speak the truth.
- LOCUM TENENS (L), one holding the place; a deputy or substitute.
- LOCUS STANDI (L), a place for standing; a right to interfere.
- LOCUS PENITENTIÆ (L), place for repentance.
- LUSUS NATURÆ (L), a sport or freak of nature.
- MA CHERE (F), my dear—fem.
- MA FOIS (F), upon my faith.
- MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PREVALEBIT (L), truth is great, and it will prevail.
- MAGNUM BONUM (L), a great good.
- MAGNUM OPUS (L), a great work.
- MAINTIEN (F), deportment; carriage.
- MAISON DE SANTE (F), a private hospital.
- MAITRE D'HOTEL (F), a house-steward.
- MALADE DU PAYS (F), home-sickness.
- MALA FIDE (L), with bad faith; treacherously.
- MAL A PROPOS (F), ill-timed.
- MALE PARTA MALE DILABUNTUR (L), things ill gotten are ill spent.
- MALGRE NOUS (L), in spite of us.
- MANIBUS PEDIBUSQUE (L), with hands and feet.
- MALUM IN SE (L), bad in itself.
- MANU PROPRIA (L), with one's own hand.
- MARDI GRAS (F), Shrove Tuesday.
- MATERFAMILIAS (L), the mother of a family.
- MAUVAIS HONTE (F), false shame.
- MAUVAIS SUJET (F), a bad subject; a worthless fellow.
- MAXIMUS IN MINIMIS (L), very great in trifling things.
- MEDIO TUTISSIMUS IBIS (L), you will go most safely in a middle course.
- MEGABIBLION, MEGA KALON (Gr), a great book is a great evil.
- ME JUDICE (L), I being judge; in my opinion.
- MEMENTO MORI (L), remember death.
- MENS AGITAT MOLEM (L), mind moves matter.
- MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANA (L), a sound mind in a sound body.
- MENS SIBI CONSCIA RECTI (L), a mind conscious of rectitude.
- MEO PERICULO (L), at my own risk.
- MESALLIANCE (F), improper association; marriage with one of lower station.
- MEUM ET TUUM (L), mine and thine.
- MIRABILE DICTU (L), wonderful to be told.
- MIRABILE VISU (L), wonderful to be seen.
- MISE EN SCENE (F), the getting up for the stage, or the putting in preparation for it.
- MODUS OPERANDI (L), the manner of operation.
- MOLLIA TEMPORA FANDI (L), times favorable for speaking.
- MON AMI (F), my friend.
- MON CHER (F), my dear—masc.
- MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI (L), mountaineers are all always freemen;—the motto of West Virginia.
- MORE MAJORUM (L), after the manner of our ancestors.
- MORE SUO (L), in his own way.
- MOTU PROPRIO (L), of his own accord.
- MULTUM IN PARVO (L), much in little.
- MUNDUM VULT DECIPI (L), the world wishes to be deceived.
- MUTATIS MUTANDIS (L), the necessary changes being made.
- NATALE SOLUM (L), natal soil.
- NECESSITAS NON HABET LEGEM (L), necessity has no law.
- NEE (F), born; family or maiden name.
- NE EXEAT (L), let him not depart.
- NE FRONTI CREDE (L), trust not to appearance.
- NEMINE CONTRADICENTE (L), without opposition.
- NEMINE DISSENTIENTE (L), no one dissenting; without opposition.

- NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT (L), no one provokes me with impunity ;—the motto of Scotland.
- NEMO MORTALIUM OMNIBUS HORIS SAPIT (L), no one is wise at all times.
- NEMO REPENTET FUIT TURPISSIMUS (L), no man ever became a villain at once.
- NE PLUS ULTRA (L), nothing further ; the uttermost point.
- NE QUID DETRIMENTI RESPUBLICA CAPIAT (L), lest the republic or state receive any detriment.
- NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM (L), let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
- NIHIL AD REM (L), nothing to the point.
- NIL ADMIRARI (L), to wonder at nothing.
- NIL DESPERANDUM (L), never despair.
- N'IMPORTE (F), it matters not.
- NISI DOMINUS, FRUSTRA (L), unless the Lord, in vain ; unless God be with us, all our toil is in vain.
- NISI PRIUS (L), unless previously ;—a name given to the sittings of juries in civil cases.
- NITOR IN ADVERSUM (L), I strive against opposition.
- NOBLESSE OBLIGE (L), rank has its obligations.
- NO ES TODO ORO LO QUE RELUZE (L), all is not gold that glitters.
- NOLENS VOLENS (L), whether he will or not.
- NOLI ME TANGERE (L), don't touch me.
- NOLLE PROSEQUI (L), to be unwilling to proceed.
- NOLO EPISCOPARI (L), I do not wish to be made a bishop.
- NOM DE PLUME (F), an assumed title, as by a literary person.
- NOM DE GUERRE (L), an assumed name ; a traveling title.
- NON COMPOS MENTIS (L), not sound of mind.
- NON CONSTAT (L), it does not appear.
- NON ENS (L), not being ; nonentity.
- NON EST INVENTUS (L), he has not been found.
- NON LIBET (L), it does not please me.
- NON NOBIS SOLUM (L), not merely for ourselves.
- NON LIQUET (L), it is not clear ;—applied to one undecided in mind.
- NON MI RICORDO (It), I do not remember.
- NON MULTA, SED MULTUM (L), not many things, but much.
- NON OBSTANTE (L), not standing over against ; notwithstanding.
- NON PROSEQUITUR (L), he does not prosecute.
- NON SEQUITUR (L), it does not follow ; an unwarranted conclusion.
- NOSCE TEIPSUM (L), know thyself.
- NOSCITUR A SOCIIS (L), he is known by his companions.
- NOTA BENE, usually contracted into N.B. (L), mark well ; notice particularly.
- NOTRE DAME (L), Our Lady.
- NOUS VERRONS (F), we shall see.
- NOVUS HOMO (L), a new man ; one who has raised himself from obscurity.
- NUDUM PACTUM (L), a mere agreement, unconfined by writing.
- NULLI SECUNDUS (L), second to none.
- NUNC AUT NUNQUAM (L), now or never.
- NUNQUAM NON PARATUS (L), never unprepared.
- OBITER DICTUM (L), a thing said by the way, or in passing.
- OBSTA PRINCIPIIS (L), resist the first beginnings.
- ODERINT DUM METUANT (L), let them hate, provided they fear.
- ODI PROFANUM (L), I loathe the profane.
- ODIUM IN LONGUM JACENS (L), long, lasting hatred.
- ODIUM MEDICUM (L), the hatred of rival physicians.
- ODIUM THEOLOGICUM (L), the hatred of theologians.
- OFFICINA GENTIUM (L), the workshop of the world.
- OGNI MEDAGLIA HA IL SUO RIVERSO (It), every medal has its reverse.
- OGNIUNO PER SE E DIO PER TUTTI (It), every man for himself, and God for us all.
- OMNE IGNOTUM PRO MAGNIFICO (L), everything unknown is thought to be magnificent.
- OMNE SOLUM FORTI PATRIA (L), every soil to a brave man is his country.
- OMNIA BONA BONIS (L), all things with the good are good.

- OMNIA VINCIT AMOR (L), love conquers all things.
- OMNIA VINCIT LABOR (L), labor conquers all things.
- ON CONNAIT L'AMI AU BESOIN (F), a friend is known in time of need.
- ON DIT (F), they say; a flying rumor.
- ONUS PROBANDI (L), the burden of proving.
- OPERE PRETIUM EST (L), is it worth while.
- OPPROBRIUM MEDICORUM (L), the reproach of physicians.
- OPTIMATES (L), of the first rank.
- ORA E SEMPRE (It), now and always.
- ORA ET LABORA (L), pray and work.
- ORA PRO NOBIS (L), pray for us.
- ORATOR FIT, POETA NASCITUR (L), the orator is made, but the poet is born.
- ORE ROTUNDO (L), with round full voice.
- O! SI SIC OMNIA (L), O! if all things so! O that he had always done or spoken thus!
- O TEMPORA! O MORES! (L), O the times! O the manners!
- OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE (L), ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
- OTIUM SINE DIGNITATE (L), ease without dignity.
- OUVRIERS (F), operatives; workmen.
- PACE TUA (L), with your consent.
- PALLIDA MORS (L), pale death.
- PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT (L), let him who has won it bear the palm.
- PAR EXCELLENCE (F), by way of eminence.
- PARI PASSU (L), with equal pace; together.
- PAS (F), action; step; precedence.
- PASSIM (L), everywhere; all through.
- PATER NOSTER (L), Our Father—a term applied to the Lord's Prayer.
- PATER FAMILIAS (L), the father of a family.
- PATER PATRIÆ (L), father of his country.
- PATRES CONSCRIPTI (L), conscript fathers; the ancient Roman senators.
- PAX IN BELLO (L), peace in war.
- PECCAVI (L), I have sinned.
- PENETRALIA (L), secret recess.
- PER ANNUM (L), by the year.
- PER CENTUM (L), usually contracted per cent., by the hundred; each hundred.
- PER CONTO (It), upon account.
- PER CONTRA (L), by the opposite; contrariwise.
- PER DIEM (L), by the day; daily.
- PER FAS ET NEFAS (L), through right and wrong.
- PER GRADUS (L), through steps; step by step.
- PERICULUM IN MORA (L), danger in delay.
- PER SALTUM (L), by a leap or jump.
- PER SE (L), by itself.
- PERSONNEL (F), the persons employed in any service, as distinguished from the *materiel*.
- PETIT (F), small.
- PETITIO PRINCIPII (L), a begging of the question.
- PETIT MAITRE (F), a small master; a fop; a beau.
- PINKIT (L), he painted it.
- PIS ALLER (F), the last or worst shift.
- PLEBS (L), the common people.
- PLENO JURE (L), with full authority.
- POETA NASCITUR, NON FIT (L), the poet is born, not made.
- POINT D'APPUI (F), point of support; prop.
- PONS ASINORUM (L), the bridge of asses—a name given to the 5th proposition of the 1st book of Euclid.
- POPULUS VULT DECIPI (L), people wish to be deceived.
- POSSE COMITATUS (L), the power of the country.
- POSTE RESTANTE (F), to remain till called for—applied to letters in a post-office.
- POST MORTEM (L), after death.
- POST OBITUM (L), after death.
- POUR PASSER LE TEMPS (F), to pass away the time.
- POUR PRENDRE CONGE (F), to take leave.
- PREMONITUS PRÆMUNITUS (L), forewarned, forearmed.
- PRESCRIPTUM (L), a thing prescribed.
- PREUX CHEVALIER (F), a brave knight.
- PRIMA FACIE (L), on the first view.
- PRIMUM MOBILE (L), the main-spring.
- PRINCIPIA, NON HOMINES (L), principles, not men.
- PRINCIPIIS OBSTA (L), resist the first beginnings.
- PRIOR TEMPORE, PRIOR JURE (L), first in time; first by right.

- PRO ARIS ET FOCIS (L), for our altars and firesides.
- PROBATUM EST (L), it is proved.
- PRO BONO PUBLICO (L), for the public good.
- PROCES VERBAL (L), a written statement.
- PRO ET CON (L), for and against.
- PROFANUM VULGUS (L), the profane vulgar.
- PRO FORMA (L), for the sake of form.
- PRO HAC VICE (L), for this time or occasion.
- PROH PUDOR ! (L), O, for shame !
- PROJET DE LOI (F), a legislative bill.
- PRO MEMORIA (L), for a memorial.
- PRO PATRIA (L), for our country.
- PROPAGANDA FIDE (L), for extending the faith.
- PRO RATA (L), in proportion.
- PRO REGE, GREGE, ET LEGE (L), for the king, the people, and the law.
- PRO RE NATA (L), for a special emergency ; special.
- PRO TANTO (L), for so much.
- PRO TEMPORE (L), for the time being.
- PUNICA FIDES (L), Punic faith ; treachery.
- QUÆRE (L), query ; a word denoting inquiry.
- QUAMDIU SE BENE GESSERIT (L), during good behavior.
- QUANTUM MERUIT (L), as much as he deserved.
- QUANTUM SUFFICIT (L), as much as is sufficient ; a sufficient quantity.
- QUASI (L), as if ; in a manner.
- QUELQUE CHOSE (L), something ; a trifle ; a kickshaw.
- QUID NUNC ? (L), what now ? a news-monger.
- QUID PRO QUO (L), one thing for another.
- QUID RIDES ? (L), why do you laugh ?
- QUI TRANSTULIT SUSTINET (L), he who transplanted still sustains ;—motto of Connecticut.
- QUI M'AIME, AIME MON CHIEN (F), love me, love my dog.
- QUI NIMIUM PROBAT NIHIL PROBAT (L), he who proves too much proves nothing.
- QU' VIVE ? (F), who goes there ? on the *qui vive*, on the alert.
- QUOD ERAT DEMONSTRANDUM (L), which was to be proved or demonstrated.
- QUOD ERAT FACIENDUM (L), which was to be done.
- QUOD VIDE (L), which see.
- QUONDAM (L), that was formerly ; former.
- QUOS DEUS VULT PERDERE, PRIUS DEMENTAT (L), those whom God wishes to destroy, He first makes mad.
- QUOT HOMINES, TOT SENTENTIÆ (L), so many men, so many minds.
- RARA AVIS (L), a rare bird ; a prodigy.
- RECHAUFFE (F), heated again, as food ; stale ; old.
- REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM (L), a reducing to an absurdity.
- REGNANT POPULI (L), the people rule ; —motto of Arkansas.
- RE INFECTA (L), the business being unfinished.
- RELIGIO LOCI (L), the religious spirit of the place.
- REM ACU TETIGISTI (L), you have touched the thing with a needle.
- RENAISSANCE (F), revival, as of letters or art.
- RENTES (F), funds bearing interest ; stocks.
- REQUIESCAT IN PACE (L), may he rest in peace.
- RES ANGUSTA DOMI (L), narrow circumstances at home ; poverty.
- RES EST SACRA MISER (L), a suffering person is sacred.
- RES GESTÆ (L), exploits.
- RESPICE FINEM (L), look to the end.
- RESURGAM (L), I shall rise again.
- REVENONS A NOS MOUTONS (F), let us return to our subject.
- RE VERA (L), in the true matter ; in truth.
- ROBE DE CHAMBRE (F), a dressing-gown, or morning-gown.
- RUAT CÆLUM (L), let the heavens fall.
- RUSE DE GUERRE (F), a stratagem of war.
- RUS IN URBE (L), the country in town.
- SAL ATTICUM (L), Attic salt—that is, wit.
- SALUS POPULI SUPREMA EST LEX (L), the welfare of the people is the supreme law ;—motto of Missouri.
- SALVO JURE (L), saving the right.
- SANCTUM SANCTORUM (L), the holy of holies.

- SANG FROID (F), cold blood ; coolness.
 SANS CEREMONIE (F), without ceremony.
 SANS FACON (F), without form or trouble.
 SANS PEUR ET SANS REPROCHE (F), without fear and without reproach.
 SARTOR RESARTUS (L), the tailor mended.
 SATIS VERBORUM (L), enough of words.
 SAUVE QUI PEUT (F), save himself who can.
 SECUNDUM ARTEM (L), according to art or rule ; scientifically.
 SECUNDUM NATURAM (L), according to nature.
 SECUNDUM ORDINEM (L), according to order ; in order.
 SEMEL ET SIMUL (L), once and together.
 SEMEL PRO SEMPER (L), once for all.
 SEMPER IDEM (L), always the same.
 SEMPER PARATUS (L), always ready.
 SE NON E VERO, E BEN TROVATO (It), if it is not true, it is well feigned.
 SIC ITUR AD ASTRA (L), such is the way to immortality.
 SIC PASSIM (L), so everywhere.
 SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS (L), ever so to tyrants ;—motto of Virginia.
 SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI (L), so earthly glory passes away.
 SIC VOLO, SIC JUBEO (L), thus I will ; thus I command.
 SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR (L), like things are cured by like things.
 SIMILIS SIMILI GAUDET (L), like is pleased with like.
 SI MONUMENTUM QUÆRIS CIRCUMSPICE (L), if you seek his monument, look around.
 SINE DIE (L), without a day appointed.
 SINE QUA NON (L), an indispensable condition.
 SISTE, VIATOR ! (L), stop, traveler !
 SI VIS PACEM, PARA BELLUM (L), if you wish peace, prepare for war.
 SOI-DISANT (F), self-styled.
 SPERO MELIORA (L), I hope for better things.
 SPIRITUEL (F), intellectual ; witty.
 SPOLIA OPIMA (L), in *ancient Rome*, the spoils of a vanquished general taken by the victorious general ; a rich booty.
 SPONTE SUA (L), of one's own accord.
 STATU QUO ANTE BELLUM (L), in the state which was before the war.
 STATUS QUO (L), the state in which.
 STET (L), let it stand.
 SUAVITER IN MODO, FORTITER IN RE (L), gentle in manners, brave in deed.
 SUB JUDICE (L), under consideration.
 SUB PÆNA (L), under a penalty.
 SUB ROSA (L), privately.
 SUB SILENTIO (L), in silence or stillness.
 SUI GENERIS (L), of its own kind.
 SUMMUM BONUM (L), the chief good.
 SUMMUM JUS, SUMMA INJURIA (L), the rigor of the law is the height of oppression.
 SURGIT AMARI ALIQUID (L), something bitter arises.
 SUUM CUIQUE (L), let each have his own.
 TABLEAU VIVANT (F), the representation of some scene by groups of persons.
 TABULA RASA (L), a smooth or blank tablet.
 TÆDIUM VITÆ (L), weariness of life.
 TANT PIS (L), so much the worse.
 TE DEUM (L), a hymn of thanksgiving.
 TEMPORA MUTANTUR, ET NOS MUTAMUR IN ILLIS (L), the times are changed, and we are changed with them.
 TEMPUS FUGIT (L), time flies.
 TERMINUS AD QUEM (L), the time to which.
 TERMINUS A QUO (L), the time from which.
 TERRA FIRMA (L), solid earth.
 TERRA INCOGNITA (L), an unknown country.
 TERTIUM QUID (L), a third something.
 TETE-A-TETE (F), head to head ; a private conversation.
 TOGA VIRILIS (L), the gown of manhood.
 TO KALON (Gr), the beautiful ; the chief good.
 TOTIDEM VERBIS (L), in just so many words.
 TOTIES QUOTIES (L), as many as.
 TOTO CÆLO (L), by the whole heavens ; diametrically opposite.
 TOUJOURS PRET (F), always ready.
 TOUR DE FORCE (F), a feat of strength or skill.

- TOUT-A-FAIT (F), entirely; wholly.
 TOUT ENSEMBLE (F), the whole taken together.
 TROJA FUIT (L), Troy was.
 TROTTOIR (F), a sidewalk.
 TU QUOQUE, BRUTE! (L), and thou, too, Brutus!
 TUTOR ET ULTOR (L), protector and avenger.
 TUUM EST (L), it is your own.
- UBI MEL, IBI APES (L), where honey is, there are bees.
 ULTIMA RATIO REGUM (L), the last argument of kings; war.
 ULTIMA THULE (L), the utmost boundary or limit.
 UN BIEN FAIT N'EST JAMAIS PERDU (F), a kindness is never lost.
 UN FAIT ACCOMPLI (L), an accomplished fact.
 UNGUIBUS ET ROSTRO (L), with claws and beak.
 USQUE AD NAUSEAM (L), to disgust.
 USUS LOQUENDI (L), usage in speaking.
 UTILE DULCI (L), the useful with the pleasant.
 UT INFRA (L), as below.
 UTI POSSIDETIS (L), as you possess; state of present possession.
 UT SUPRA (L), as above stated.
- VADE MECUM (L), go with me.
 VALE (L), farewell.
 VALET DE CHAMBRE (F), an attendant; a footman.
 VARIÆ LECTIONES (L), various readings.
 VARIORUM NOTÆ (L), the notes of various authors.
 VENI, VIDI, VICI (L), I came, I saw, I conquered.
 VERA PRO GRATIIS (L), truth before favor.
 VERBATIM ET LITERATIM (L), word for word, and letter for letter.
 VERBUM SAT SAPIENTI (L), a word is enough for a wise man.
 VERITAS PREVALEBIT (L), the truth will prevail.
 VERITAS VINCIT (L), truth conquers.
- VESTIGIA (L), tracks; vestiges.
 VESTIGIA NULLA RETRORSUM (L), no footsteps backward.
 VEXATA QUÆSTIO (L), a disputed question.
 VICE (L), in the place of.
 VICE VERSA (L), the terms being exchanged.
 VIDELICET (L), to wit; namely.
 VIDE UT SUPRA (L), see what is stated above.
 VI ET ARMIS (L), by force and by arms; by main force.
 VINCIT, QUI SE VINCIT (L), he conquers who overcomes himself.
 VINCULUM MATRIMONII (L), the bond of marriage.
 VIRTUS LAUDATUR, ET ALGET (L), virtue is praised, and is not cherished (is starved).
 VIRTUS SEMPER VIRIDIS (L), virtue is ever green and blooming.
 VIS INERTIÆ (L), the power of inertia; resistance.
 VIVAT REGINA! (L), long live the queen!
 VIVAT REX! (L), long live the king!
 VIVA VOCE (L), by the living voice; by oral testimony.
 VIVAT RESPUBLICA! (L), long live the republic!
 VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE! (F), long live the republic!
 VIVE L'EMPEREUR! (F), long live the emperor!
 VIVE LE ROI! (F), long live the king!
 VOILA (F), behold; there is or there are.
 VOLENS ET POTENS (L), able and willing;—motto of Nevada.
 VOLENTE DEO (L), God willing.
 VOLENTI NON FIT INJURIA (L), no injustice is done to the consenting person.
 VOX ET PRÆTERA NIHIL (L), a voice and nothing more; sound without sense.
 VOX POPULI, VOX DEI (L), the voice of the people is the voice of God.
 VULGO (L), commonly.
 VULTUS EST INDEX ANIMI (L), the face is the index of the mind.

CHAPTER X.

STATES, TERRITORIES, AND CITIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AREA IN SQ. MILES.	CAPITALS.
Alabama	52,250	Montgomery.
Alaska Territory	577,390	Sitka.
Arizona Territory	113,020	Phoenix.
Arkansas	53,850	Little Rock.
California	158,360	Sacramento.
Colorado	103,925	Denver.
Connecticut	4,990	Hartford.
Delaware	2,050	Dover.
District of Columbia	70	Washington.
Florida	58,680	Tallahassee.
Georgia	59,475	Atlanta.
Idaho	84,800	Boise City.
Illinois	56,650	Springfield.
Indiana	36,350	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	64,690	Tahlequah.
Iowa	56,025	Des Moines.
Kansas	82,080	Topeka.
Kentucky	40,400	Frankfort.
Louisiana	48,720	Baton Rouge.
Maine	33,040	Augusta.
Maryland	12,210	Annapolis.
Massachusetts	8,315	Boston.
Michigan	58,915	Lansing.
Minnesota	83,356	St. Paul.
Mississippi	46,810	Jackson.
Missouri	69,415	Jefferson City.
Montana	146,080	Helena.
Nebraska	76,855	Lincoln.
Nevada	110,700	Carson City.
New Hampshire	9,305	Concord.
New Jersey	7,815	Trenton.

STATES, TERRITORIES, AND CITIES—*continued.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AREA IN SQ. MILES.	CAPITALS.
New Mexico Territory.....	122,580	Santa Fé.
New York	49,170	Albany.
North Carolina.....	52,250	Raleigh.
North Dakota	149,100	Bismarck.
Ohio.....	41,060	Columbus.
Oregon	96,030	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	45,215	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island.....	1,250	Newport and Prov.
South Carolina.....	30,570	Columbia.
South Dakota.....	149,100	Pierre.
Tennessee.....	42,050	Nashville.
Texas	265,780	Austin.
Utah Territory.....	84,900	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	9,565	Montpelier.
Virginia.....	42,450	Richmond.
Washington	69,180	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	24,780	Charleston.
Wisconsin	56,040	Madison.
Wyoming	97,890	Cheyenne.
Total U. S.....	3,745,621	

ABBREVIATIONS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama	Ala.	Indian Territory.....	Ind. T.
Alaska Territory.....	Alaska	Iowa	Iowa.
Arizona Territory.	Ariz.	Kansas	Kans.
Arkansas	Ark.	Kentucky.....	Ky.
California	Cal.	Louisiana	La.
Colorado	Colo.	Maine	Me.
Connecticut	Conn.	Maryland	Md.
Delaware	Del.	Massachusetts	Mass.
District of Columbia...	D. C.	Michigan.....	Mich.
Florida	Fla.	Minnesota.....	Minn.
Georgia	Ga.	Mississippi	Miss.
Idaho	Idaho.	Missouri	Mo.
Illinois	Ill.	Montana	Mont.
Indiana	Ind.	Nebraska	Neb.

Nevada	Nev.	South Carolina	S. C.
New Hampshire.....	N. H.	South Dakota.....	S. Dak.
New Jersey	N. J.	Tennessee	Tenn.
New Mexico Territory..	N. Mex	Texas	Tex.
New York.....	N. Y.	Utah Territory	Utah.
North Carolina.....	N. C.	Vermont	Vt.
North Dakota.....	N. Dak	Virginia.....	Va.
Ohio	Ohio.	Washington	Wash.
Oklahoma.....	Okla.	West Virginia.....	W. Va.
Oregon.....	Ore.	Wisconsin	Wis.
Pennsylvania	Pa.	Wyoming	Wyo.
Rhode Island.....	R. I.		

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR POPULATION.

FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR RANK.—CENSUS OF 1890.

New York City.....	1,515,301	Washington, D. C.....	230,302	Indianapolis, Ind.....	105,436	Fall River, Mass.....	74,398
Chicago, Ill.....	1,099,850	Detroit, Mich.....	205,876	Allentown, Pa.....	105,287	Cambridge, Mass.....	70,928
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,046,964	Milwaukee, Wis.....	204,418	Albany, N. Y.....	94,923	Atlanta, Ga.....	65,533
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	806,343	Newark, N. J.....	181,830	Columbus, O.....	88,150	Memphis, Tenn.....	64,495
St. Louis, Mo.....	451,770	Minneapolis, Minn.....	164,738	Syracuse, N. Y.....	88,143	Wilmington, Del.....	61,431
Boston, Mass.....	448,477	Jersey City, N. J.....	163,003	Worcester, Mass.....	84,655	Dayton, O.....	61,220
Baltimore, Md.....	434,459	Louisville, Ky.....	161,129	Toledo, O.....	81,434	Troy, N. Y.....	60,956
San Francisco, Cal.....	296,997	Omaha, Neb.....	140,452	Richmond, Va.....	81,388	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	60,277
Cincinnati, O.....	296,998	Rochester, N. Y.....	133,896	New Haven, Ct.....	81,298	Reading, Pa.....	58,661
Cleveland, O.....	261,353	St. Paul, Minn.....	133,156	Paterson, N. J.....	78,347	Camden, N. J.....	58,313
Buffalo, N. Y.....	255,604	Kansas City, Mo.....	132,716	Lowell, Mass.....	77,606	Trenton, N. J.....	57,458
New Orleans, La.....	242,039	Providence, R. I.....	132,146	Nashville, Tenn.....	76,168		
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	238,617	Denver, Col.....	106,713	Scranton, Pa.....	75,215		

OTHER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES HAVING 8,000 POPULATION AND OVER.

Adams, Mass.....	9,213	Ashtabula, O.....	8,338	Bellaire, O.....	9,934	Butte, Mont.....	10,723
Adrian, Mich.....	8,756	Atchison, Kan.....	13,963	Bellefonte, Pa.....	15,361	Carro, Ill.....	10,324
Akron, O.....	27,601	Athens, Ga.....	8,639	Beverly, Mass.....	10,821	Canton, O.....	26,189
Alameda, Cal.....	11,165	Atlantic City, N. J.....	13,055	Biddeford, Me.....	14,443	Carbondale, Pa.....	10,833
Alexandria, Va.....	14,339	Auburn, Me.....	11,250	Binghamton, N. Y.....	35,005	Cedar Rapids, Ia.....	18,020
Allentown, Pa.....	25,228	Auburn, N. Y.....	25,858	Birmingham, Ala.....	26,178	Charleston, S. C.....	54,955
Alpena, Mich.....	11,283	Augusta, Ga.....	33,300	Bloomington, Ill.....	20,048	Charlotte, N. C.....	11,557
Alton, Ill.....	10,294	Augusta, Me.....	10,527	Bradford, Pa.....	8,561	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	29,100
Altoona, Pa.....	30,337	Aurora, Ill.....	19,688	Bradford, Pa.....	10,514	Chicopee, Mass.....	14,050
Amesbury, Mass.....	9,798	Austar, Tex.....	14,476	Bridgeton, N. J.....	48,866	Chillicothe, O.....	11,288
Amsterdam, N. Y.....	17,335	Bangor, Me.....	19,103	Bridgeton, N. J.....	11,424	Chippewa Falls, Wis.....	8,070
Anderson, Ind.....	10,741	Bath, Me.....	8,723	Brookline, Mass.....	27,294	Chelsea, Mass.....	27,009
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	9,431	Baton Rouge, La.....	10,478	Brunswick, Ga.....	12,103	Chester, Pa.....	20,226
Annisonton, Ala.....	9,876	Battle Creek, Mich.....	13,197	Burlington, Ia.....	8,459	Cheyenne, Wyo.....	11,690
Appleton, Wis.....	11,866	Bay City, Mich.....	27,839	Burlington, Ia.....	22,565	Clinton, Ia.....	13,619
Arkansas City, Kan.....	8,347	Bayonne, N. J.....	19,033	Burlington, N. J.....	8,222	Clinton, Mass.....	10,424
Ashville, N. C.....	10,235	Beatrice, Neb.....	13,836	Burlington, Vt.....	14,590	Cohoes, N. Y.....	22,509
Ashland, Wis.....	9,956	Beaver Falls, Pa.....	9,735	Butler, Pa.....	8,734	Colorado Springs, Col.....	11,140

Columbia, Pa.	10,599	Flushing, N. Y.	10,868	Ithaca, N. Y.	11,079	Logansport, Ind.	13,328
Columbia, S. C.	15,353	Fond du Lac, Wis.	12,024	Jackson, Mich.	20,798	Long Island City, N. Y.	30,506
Columbus, Ga.	17,393	Fort Scott, Kan.	11,946	Jackson, Tenn.	10,039	Los Angeles, Cal.	50,395
Concord, N. H.	17,004	Fort Smith, Ark.	11,311	Jacksonville, Fla.	17,201	Lynchburg, Va.	19,769
Corning, N. Y.	8,550	Fort Wayne, Ind.	35,193	Jacksonville, Ill.	10,740	Lynn, Mass.	55,727
Council Bluffs, Ia.	21,474	Fort Worth, Tex.	23,076	Jamestown, N. Y.	16,038	McKeesport, Pa.	20,741
Covington, Ky.	37,371	Framingham, Mass.	9,239	Janesville, Wis.	10,836	Macon, Ga.	22,746
Cranston, R. I.	8,099	Frederick, Md.	8,193	Jeffersonville, Ind.	10,666	Madison, Ind.	8,937
Cumberland, Md.	12,729	Freeport, Ill.	10,189	Johnston, R. I.	9,778	Madison, Wis.	13,426
Cumberland, R. I.	8,090	Fresno, Cal.	10,818	Johnstown, Pa.	21,865	Mahany, Pa.	11,286
Dallas, Tex.	38,067	Galesburg, Ill.	15,264	Joliet, Ill.	23,264	Malden, Mass.	23,031
Danbury, Ct.	16,552	Gardner, Mass.	29,084	Joplin, Mo.	9,943	Manchester, Ct.	8,222
Danville, Ill.	11,491	Gardner, Mass.	8,434	Kalamazoo, Mich.	17,853	Manchester, N. H.	44,126
Danville, Va.	10,305	Gloucester, Mass.	24,651	Kankakee, Ill.	9,025	Manchester, Va.	9,246
Davenport, Ia.	26,872	Gloversville, N. Y.	13,864	Kansas City, Kan.	38,316	Manistee, Mich.	12,812
Decatur, Ill.	16,841	Green Bay, Wis.	9,066	Keary, Neb.	8,074	Mankato, Minn.	8,838
Delaware, O.	8,224	Greenville, S. C.	8,607	Kokomo, Ind.	8,261	Mansfield, O.	13,473
Denison, Tex.	10,958	Greenwich, Ct.	10,131	Key West, Fla.	18,086	Marblehead, Mass.	8,202
Des Moines, Ia.	50,093	Hagerstown, Md.	10,118	Kingston, N. Y.	21,261	Marietta, O.	8,273
Dover, N. H.	12,790	Hamilton, O.	17,565	Knoxville, Tenn.	22,535	Marquette, Wis.	11,523
Dubuque, Ia.	30,311	Hannibal, Mo.	12,857	Kokomo, Ind.	8,261	Marion, Ind.	8,769
Duluth, Minn.	33,115	Harrisburg, Pa.	39,385	La Crosse, Wis.	25,090	Marion, O.	8,327
Dunkirk, N. Y.	9,416	Harrison, N. J.	8,338	Lafayette, Ind.	16,243	Marlborough, Mass.	13,805
Dunmore, Pa.	8,315	Hartford, Ct.	53,230	Lancaster, Pa.	32,011	Marquette, Mich.	9,093
East Liverpool, O.	10,956	Hastings, Neb.	13,584	Lansing, Mich.	13,102	Marshalltown, Ia.	8,914
Easton, Pa.	14,481	Haverhill, Mass.	27,412	Lansingburg, N. Y.	10,550	Massillon, O.	10,098
East Portland, Ore.	10,532	Hazelton, Pa.	11,872	Laredo, Tex.	11,319	Meadville, Pa.	9,520
East Providence, R. I.	8,422	Helena, Mont.	13,834	La Salle, Ill.	9,855	Medford, Mass.	11,079
East St. Louis, Ill.	15,169	Henderson, Ky.	8,835	Lawrence, Kan.	9,997	Melrose, Mass.	8,519
Eau Claire, Wis.	17,415	Hoboken, N. J.	43,648	Lawrence, Mass.	44,654	Menominee, Mich.	10,630
Elgin, Ill.	17,823	Holyoke, Mass.	35,637	Leadville, Col.	11,212	Meriden, Ct.	21,652
Elizabeth City, N. J.	37,764	Hornellsville, N. Y.	10,966	Leavenworth, Kan.	19,768	Meridian, Miss.	10,624
Elkhart, Ind.	11,360	Hot Springs, Ark.	8,086	Lebanon, Pa.	14,664	Michigan City, Ind.	10,776
Elmira, N. Y.	29,708	Houston, Tex.	27,557	Lewiston, Me.	21,701	Middletown, Ct.	9,013
El Paso, Tex.	10,338	Hudson, N. Y.	9,970	Lexington, Ky.	21,567	Middletown, N. Y.	11,977
Erie, Pa.	40,634	Huntington, W. Va.	10,108	Lima, O.	15,987	Millford, Mass.	8,780
Evansville, Ind.	50,756	Hutchinson, Kan.	8,682	Lincoln, Neb.	55,154	Millville, N. J.	10,002
Everett, Mass.	11,068	Hyde Park, Mass.	10,193	Lincoln, R. I.	20,355	Moberly, Mo.	8,215
Fitchburg, Mass.	22,037	Ironton, O.	10,079	Little Falls, N. Y.	8,783	Mobile, Ala.	31,076
Flint, Mich.	9,803	Iron Mount, Mich.	8,599	Little Rock, Ark.	25,874	Moline, Ill.	12,000
		Ishpeming, Mich.	11,107	Lockport, N. Y.	16,838	Montgomery, Ala.	21,883

OTHER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES HAVING 8,000 POPULATION AND OVER.—(Continued.)

Mount Carmel, Pa.....	8,254	Paducah, Ky.....	13,076	Rome, N. Y.....	14,991	Tacoma, Wash.....	36,006
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	10,677	Paris, Tex.....	8,254	Rutland, Vt.....	11,760	Taunton, Mass.....	25,448
Muncie, Ind.....	11,345	Parkersburg, W. Va.....	8,408	Sacramento, Cal.....	26,386	Terre Haute, Ind.....	30,217
Muscatine, Ia.....	11,454	Passaic, N. J.....	13,028	Saginaw, Mich.....	46,322	Tiffin, O.....	10,801
Muskegon, Mich.....	22,702	Pawtucket, R. I.....	27,633	St. Joseph, Mo.....	52,324	Tiusville, Pa.....	8,073
Nanticoke, Pa.....	10,044	Peabody, Mass.....	10,158	Salem, Mass.....	30,801	Topeka, Kan.....	31,007
Nashua, N. H.....	19,311	Peekskill, N. Y.....	9,676	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	44,843	Union, N. J.....	10,643
Natchez, Miss.....	10,103	Pensacola, Fla.....	11,750	San Antonio, Tex.....	37,673	Utica, N. Y.....	44,007
Natick, Mass.....	9,118	Peoria, Ill.....	41,912	San Diego, Cal.....	16,159	Vernon, Ct.....	8,808
Nebraska City, Neb.....	11,494	Perth Amboy, N. J.....	9,512	Sandusky, O.....	18,471	Vicksburg, Miss.....	13,373
New Albany, Ind.....	21,650	Petersburg, Va.....	22,680	San Jose, Cal.....	18,060	Vincennes, Ind.....	8,853
Newark, O.....	14,270	Phillipsburg, N. J.....	8,644	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	11,075	Waco, Tex.....	14,445
New Bedford, Mass.....	40,733	Phoenixville, Pa.....	8,514	Savannah, Ga.....	43,189	Waltham, Mass.....	18,797
New Britain, N. Y.....	16,423	Pine Bluff, Ark.....	9,900	Schenectady, N. Y.....	19,902	Warwick, R. I.....	17,701
New Brighton, Ct.....	19,007	Piqua, O.....	9,090	Seattle, Wash.....	42,837	Waterbury, Ct.....	28,646
New Brunswick, N. J.....	18,603	Pittsfield, Mass.....	17,281	Sedalia, Mo.....	14,068	Watertown, N. Y.....	14,725
Newburg, N. Y.....	23,087	Pittston, Pa.....	10,302	Shamokin, Pa.....	14,493	Watertown, Wis.....	8,755
Newburyport, Mass.....	13,947	Plainfield, N. J.....	11,267	Sheboygan, Wis.....	16,359	Wausau, Wis.....	9,253
Newcastle, Pa.....	11,600	Plattsburgh, Neb.....	8,392	Shenandoah, Pa.....	15,944	West Bay City, Mich.....	12,951
New London, Ct.....	13,757	Plymouth, Pa.....	9,344	Shreveport, La.....	11,979	West Chester, Pa.....	8,028
Newport, Ky.....	24,918	Port Huron, Mich.....	13,543	Sing Sing, N. Y.....	9,352	Westfield, Mass.....	9,895
Newport, R. I.....	19,457	Port Jervis, N. Y.....	9,327	Sioux Falls, Ia.....	37,866	West Troy, N. Y.....	12,907
New Rochelle, N. Y.....	8,318	Portland, Me.....	36,425	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	10,177	Weymouth, Mass.....	10,866
Newton, Mass.....	24,379	Portland, Ore.....	46,385	Somerville, Mass.....	40,152	Wheeling, W. Va.....	35,013
Norfolk, Va.....	34,871	Portsmouth, N. H.....	9,827	South Bend, Ind.....	21,819	Wichita, Kan.....	23,853
Norris-town, Pa.....	19,791	Portsmouth, O.....	12,394	South Bethlehem, Pa.....	10,302	Wilkes-barre, Pa.....	37,718
North Adams, Mass.....	16,074	Portsmouth, Va.....	13,268	South Omaha, Neb.....	8,002	Williamsport, Pa.....	27,432
Northampton, Mass.....	14,990	Pottstown, Pa.....	13,285	Spencer, Mass.....	8,747	Williamantic, Ct.....	8,648
Norwalk, Ct.....	17,747	Pottsville, Pa.....	44,117	Spokane Falls, Wash.....	19,922	Wilmington, Del.....	61,431
Norwich, Ct.....	16,156	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	22,206	Springfield, Ill.....	24,963	Wilmington, N. C.....	20,056
Oakland, Cal.....	48,682	Pueblo, Col.....	24,558	Springfield, Mass.....	44,179	Winona, Minn.....	18,208
Ogden, Utah.....	14,880	Quincy, Ill.....	31,494	Springfield, Mo.....	21,850	Winston, N. C.....	8,018
Ogdensburg, N. Y.....	11,662	Quincy, Mass.....	16,723	Springfield, O.....	31,895	Woburn, Mass.....	13,499
Oil City, Pa.....	10,932	Kacine, Wis.....	21,914	Stamford, Ct.....	15,700	Woonsocket, R. I.....	20,830
Orange, N. J.....	18,844	Kaleigh, N. C.....	12,678	Steubton, Pa.....	9,250	Yonkers, N. Y.....	32,033
Oshkosh, Wis.....	22,836	Richmond, Ind.....	16,608	Steuensville, O.....	13,394	York, Pa.....	20,793
Oswego, N. Y.....	21,812	Roanoke, Va.....	16,159	Stillwater, Minn.....	11,260	Youngstown, O.....	33,220
Ottawa City, Ill.....	9,985	Rockford, Ill.....	23,584	Stockton, Cal.....	14,424	Zanesville, O.....	21,009
Ottumwa, Ia.....	14,001	Rock Island, Ill.....	13,634	Streator, Ill.....	11,414		
Owens-borough, Ky.....	9,837	Rockland, Me.....	8,174	Superior, Wis.....	11,983		

CHAPTER XI.

SHORT RULES FOR INTEREST, AND FOREIGN MONEY.

SHORT INTEREST RULE.

Required, the interest on \$25,000 from July 14 to September 9, at 6%.

Solution: July 14 to 31 = 17 days
 August = 31 "
 September = 9 "

 57 "

1¢¢	25¢¢¢
¢ 3¢¢	19 ¤
2	¢
2) 475.	

Answer: \$237.50.

Explanation: First the number of days is found. The principal is multiplied by the number of days \times the rate of interest, and the product is divided by the number of days in the year $\times 100\%$. Cancellation renders this an easy and rapid process.

Interest is usually figured on a basis of 360 days in the year; hence this number is used in the example.

TO REDUCE \$ TO £, AND VICE VERSA.

Required—the equivalent in English money of \$625 with exchange at \$4.88.

Solution :

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4.88 \overline{)625.00} \text{ (128} \\
 \underline{488} \\
 1370 \\
 \underline{976} \\
 3940 \\
 \underline{3904} \\
 36 \\
 \underline{20} \\
 488 \overline{)720} \text{ (1} \\
 \underline{488} \\
 232 \\
 \underline{12} \\
 488 \overline{)2784} \text{ (5}\frac{3}{4} \\
 \underline{2440} \\
 344
 \end{array}$$

Answer:

£128. 1/ 5¾d.

Explanation : Divide the \$ by the rate of exchange ; the even quotient will be the number of £. Multiply the remainder by 20 (the number of shillings in a pound), and divide by the rate ; the quotient will be the number of shillings. Multiply the remainder by 12 (pence in a shilling) and divide as before. The quotient will be the number of pence.

Required—the equivalent in American money of £128 1/ 5¾d, exchange at \$4.88.

Solution :

$$\begin{array}{r}
 128.05 \\
 \underline{4.88} \\
 102440 \\
 102440 \\
 \underline{51220} \\
 624.8840 \\
 5\frac{3}{4}d = \underline{\quad .115} \\
 \$624.999
 \end{array}$$

Explanation : One shilling is $\frac{1}{20}$, or .05, of a £. Multiply the number of pounds by the rate, and add to the product twice the number of pence—a penny being equal to about 2 cents.

PART II.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

Soliciting Advertisements.

NEW YORK, August 3, 1892.

MESSRS. J. ROBERTSON & Co.,
City.

GENTLEMEN :—

It is a conceded fact by those who have tried them, that the leading Magazines as advertising mediums are without equals, and I desire thus early to call your attention to them in order that after consideration there may be time to prepare copy and forward your order in season to catch all the fall issues, commencing with October, for which I should have copy by August 11th.

The experience of my customers warrants me in saying that the magazines are without exception the best paying periodicals for advertisers that are published. With a circulation extending throughout the entire Union, going to a class of people who have the money to buy what they want, they present to the advertiser a medium for his announcements which, having proved in the past extremely remunerative to him, is a good augury for the future.

Hoping that your consideration of this class of mediums will result in my being favored with an order for the coming season's

business, keeping in mind that in dealing with me you are dealing at headquarters, I am, with great respect,

Yours very truly,

WALTER J. POWNING.

P.S.—If you have not my illustrated catalogue, I shall be pleased to send it to you on application.

No. 1.—221 words.

(Another.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1892.

GENTLEMEN :—

As a short supplement to our pleasant interview to-day, I send you a few testimonials from readers and advertisers as to the value of our Magazine, and these are characteristic of a large number we are constantly receiving.

As specially indicating the adaptation of our paper to your purposes, a thoughtful writer has said in a late number of *Printer's Ink*, that "Your paper is the leading one among the weeklies for investment advertising, which would seem to indicate that it has a circulation among the 'moneyed men.'"

I should be glad to use my best effort to make your advertisement with us a pronounced success.

Yours very truly,

No. 2.—117 words.

THOS. HUBBARD.

(Another.)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14, 1892.

GEO. W. COLEMAN, Esq.,

86 Federal St., Boston.

DEAR SIR :—

It is an old saying that nothing succeeds like success. If this is true of everything, it is true of advertising. The most

careful judgment, the most conscientious painstaking, the largest capital, often fails, where the genius for success quietly walks off with the prize.

We are happy in being able to say that the advertising pages of the enclosed magazines are proving themselves a success, both to the advertisers and the publishers. We especially solicit your orders for our next issue (December Number) which will be out on the 28th of the preceding month, giving the purchasers of holiday goods ample time in which to make their selections.

We go to press on the 15th.

Yours respectfully,

No. 3.—137 words.

ARCHIBALD J. MURPHY.

(Another.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 28, 1891.

MR. E. F. MASON, Publisher,
Trenton, N. J.

DEAR SIR:—

For some reason unknown to us, we find that while you are advertising your business largely in other publications, you have either overlooked or undervalued our publications, the "Illustrated Companion" and the "Household Friend," as advertising mediums. It cannot be that the matter has been overlooked, for we have been as persistent as possible in placing our claim for recognition before you. All those who have ever given our columns a trial are highly pleased with the result. Now, whether we receive your order direct or through your advertising agent, makes little difference to us. What we want is simply a trial order, for we are satisfied we will have then obtained a regular patron. May we be so favored?

Yours very truly,

No. 4.—141 words.

ATLANTIC PUBLISHING CO.

(Another.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1892.

GENTLEMEN :—

May we not further your interests in a field peculiarly our own by your use of our columns for an advertisement. We have a circulation of 23,000 each weekly issue among very enthusiastic men and women of this city and elsewhere.

I enclose a few testimonials which will show its worth to discriminating advertisers.

Trusting to be favored with your advertisement, which I should be pleased to receive either directly or through your advertising agent, I remain,

Yours very truly,

No. 5.—88 words.

ROWELL WILSON.

Answer to Solicitation to Advertise.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Sept. 6, 1892.

GENTLEMEN :—

I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 3d inst. and note your solicitation for an advertisement from me. While I have never attempted to reach out-of-town buyers to any great extent, I feel disposed, in view of the experience of certain friends of mine in the same branch of business, to make an attempt in that direction.

I feel favorably disposed toward your magazine, for I believe, in common with two or three others which I have in mind, it reaches the especial class to whose attention I desire to call my goods; and I therefore write to ask you what rates you will make me for, say, one-half page for six months and for a year.

This space I would like (as I presume every other advertiser desires space) opposite a page of reading matter, and I presume, judging from the arrangement of your pages, this will not be a difficult matter.

If your price is satisfactory, I shall send you copy for the Oc-

tober number, which I understand is published about the 25th of the present month.

I am anxious to have it inserted in readiness for the holidays.

Awaiting your prompt reply, I am

Yours very truly,

No. 6.—214 words.

FRANCIS J. SOMERS.

Asking for Advertising Rates.

J. JOHNSTON FRANKLYN, Esq.,
Phila., Pa.

DEAR SIR:—

I have received recently from you a circular letter, calling my attention to your list of standard magazines, and to the advantages of advertising therein. I would like to take from you a list of prominent magazines, which have a large household circulation particularly throughout the New England, Middle, and Southern States; and also a table of rates for advertisements of not less than three inches and to be inserted for not less than six months, in the entire list; said list to comprise about 15 to 20 or 25 magazines.

Kindly give me a prompt reply, and oblige

Yours respectfully,

No. 7.—112 words.

THOS. J. GODFREY.

Reply to Same.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 10, 1892.

THOS. J. GODFREY, Esq., Sec'y,
Scranton, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—

I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th with inquiry regarding space in a selected list of 15 or 20 magazines, as specified.

In reply I beg to say that I can furnish you 3 inches space in

each and all of the magazines mentioned in the following list, at \$522 50 per month, for advertisements running not less than six months.

This price is cash payable monthly, at the end of each month. It is only by special efforts that I have been able to obtain a discount which will allow me to name such a reasonable price.

Awaiting your valued favors, which I assure you will have prompt and careful attention, I remain

Yours very respectfully,

No. 8.—136 words.

J. JOHNSTON FRANKLYN.

Inquiry on Price of Railroad Stock.

NEW YORK, April 5, 1892.

CHARLES WILSON, Esq., Secretary,
Boston.

DEAR SIR:—

We have just received an inquiry from one of our friends in London, as to the probable value of ten shares of the stock of the old Massachusetts railroad.

We know that there have been no transactions in this stock for many years; in fact that the road has been out of existence ever since the Springfield division of the Boston and Albany road was organized. It is probable, however, that you may be able to find a purchaser for it, or be able to tell where we can likely dispose of it.

If you will let us know by return mail either one or the other of these things, we will be very greatly obliged to you.

Hoping to hear from you soon, we are

Yours very truly,

THOMAS WILSON & Co.

No. 9.—149 words.

per Herbert M. Teets.

Regarding State Bonds.

Office of H. H. JOHNSON, Banker,
No. 19 Wall Street,

NEW YORK, January 18, 1871.

MY DEAR SMITH:—

Your letters have been received. Be assured that I am counselling for the best interests of all concerned. The bonds have sold to-day on the street at 55. There has been a great panic in them. The State loans are openly talked upon the streets,—that I am carrying money for the State officers in railroads; and that the Governor and Treasurer tried to raise a million and a half while in the city. The whole matter seems to be known here, as I feared. Parties who have loans refused to lend more than 35 per cent., so much is public confidence shaken, and they are calling on me for large amounts of extra collaterals. I have had to buy \$100,000 of bonds to stop the panic, and now 59 to 59½ is the quotation. The tide seems to be turned, and all is safe.

I must have money from taxes before 15th February. Use every possible energy to hasten collection of taxes, and forward the money to me. It will not do to sell another bond at present. You must economize drafts on me to the greatest extent. There is danger of using up all my collaterals if the panic continues. Our great safety is collection of taxes. I have the "papers" preparing, and some others which will be very advantageous, but it would be ruin to use them now.

Please show this letter to Chambers, as I have no time to write another.

Respectfully, etc.,

No. 10.—272 words.

(Signed) H. H. JOHNSON.

(Another.)

Office of H. H. JOHNSON, Banker,
 No. 19 Wall Street,
 NEW YORK, June 4, 1870.

FRIEND SMITH:—

Your letter of the 1st instant is received. I answered you, on receipt of your letter, that part of the first mortgage bonds were in use as collaterals, having advanced between 30,000 and 40,000 to the company, and that the first mortgage bonds would be returned at once on receipt of the guaranteed bonds. The guaranteed bonds have not been sent to me by the company, and more drafts are liable to be made on me by the company, so that the first mortgage bonds are needed till the others arrive. You have no risk in the matter, as you shall have the first mortgage bonds if the guaranteed are sent to me for sale or to use.

Our State loans are too large here, and it is of vital importance that you hasten the collection of taxes.

We have considerable to do for our railroad finances. I have a plan to propose to the friends. I trust that you will forward letters for reference so as to reach here certainly on Friday. That will enable me to leave Friday or Saturday. I shall have to leave about that time, or else not for some weeks.

We should contract our State obligations. It will help in other ways and strengthen us in every respect.

Truly yours,

No. 11.—238 words. (Signed) H. H. JOHNSON.

Banker's Letter to Foreign Correspondent.

NEW YORK, September 19, 1887.

Messrs. SMITH, JONES & Co.,
 London, England.

GENTLEMEN:—

We beg to acknowledge since our last writing on the 12th, the receipt of your favor of the 6th instant, together with:

\$10,000 United New Jersey 6^s, 1901,
 6,000 Philadelphia & Erie 1st,
 3,000 Northern Central Cons. Gen'l,
 £3,000 Massachusetts Sterling 5^s, 1894,
 \$2,000 Delaware & Hudson 7^s, 1894, ex April Coupon.

CODE.—We send you a cipher word which we think will cover the inquiry which you occasionally wish to make as to the offering of bonds yielding 4½%, on roads which have paid dividends on their common stock, etc. In case it does not express what you wish to convey, please alter it and advise us of the alteration.

CABLING.—We note your correction of the phrase “if you can get the turn of the market,” etc. This we have understood heretofore quite contrary to your construction, and will be governed accordingly hereafter.

FINANCIAL.—We bought the cable transfer for £15,000, which we sent you yesterday, at a little below \$4.88½, as per debit memorandum enclosed, and have received from the Southern National Bank \$75,000, to your credit.

BRADFORD JUNCTION.—We watched our market carefully on your order to sell the preferred stock, but found it difficult to place it, seller's option. The market for preferred shares still continuous very narrow and it is difficult to trade in the stock. No doubt you are aware of the rise in Common stock, but as you did not express a desire to have the quotations continued, we refrained from cabling them.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD OF TEXAS.—Since the receivership, business in these securities has almost ceased owing to the fact that our public do not know what the result will be. Much speculation is indulged in, but nothing definite can be ascertained. If the lease to the Mexican Northern should be held valid and the reorganization plan of the latter company succeed, we see no reason why the bonds should not be better hereafter, but this is all a matter for the Courts to decide, and it is difficult for any one to form an idea on the subject.

Our buyer for Chicago 3½^s has intimated that he might take more of them providing the price could be made somewhat lower. We have therefore asked you to keep us informed on

the subject. Our impression is that he will take another \$100,000 if the price can be made to suit him.

We are sending you to-day under registered cover

\$5,000 St. Joseph & Gr. Island 5^s, and
£700 Draft on Mason & Co., for collection and credit.

Yours very truly,

No. 12.—453 words.

WALBRIDGE, HASTINGS & CO.

Banker's Letter to Foreign Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1891.

Messrs. WHEELER & MERRIAM,
Glasgow, Scotland.

DEAR SIRs:—

Since writing you on the 1st inst. we have received your esteemed favor of 27th ult. with enclosures, as stated.

MILWAUKEE GENERAL BONDS.—It is difficult to sell these bonds without stipulating what coupons they are to carry. As we understand from the Committee, it is not decided what coupon the new bonds will have on when issued, and they are not likely to be issued before sometime in December. We therefore, in our sale of the \$10,000, stipulated that if the bonds carry the August coupon, the buyer is to have the same. If, however, they are issued with the February 1892 coupon on the buyer is only entitled to that coupon. We have sold these bonds to a private investor and cabled you to that effect, so that you might know there is no ready market for them. We may succeed in selling him \$10,000 to \$20,000 more at about 89, and shall know more about it to-morrow. In your transactions it is well that you stipulate what coupons are to be on the bonds, and cable us to that effect, so that we may be governed accordingly.

OTTAWA CANNING COMPANY.—These bonds are a 4% gold bond, due 1919, coupons April and October, principal and interest guaranteed by the Oil City Railroad Co. on the back of each bond, as far as we can learn, and in turn you will find

in the copy of the lease between the Oil City R. R. Co. and the Olean & Bradford R. R. Co., which we sent you, that the O. & B. assumes payment of all the obligations of the Oil City R. R. There is therefore no question about the O. & B.'s guarantee of the principal and interest of these bonds, although it does not appear on the back. We have submitted that part of the lease to our counsel and he has confirmed our interpretation of it. We are negotiating for the purchase of the bonds, but it may take a few days before it is decided, as the owner is out of town. Under the circumstances, we consider the bonds very cheap, and if we succeed in getting them, they ought to pay a very handsome profit.

We enclose the second section of the mortgage regarding the Sinking Fund of these bonds. It is doubtful whether they can be had below 96 with the April coupon on, and as to marketing the same here, we have never heard of any sales. The bonds are not known in the market, owing to the fact that the issue is small and they have only been issued a short time. We are awaiting the result of our request to have the Company send us a financial statement of their operations, and hope to have the same by Tuesday morning. If so, we will probably make the purchase, unless we hear from you to the contrary. As far as we can judge the bonds, they are certainly good as to interest, and we think the principal is fairly well secured aside from the question of guarantee, as the Sinking Fund will probably liquidate the indebtedness before they become due. There are no more offered and it is doubtful whether any more can be had.

We are making you no shipments by this mail. The Benton & Williamsport 5^s will go forward by next Wednesday's steamer; we have been unable to get them delivered to-day.

We have indicated the state of the market in our various cables.

Awaiting your valued favors, we remain,

Yours very truly,

No. 13.—615 words.

IVAN LEESER & CO.

Inquiry on Mining Stock.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1892.

THOMAS F. JENKINS, Esq.,
Boston.

DEAR SIR:—

We have been approached by parties in this section, who have a large block of stock in the Cashmere silver mine. We understand that this mine is very productive, and that its yield is in the neighborhood of \$— per month. If this is the case the expenses figured at the highest average rate ought not to exceed \$— leaving a monthly surplus of \$—, which ought to pay a dividend of between 7 and 8% each half year on the stock, leaving a reasonable amount for new machinery, improvements, etc.

We understand that most of the stock is in the hands of four or five individuals, and that the amount held outside of these parties cannot be over \$—. Certain it is that we have never before found any of it for sale, nor have we ever heard of any sales being made.

This it seems to us is a rare and very favorable opportunity for buying the stock at a low price, and knowing that you are interested in several similar enterprises, we take the liberty of putting it before you.

It can be had at the very low price of 146, at which price it pays remarkably well as an investment.

Trusting that you can find a buyer for all, or the greater part of it, we are

Yours very truly,

No. 14.—239 words.

H. M. TEETS.

Payment of Coupons.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20, 1892.

Messrs. WINSLOW, KIDDER & Co.,
New York.

GENTLEMEN :—

Once more we are approaching the time for the payment of coupons on the Blank Railroad first mortgage bonds, and by the end of this month the funds necessary for such payment should be in the bank here.

There is a rumor that the Company is without the necessary cash, and may be unable to obtain it. This, of course, creates considerable uneasiness, and in order to allay the fears of the investors in the bonds, we think it only right that you should send us a statement of the earnings of the road, both gross and net, since the first of January. Upon receipt of same, we will at once arrange for its publication, and thus save the credit of the Company to a very great extent.

We think that there is little doubt but that the coupons will be paid promptly, as, from our knowledge of the road and its earnings, we are confident that there is no danger or even possibility of a default on the bonds.

Awaiting an early reply, we remain

Yours truly,

No. 15.—195 words.

FRANCIS J. MORGAN & SONS.

Report of Expert on Railroad.

OFFICE OF FOSTER CORNWALL,
CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER,
M. Am. Soc. C. E.
NEW YORK, May 27, 1892.

Messrs. HARVEY, JAMES & Co.,
New York City.

GENTLEMEN :—

I am in receipt of your favor of even date requesting particulars regarding the physical condition of the Evansville & Terre Haute and the Evansville & Indianapolis R.R. to supple-

ment my report of March 24th upon the Evansville & Richmond R.R. By reference to that report, it will be seen that the detailed examination of the physical condition upon which it is based was confined in its scope to the Evansville & Richmond R.R. and that the examination of the other portions of the Evansville & Terre Haute system enumerated in the report, although comprehensive, was more general in character, being undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining their bearing upon the Evansville & Richmond R.R., the main object of the inquiry. On this account my reply to your request must be subject to the limitation which marks the distinction between a report specific in its details and a general opinion.

In the case of both the Evansville & Terre Haute R.R. proper and the Evansville & Indianapolis our party passed over the entire main lines and the Mount Vernon Branch and made a careful general examination of their physical condition.

The former was found to be in very excellent condition, the road-bed and track comparing very favorably throughout with the best lines in Indiana, and are superior to the average; the road-bed is especially well compacted and of unusual width; there are comparatively few crossings of streams, and the graduation generally is very light in point of cost; the alignment and grades are excellent. The station buildings are entirely suitable and adequate for the traffic and the minor accessories properly provided. The road throughout is well ballasted and fitted for high speed and heavy traffic.

The Evansville & Indianapolis R.R. is not kept up to the same standard of excellence, but generally speaking is in excellent order for its traffic. For a considerable portion of its length it is laid upon an abandoned canal-bank, which fact accounts for an undue proportion of curvature, as well as for its nearly level grades. On the northern portion of the line there are a number of low timber-trestles, most of which were being renewed at the time of our visit. Improvements in alignment at various points on the canal-bank were pointed out to us by Mr. Allen as being on the programme for this year's work of his maintenance of way force. The stations are good; several of them new. The line is suitable for its

business and would require but a small expenditure per mile to bring it up to the higher standard of the E. & T. H. R.R.

Trusting that this information will fully answer your inquiry, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

No. 16.—492 words.

FOSTER CORNWALL.

Protest against Bond Issue.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1892.

JAMES T. WILSON, Esq.,

147 Broadway, New York.

DEAR SIR:—

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 8th inst. accompanying demand of Bondholders of the Central & Southwestern R.R. of Texas, that we oppose by every means in our power the granting of authority for the issue of Bonds for the purpose of building a branch road from Lynchburg to Scranton.

We would say in reply, that being keenly aware of the detrimental effect that the granting of the petition would have on the present Bonds of the road, we have already, in anticipation of the request of the Bondholders (as the time did not allow of their being notified), taken action in the matter.

Upon learning of the application we at once employed counsel, and have instructed them to use every effort in opposing it.

The petition will come up for argument before the court at Austin in two weeks from to-day.

We hope to have early advices of its defeat.

We would further suggest that you get additional holders of the Bonds to unite in this movement. There are some four or five hundred of the Bonds held in Philadelphia, and we will take the same steps here.

We will also be glad to have you keep us advised of any information on this subject which may come to you in New York.

Yours respectfully,

No. 17.—234 words.

ROBINS, SON & Co,

Offering Bonds for Sale.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 15, 1892.

THOMAS F. WARNER & Co.,

Jamestown, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN:—

Accept our thanks for your favor of the 10th, just received.

We were not aware that your Mr. Warner was in the city until after his departure, and are exceedingly sorry that we did not have the pleasure of meeting him.

We have some very choice investment Bonds on hand just now which we would like to put before you.

Among them are 5,000 New York Central and Hudson River 5% Debentures which we offer you at —, subject to prior sale. If you have a place for them please let us know and we will try and secure them for you.

We also know of a lot of Montgomery and Jacksonville first 5^s which we can offer, if unsold, at —, to be delivered in your city.

This price must be net to us.

We notice that you have shipped the Northwestern bonds and shall look for them to-morrow morning. Your draft will be paid on presentation as usual.

We wish to remind you that the time for sending in bids for the City of Wilmington new 5% Bonds is approaching. If you would like to submit a bid we will look out for your interests in the matter with pleasure and take them with you on joint account.

Yours very truly,

No. 18.—234 words.

JAMES B. CARTER & Co.

Bankers authorizing Draft by Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, 15th April, 1892.

THOS. J. CARRUTHERS, Esq.

DEAR SIR:

At your request, and in part consideration of your now placing in our hands as security a cash deposit of £2,500 (say

two thousand five hundred pounds), we agree to authorize your firm in Kingston, Messrs. Barstow & Co., to value upon us at ninety days sight to the extent of \$10,000 (say ten thousand dollars) running at one time, subject to the following conditions: Cover for our acceptances must be provided and be in our hands fourteen days before their maturity, of which date or dates due advice will be given by the mail following their protection. Said cover to be in Bank or first-class commercial paper other than bills on ourselves, which you will note we do not receive against current liabilities. It is understood that the above mentioned deposit remains with us intact while the credit is in force, that is, no part of it must be entrenched on by your firm or considered by them as against their current obligations with us. Interest on the said deposit to be allowed by us at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum.

We undertake that Bills drawn on us in conformity with the aforesaid stipulations shall be duly protected on presentation.

Yours faithfully,

No. 19.—218 words.

W. P. HENDERSON & Co.

Bankers desiring Correspondent in West Indies.

LONDON, Aug. 30, 1892.

J. DEAN & Co., New York.

DEAR SIR:—

We are purposing extending our business still further in the West Indies.

In consequence thereof, and to meet the growing demands of that particular trade, we find it imperative that we should be in a position to handle indents from the United States direct to Kingston, Jamaica, and other points.

We would make you the first offer of handling our business on the customary basis of such transactions in your country, and would rely upon your giving us inside rates.

If you are not inclined to handle our account, we would esteem it a favor if you would recommend us to some commission house of good standing.

Yours truly,

No. 20.—127 words.

PETER PINTART & Co.

Request for Character, Standing, etc., of a Firm.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1892.

THE CASHIER

PARK CITY BANK,

New York.

DEAR SIR:—

We shall feel obliged by your favoring us, in confidence, with your opinion as to the character, standing, and means of Messrs. W. A. Cole & Co. of your city, and stating whether they may be considered trustworthy in the course of business to the extent of \$5,000. Thanking you in anticipation, we are,

Yours very truly,

No. 21.—75 words.

HENRY SCHROEDER & CO.

Reply—Report Favorable.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1892.

Messrs. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.,

Chicago.

DEAR SIR:—

Referring to your inquiry regarding the firm of W. A. Cole & Co., I take pleasure in giving you the information asked for.

They are one of the leading firms in their particular line of business, very highly thought of, strictly correct in all their business transactions, and are considered conservative and as having first-class business connections and good facilities for their business requirements.

No. 22.—81 words.

Very truly,

Reply—Report Unfavorable.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1892.

Messrs. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.,

Chicago.

DEAR SIR:—

Re W. A. Cole & Co.

They are reported in an embarrassed condition and unable at present to meet their obligations. Their drafts have

gone to protest and everything they have is now reported more or less encumbered.

We have investigated certain rumors which have been afloat recently, and find that they have been speculating very largely and have made heavy losses.

From a reliable source we learn that of late they have appeared to be hard pressed for ready funds, so much so that it was deemed advisable to have a conference among certain parties in relation to tiding them over. Upon the whole, the concern cannot be reported as being in a very satisfactory shape financially, and it is, in my opinion, a wise move for interested parties to look after their interests without delay. This is in reply to your favor of the 1st inst., and without prejudice.

Very truly,

No. 23.—171 words.

FRANKLIN JAMISON.

Enclosing Bill of Exchange for Collection.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24, 1892.

THE CASHIER

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,

Detroit, Mich.

DEAR SIR:—

Please receive herewith for favor of collection and returns B/c. 1689, W. J. Anderson & Co., \$1,290 $\frac{87}{100}$, and N. Y. Exchange. Bill of lading attached to be surrendered on payment of draft only. No protest.

Yours truly,

THOS. FANCHON,

No. 24.—52 words.

Treasurer.

Declining to Negotiate Note.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10, 1892.

J. S. ANDREWS, Esq.,

Milwaukee.

DEAR SIR:—

I have delayed answering your favor of the 17th until now, in the hope of being able to obtain some information about Mr. Chedwick.

I have not been able to do so, and feel convinced that it would be quite impossible to dispose of the note you sent us.

Notes are sometimes salable here, as you suggest, but they are only the obligations of well known and well established firms, and we know of no instance of such paper as Mr. Chedwick's having any commercial value amongst bill buyers here.

Yours truly,

No. 25.—104 words.

WALTER FROTHINGHAM.

Soliciting Business in Municipal Bonds.

TOMPKINSVILLE, NEB., Oct. 18, 1891.

Messrs. FORBES, FINN & Co.,

New York City.

GENTLEMEN :—

The object of this letter is to attempt to get you interested with us in the handling of some of the smaller issues of securities of this section. I refer to the issues of \$10,000 to \$40,000 municipal bonds for the purpose of building court houses, school houses, jails, etc. This mode of borrowing money is comparatively new in this country, and is sure to grow in volume for the next twenty or twenty-five years. We occupy a fine central position for the gathering in of these securities, but have no market to place them, as we are all sellers and no buyers. We have studied the situation thoroughly with a view of making this our business in the future, and are satisfied a fine opportunity presents itself in this to build up a splendid business in a field not fully occupied and which is sure to grow. We do not think it worth while to enter further into details until we hear from you, but if you are sufficiently interested will be glad to visit you and talk the matter over with a view of making some arrangements for our mutual profit. We invite the closest scrutiny as to ourselves, and awaiting your reply, I remain,

Dictated by S.

Yours very truly,

No. 26.—230 words.

T. M. EDDY, Pres't.

Reply to Same.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1891.

T. M. EDDY, Esq., Prest.,
Tompkinsville, Neb.

DEAR SIR:—

Yours of the 18th is at hand.

The smaller issues of municipal bonds are so little known that it is very difficult to place them, investors preferring bonds which have a ready market at all times.

If, however, you happen to have any which seem especially attractive and care to put them before us, we will give them due consideration, and can then tell you whether there is any prospect of our entertaining their sale.

Yours very truly,

No. 27.—96 words.

FORBES, FINN & CO.

From Gentleman regarding Investments.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 21, 1892.

THOS. M. MARSHALL, Esq.,
New York.

DEAR SIR:—

Having recently come into possession of a considerable property left by my father, the late James F. Wood, and as quite an amount of it was in the form of available funds which I wish to invest in the most desirable and remunerative way, I take the liberty of writing to ask you for a list of securities such as you can recommend for an investment of this sort. I am also trustee for my sister's share of the estate and would like to make an investment for her at the same time. I presume I shall have something like \$8,000 for myself and \$6,000 for her available for this purpose. My father often expressed his confidence in the various issues of the Richmond & New York Railroad, the first mortgage bonds of which I believe are very desirable, particularly at present prices. I myself am not especially familiar with these securities, but you being in the business are of course thoroughly acquainted both with the road and the securities.

I notice from a recent report that the earnings have increased largely during the past year in comparison with the year preceding, and as the road paid a dividend in 1891, it is quite to be expected that it will do so this year, in which case I should think that these bonds would appreciate somewhat in value.

If your opinion coincides with mine I should like to have you buy five of these bonds for me and four for my sister at the lowest price ; when done, report to me and I will send you check for the amount due, or if you prefer you can send the bonds to me through a bank with draft attached.

We expect a remittance in a short time from some investments in the West made by my father, and on which the estate has realized. When these remittances arrive we shall probably make further investments through you.

Awaiting your prompt advices, I remain,

Yours truly,

No. 28.—355 words.

WALTER F. WOOD.

Opinion of Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30, 1892.

MR. E. S. HAWKINS,
Toledo, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:—

Your favor of the 28th is at hand, together with four shares of New York, Lake Erie & Western stock, sold yesterday.

As soon as Congress has adjourned and the Government Crop Report of the 15th of August is published, which is likely to be favorable, we think that the market will improve. It is as you say "getting in better shape again," and in view of the fact that with all the bad news we have received lately, no long stocks have come out, we think a material improvement is not unlikely.

Erie Preferred will certainly, in our opinion, follow suit. We consider the stock cheap at present prices, and there ought to be four or five points in it.

We enclose you herewith check for \$250, proceeds of four shares of Erie common stock.

Very respectfully,

No. 29.—156 words.

J. P. THOMPSON & BROS.

Report on Market to Customer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1892.

Mr. H. A. ADAMS,
Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR:—

Your favor of the 9th at hand and contents noted. We sold your 100 Richmond Terminal on January 25th, and mailed you notification. We enclose herewith check for proceeds as requested.

We have just wired you in regard to Lead Preferred and Northern Pacific preferred, which we now beg to confirm more fully.

Lead preferred is a sure 7 per cent. stock in our judgment, and this fact must, before long, lead to decidedly higher prices for it. It is at the moment a comparatively new thing; this is really the first dividend it has paid, and speculation and investment has not fully turned on it as yet.

Northern Pacific preferred we look to see fluctuate between 67 and 68 until some day the bull forces turn their attention to it and force the shorts to cover, then it is liable to advance two or three points sharply. There are strong parties in the West buying this stock who claim that the earnings will shortly turn and show increases. The last week reported showed a small increase.

Yours respectfully,

No. 30.—195 words.

JAMES FANSHAW & CO.

Letter to Customer.

NEW YORK, August 9, 1891.

Messrs. W. P. THOMAS & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN:—

Yours of the 7th duly at hand, and note your remarks in regard to your Gas stock. We should be very glad to send

you some orders, but we cannot even get them for our own market.

As we have just wired you, we think this market is going lower; the large operators are all arrayed on the bear side, and we look for but one outcome. We advise selling on all fractional rallies.

Yours respectfully,

No. 31.—95 words.

BENEDICT, DOWNS & BRO.

Execution of Order for Stocks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1892.

J. W. GAGE, Esq.,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:—

We received your telegram of yesterday too late to execute the order then to buy two hundred (200) shares Rock Island @ 79, but we bought the same to-day, and wired you to this effect.

Kindly advise by telegraph if you desire these two hundred shares registered in your name, as the transfer books of the Company will close on the 29th.

Yours truly,

No. 32.—80 words.

WORTHINGHAM & CO.

Order for Sale of Bonds.

May 30, 1892.

Messrs. JONES, WHITE & Co.,

Baltimore, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—

We wired you to-day asking a bid for \$5,000 Georgia Pacific 5% Bonds, and note by your reply that small transactions have been made lately @ 64½.

Please sell for our account \$5,000 of these Bonds @ 64 or better; order good for the day only.

Yours truly,

No. 33.—64 words.

DAVID P. SPARKS & SON.

Remitting Bonds, with Draft attached.

June 1, 1892.

Messrs. JONES, WHITE & Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—

We beg to confirm our respects of the 30th ult., and hand you herewith five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in the Second Mortgage 5% Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Co., as described below, to be applied to our sales.

We have valued on you Demand Draft, No. 520, for \$3,193.75; proceeds of sale, less your commission, which you will please honor on presentation.

Yours very truly,

DAVID P. SPARKS & SON.

(DESCRIPTION.)

Enclosed:—Five (5) Bonds @ \$1,000 each, numbered,—each bearing coupons numbered from — to — inclusive.

No. 34.—91 words.**Report of Sale of Stock.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1892.

JOHN W. ROBINSON, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—

We have this day sold for your account and risk 200 shares St. Paul common stock @ 78 $\frac{5}{8}$ and covered your outstanding shorts.

Unless we hear from you, we shall consider all old orders cancelled with the exception of your stop order on 200 St. Paul @ 76.

Yours very truly,

No. 35.—67 words.

G. H. PERKINS & Co.

Announcing Sale of Stock.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1892.

Messrs. J. W. BRADDOCK & Co.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIRS:—

Our exchange of telegrams this day has resulted in your selling for our account one hundred shares of Pennsylvania stock @ 54 regular way.

We send you this stock to-day through the United States Nat. Bank of this city, attaching thereto our Demand Draft No. 65 for \$538.50, proceeds of sale less your commission.

The same will be handed you by the Commercial Nat. Bank of your city.

Yours truly,

No. 36.—88 words.

JAMES W. MARTIN & SONS.

Brokers' Daily Market Report.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—

This was a rallying day in the market. Business was rather limited, the trading being very dull at times, but prices were generally strong during the morning. Activity was confined to a comparatively few stocks, as St. Paul, Reading, and New England.

Reading was more dealt in than any other stock. It opened at 55, or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. above Saturday's close, and fluctuated within the limits of one per cent. The buying appeared to be mainly covering of shorts, though London was reported to be a buyer at the opening.

New England was sharply attacked in the first hour, and under the drop in it there was active buying of other stocks. We think it has touched bottom.

St. Paul's earnings for the 4th week of March showed the enormous increase of over \$200,000, or about 33 per cent. The

statement caused a fair amount of buying of the stock, carrying it up a point.

There is no news to affect the market, which is strictly professional, with two or three large operators playing against each other. The reorganized bull interests are seemingly willing to accumulate lines of stock at as low figures as possible, preparatory to a spring campaign on the bull side.

Yours truly,

No. 37.—221 words.

W. S. LAMSON & Co.

(Another.)

NEW YORK, April 5, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—

All the market centred on Reading this morning, but later attention was directed to a few other stocks, notably New England, which broke 40. The early information about Reading was that an announcement of a veto by Gov. Abbett would be made by noon, which proved to be true. It was plainly evident that a big covering of shorts was going on in the stock, hence it was a little stronger when the veto was known than before. We think it has been fully discounted, and that Reading will now be considered more nearly with relation to its earnings than it has been for the past three weeks.

London was a buyer this morning, especially of St. Paul. The immense earnings it is making appear to have stirred up the foreign speculators.

The Richmond Terminal scheme has probably been abandoned. If it has not, it is palpably the intention to make it appear that it has been. All the securities were lower to-day, and there seems no bottom for them. We do not believe in selling at these prices.

New England is certainly a weak spot in the market. It looks as if the bears would make Atchison sell lower, and Northern Pacific.

The narrowness of the market and the contrary workings of two or three of the large operators cause irregularity. We believe in buying on reactions.

Yours truly,

No. 38.—242 words.

W. S. LAMSON & Co.

Stock Market Report.

AN UPWARD MARCH IN STOCKS—BUYING FOR THE LONG ACCOUNT ON A HEAVY SCALE—EASY MONEY MARKET.

The upward march of values in the stock market continued yesterday. The volume of business was largely increased and there was every indication that a genuine bull movement was under way. The buying was not to cover shorts, but for the long account. The short interest is pretty thoroughly eliminated from the market and the bear forces broken up. The "public" appears to be in the market to stay. If it retires it will be because of new and unexpected events. Reactions are to be expected, and they are likely to be violent, for the reason that the rate of the advance is too rapid to continue uninterrupted.

The professional operators are surprised at the upward turn, for there was nothing to precipitate it. On the contrary, there were things to deter it. Still, the men whose occupation is to play the market know from past experience how useless it is to oppose the "public" when it takes it in its head to buy stocks. It is likewise a credit to the intelligence of the public that it generally gets bullish at the right time. The "public" speculates on the future, whereas the professionals speculate on existing conditions. To the men who are constantly in the market the railroad troubles are forbidding. The "public" has an idea that business is going to be so good that there will be no incentive for rate-cutting and that it will subside naturally. The present is an interesting, if not an important, period in Wall Street.

Reading was the feature of the market yesterday. It was bought in immense blocks, which tended to confirm the expectation of developments of consequence in connection with the coal combination. Jersey Central, Lackawanna, and Delaware & Hudson were all strong and higher.

Burlington was in demand on its showing of earnings. There was less doing in the other two prominent grangers, Rock Island and St. Paul, but they moved up.

The quiet work on the long side of the Gould stocks was kept up. Northern Pacific was bought for a rise, on the theory that it was entitled to one after its protracted decline. Louisville was again the weak spot, and it was the talk that its prospects were anything but reassuring. The steady buying of Atchison by people with faith in the property and money to take the stock out of the street, attracted attention. Atchison seems bound to become a high-priced stock.

The transactions in the industrials were limited, but they displayed great strength.

No. 39.—435 words.

Financial Circular.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 8, 1892.

Within the past month no marked change has taken place in the general financial situation. The continued agitation of the silver question has given fresh impetus to the outflow of gold to Europe, and the present attempts to pass the Free Coinage Bill through Congress are the cause of the dullness in the stock market and of the want of activity in various branches of trade. With the ablest and soundest financiers in this country opposed to free coinage, we cannot believe that it will become a fact, but as long as this dreaded legislation is threatened, the uncertainty produced in the public mind has its bad effect. Meanwhile, in the absence of speculation and enterprises, the gold shipments are having no effect upon the supply of money, which is abundant, and the present coinage of silver is adding about \$5,000,000 a month to the circulating medium. Under this state of affairs, European investors are looking askance at investments in this country, preferring to let their gold lie idle rather than lend it to us at par, and run the risk of being ultimately paid back in silver at the rate of about 66 cents on the dollar. There is no doubt but that the silver question is the one disturbing factor in to-day's commercial circles. Its pursuit, or the adoption of free-coinage by the United States single-handed, will arrest the progress of the country and end in widespread disaster.

The local demand for investment has been rather disappointing in view of the quantity of funds lying idle in the banks. The savings institutions and other corporations have been in the market to some extent, but the absence of private inquiry is probably attributable to the anxiety occasioned by the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company's troubles. Millions of its securities are held in this city by people of all classes, whose faith in bonds as a mode of investment has been temporarily shaken. Taking a general and disinterested view of this question, the disintegration of the entire Richmond Terminal system would, we think, prove unfortunate, and, therefore, it is to be regretted that, thus far, all efforts to effect a complete reorganization have failed owing to conflicting interests. A cloud will certainly be lifted from over our home market when all doubts in regard to the disposition of this property shall have been removed.

We beg to call attention to our lists of securities, which we have purchased after careful investigation.

No. 40.—425 words.

JUDSON & BROWN.

Requesting Banker's Credit on Pig Tin.

LONDON, July 15, 1892.

THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK,

New York.

DEAR SIRS:—

We are desirous of obtaining information as to whether we could secure from you a Banker's credit on Pig Tin to be shipped from London to New York, against contracts of sale to the New York Tin Plate Co.

Our sale to the company named to be at a fixed price per pound, payable in gold or equivalent, and payments to be made by them direct to you, 30 days after the arrival and delivery to them of the tin in New York. The total amount of credit required would be £9,600 sterling, and the deliveries would extend over four months in about equal proportions, so that the total value outstanding at any one time would not exceed, say £2,400 sterling.

We act as brokers in the matter between the New York Tin Plate Co. and the seller in London.

Kindly let us hear from you at an early date, and should you desire to undertake this business, let us know what commission you would charge for opening the credit at three months' date.

Yours truly,

No. 41.—198 words.

HENSHAW & WESCOTT.

Advising Sale of Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1892.

Messrs. J. NELSON & Co.,

Montreal.

DEAR SIRs:—

We have sold for your account, in accordance with your letter of the 12th, 240,000 R-mks. on Hamburg, sight or 3 d. sight, at $95\frac{5}{16}$, delivery up to the 15th November, to begin in a few days.

If these bills are drawn on Antwerp, they will have to be drawn in francs, which is the currency, the price being $5.17\frac{1}{2}$.

The buyers wish to know definitely, by wire, in which denomination these bills will be drawn, and I shall be glad if you will wire us to that effect as early as possible.

The bills of course will be endorsed by you.

Yours truly,

No. 42.—122 words.

ALEX'R B. MALCOLM.

Quotation on Grain.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 7, 1892.

Messrs. W. J. LUCAS & Co.,

Peoria, Ill.

GENTLEMEN:—

We have your esteemed favor of the 16th inst. with Check for \$16.89, which closes our account. We trust we may have the pleasure of opening another with you.

On to-day's market, No. 2 White Corn would cost you 86 cents; Mixed, $76\frac{3}{4}$ cents. No. 2 Oats, $56\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Mixed, $54\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Rye is very dull with little or no demand, and closed at 76 and 78 cents.

Please let us hear from you as to what the prospects are for doing more business with your house in the future.

Very truly yours,

No. 43.—110 words.

C. J. BENTON.

Requesting Delivery of Wheat to Steamship.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6, 1892.

THE BOSTON LIGHTERAGE CO.,

Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN :—

Please deliver to the S.S. "Greenland," Blue Star Dock, for Antwerp, 3,870 bushels No. 2 Reg. wheat (certificates June 5, 1892).

In consideration of this delivery we agree to hold you harmless, and guarantee to protect you from all claims and damages for so doing, and also to procure and surrender to you the original certificates for the same.

Yours truly,

No. 44.—74 words.

WENCK & TOWNER.

Grain Market Report.

Seldom has the wheat market contained so few features as now, and during the past week has been merely a football driven hither and yon as the interests and whims of manipulators dictated, although the market is so narrow in character that its movement has necessarily been circumscribed. The increased movement of spring wheat over last year has been used as a club to hammer prices, but it is perhaps well to remember that the receipts of winter wheat have seldom been lighter than they are at the present time, and that the augmented spring movement cannot be regarded as a compensation. We had occasion to note in a recent issue the difficulties surrounding the position of winter wheat millers, due to the light movement and consequent indisposition of holders to market their wheat, and instead

of improving, this phase has deepened and the situation become worse. Millers have been compelled to pay 98 and 101 cts. for wheat that was weevily, and some of the lots had actually been limed to get rid of the pests, and experts affirmed that even with the weevil out No. 3 Red would have been the full measure of its worth.

Only a short while ago millers would not have taken such wheat at any price, and this is a fair reflex of the situation, while there are no indications of even a remote improvement.

In Western Maryland millers are paying \$1 per bus. for wheat, and even at this price holders are anything but free sellers; on the contrary, they believe and say they are doing the miller a favor in letting him have the wheat at any such price. In Virginia the situation is the same, but while our local millers have been dallying with such wheat as we have above instanced, the Virginia millers have pursued what strikes us as a wise course, and have been active purchasers of No. 2 Red, and have even taken considerable of Steamer No. 2. That local millers will ultimately pursue a similar course is unquestioned, as there is no advantage in holding off from the grade, hoping that accumulation will keep down prices.

The present season has been a remarkable one in many ways, but in no respect has it been more singular than in the presence of a multiplicity of bugs. Indeed it may with truth be called the "buggy season." New Southern wheat is arriving, which is filled with bugs even at this early date—something remarkable—and we have heard experts say that there was scarcely a barrel of flour ground prior to harvest that was not buggy now. This phase of the wheat crop is well worthy of thoughtful consideration, and as field mice and insects play an important part during certain seasons in England, so the weevil and the corn-fly may prove to be no small factor in the United States this year.

Exporters were enabled to work some few parcels during the week to Liverpool by reason of the freight room having been made a present practically to the shipper; indeed 1c. per bus. has been paid by the ship for the privilege of transporting corn to Liverpool, and the bark Hiawatha, which has lain in the harbor

for some time awaiting a cargo of corn, has finally been provided with a cargo of 50,000 bus. of wheat. No one is making any money, whether he be ship-owner, exporter or receiver, and trade is anything but satisfactory.

The foreign situation is unchanged, yet while the amount on passage to the U. K. is decreasing, the needs of the Continent are apparently augmented.—*Baltimore Journal of Commerce.*

No. 45.—609 words.

Declining to Sell Corn at Price.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 25, 1885.

S. S. GUTHRIE, Esq.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

DEAR SIR :—

Your favor of the 19th at hand and noted. We cannot offer you corn at present at your prices. We are doing better with it at Pennsylvania points. We do not imagine we shall handle a large amount of wheat this year and what we do will probably go to the mills nearer by at better prices than your market will afford.

Very truly,

No. 46.—80 words.

J. HARRISON.

Advising Immediate Purchases of Grain.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 1, 1875.

BENTON & ROBINSON,
New Haven, Conn.

GENTLEMEN :—

Your favor of the 18th at hand. We hope you will not forget us when laying in your stock this fall of oats, and all we wish is to direct a word of caution. That is, do not wait too long before buying. Rates are unsettled at present and grain is low. Everybody is anxious to sell and we believe that prices are very

near, if not quite at, the lowest point they will be on this stock. If you wait for as much difference between prices now and those of last year you will certainly get left, as the conditions are entirely different.

Yours truly,

No. 47.—121 words.

S. S. WILSON.

Declining Offer of Grain.

LINWOOD, Ind., Sept. 14, 1892.

A. MURPHEY, Esq.,
Boswell, Ind.

DEAR SIR:—

Your postal card at hand offering one car of white corn at 35 cents guaranteed No. 3 or better. We cannot use it at this kind of guarantee. We could not use it at over 24 cents guaranteed No. 3 or better. If you want to sell it at this price, load in Empire or Midland Line cars and ship very promptly and notify us at once if you accept.

Yours,

No. 48.—83 words.

CLARENCE W. MOORE.

Confirming Purchase of Corn.

ELGIN, Ill., May 20, 1891.

CHAS. CHENOWETH, Esq.,
Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR:—

We confirm purchase of you by our Mr. Morrison last evening of 15 cars of prime No. 2 white corn at 34¾ cents.

We advised you by wire to load ten Empire Line cars and we now instruct you to load the other five in Empire or Midland Line cars; Empire or Midland will do for all of it. When you get ready to offer any more white corn let us know and we will try and give you a good bid.

Yours truly,

No. 49.—101 words.

GUY LOVELAND & SONS.

Confirming Purchase of Oats.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 25, 1865.

TIMMONS & SWITZER,
Otterbein, Ind.

GENTLEMEN :—

We confirm purchase of you to-day by telephone ten thousand bushels mixed oats at 20 cents, for August shipment. If you have not sold the two cars of old mixed oats you were talking about and can ship them say about Wednesday or Thursday, we will take them at 21 cents, local cars.

Yours, &c.,

No. 50.—70 words.

A. C. BEERS.

(Another.)

INGLEWOOD, Neb., August 10, 1890.

W. B. PROBASCO, Esq.,
Bloomington, Ill.

DEAR SIR :—

We confirm purchase of you by our Mr. Morrison of five cars large white or barley oats at 24 cents, shipment the first half of August. We also confirm purchase of you of three cars new barley oats at 24 cents August shipment, guaranteed cool and sweet.

You can load these in Midland Line cars and ship to us as usual.

Yours truly,

No. 51.—71 words.

J. S. HAWKINS.

(Another.)

STURGIS, Mich., Jan. 14, 1883.

JNO. C. VANNATTA, Esq.,
Montmorencie, Ind.

DEAR SIR —

We confirm purchase of you to-day as per your letter, of ten cars No. 2 mixed oats, August shipment, at 20 cents. If you

have any trouble getting this corn during the month of August and should you need a little extension on the time, we will endeavor to accommodate you. We congratulate you on your good sale of western town lots.

Yours very respectfully,

No. 52.—80 words.

M. SNODGRASS' SONS.

Acknowledging Grain Order.

LA FAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 17, 1892.

MAYNARD & MAYNARD,

Worcester, Mass.

DEAR SIRS :—

Your night message at hand with the following sales :

Benjamin Nupham, 2 cars new white oats 33 cents, August shipment. We will ship this order as promptly as possible. The weather is bad for harvesting oats, as it is raining a little almost every day. We hope it will clear soon, to give them a chance to harvest the oats more rapidly.

Yours respectfully,

No. 53.—79 words.

ROBERT E. CONNOLY.

Directions for Shipment of Grain.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 18, 1890.

WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.,

Hoopeston, Ind.

DEAR SIR :—

When you get ready to load new oats please load mixed oats in Nickelplate cars and new white oats in Midland Line cars. We shall probably want some white oats loaded in Lackawanna, but we will advise you from time to time how many of this kind we want; but in absence of further orders load as directed, all mixed oats in Nickelplate, the white oats in Midland Line.

Yours truly,

No. 54.—87 words.

D. L. WARREN.

Making Bid for Corn.

Nov. 20, 1886.

J. DAVIS & SON,
Boswell, Ind.

GENTLEMEN :—

Your postal received offering us one car No. 2 white corn at 35 cents. In reply would say that $34\frac{3}{4}$ cents is all we can pay; that we have bought quite largely at that price the last few days. If you wish to accept $34\frac{3}{4}$ cents advise us promptly, if guaranteed No. 2 white. Load the car in Midland or Empire Line cars.

Yours truly,

No. 55.—78 words.

RAY & GODDARD.

Acknowledging Bid on Corn.

LA PORTE, Mich., Nov. 30, 1876.

INDIANAPOLIS HOMINY MILLS,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN :—

We wired you to-day for bid on white corn and have your offer of 38 cents, but we could not get out on the white corn we have on hand at that price and therefore did not reply; neither can we buy corn to-day to sell at that price.

Yours respectfully,

No. 56.—69 words.

BENEDICT & DOWNER.

(Another.)

FOREST HOME, Ill., Nov. 8, 1892.

JAMES S. CLARK, Esq.,
Columbus, Ind.

MY DEAR MR. CLARK :—

Your telegram of to-day received, bidding 46 on track Baltimore. This is just about what corn would cost us laid

down there, but leaves us no margin of profit; we are, however, trying to buy a lot a little cheaper, and if we can strike a commission out of it we will advise you to-morrow.

Yours respectfully,

No. 57.—77 words.

JAMES A. GRAFT.

Order to Buy Corn.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 31, 1886.

JOHN REIDLINGER, Esq.,
Rankin, Ill.

DEAR SIR:—

Your letter of to-day received. We wired you at once to pay 31 cents for shelled corn. We thought you understood from our letter of yesterday that you could do this, as we told you to pay that, providing Mr. Cole was paying the same. You had better load your corn in Midland or Empire Line or Lackawanna cars. Have your corn delivered promptly and ship it out as fast as it comes in.

Yours very respectfully,

No. 58.—92 words.

BURGESS & BONNER.

Soliciting Insurance Business.

NEW HAVEN, June 10, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—

The New Haven Life Insurance Company, after an experience of nearly half a century, during which time it has paid policy holders over one hundred and fifty million dollars, has lately devised a policy at a low cost with special reference to those who—whether from necessity or choice—desire the most insurance for the least money, with absolute security.

It is a protection for the family that all classes have sought, and is adjusted as to price, amounts and methods of payments to conform to every condition of circumstance and of life.

This policy is based upon scientific principles and the experience of the Company; is definite in terms, and has the same

unquestionable security and equitable safeguards and guarantees as all other policies issued by the Company. Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, and the insurance may be continued for life, and will be paid promptly and in full at death.

Any one under fifty years of age who can save ten cents a day can carry one of these policies for from \$1,000 to \$3,000. This places it within the reach of persons whose income is nearly all required by business necessities or absorbed by living expenses, and enables all such to secure their families against the embarrassment and distress which are almost inevitable in case of their own premature death, if their lives are not insured.

If you will fill out and send me the attached slip, you will receive full particulars and all necessary information.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES P. HARKNESS,

No. 59.—168 words.

Gen. Agent.

Appointment of Insurance Agent.

RICHMOND, IND., May 27, 1892.

GEO. H. DOBSON, Esq.,

159 La Salle St., Chicago.

DEAR SIR:—

Acting under the suggestion of Mr. Blackwell, we are pleased to inclose herewith permission constituting you the agent of this society at Chicago. Mr. Blackwell informs me that you have a thorough knowledge of the principles of underwriting, and that our interests will be closely guarded. We shall therefore merely refer you to our "General Instructions to Agents," with the request that you conform to the ideas expressed therein. Observe particularly our prohibited list. Your supplies have been ordered and will be forwarded as soon as received from the printing house.

Trusting that our business relations may be permanent and prove mutually profitable and advantageous, we are

Yours respectfully,
 TEMPLE INSURANCE CO.,

JOS. B. BRENNAN,

Gen'l Agent.

No. 60.—137 words.

Letter of Special Agent.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Dec. 17, 1890.

E. W. CARPENTER, Esq.,

Assistant Secretary,

Dallas, Texas.

DEAR SIR:—

We are in receipt of your favor of June 14th relative to additional exposure in your storehouse, insured under policy No. 1,250,819 of the London Assurance Corporation. After a careful examination of the diagram enclosed, we have to state that an additional premium of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum will have to be charged to cover the increased hazard. As you well know, the rates of insurance are based upon the fire hazard, and when the risk increases, the premium should be increased accordingly. Our soliciting agent, Mr. L. C. Tucker, will call upon you in a few days. He is now adjusting a small damage in Abilene.

Respectfully,

FRED. CARPENTER,

Special Agent.

No. 61.—131 words.

Acknowledgment of Subscription.

FOSTORIA, O., May 4, 1891.

Messrs. LEGGET & MINER TOBACCO CO.,

St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN:—

We are in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 7th inst., inclosing check for \$1,000 to cover the amount of your subscription, for which please accept our thanks. Enclosed we hand you certificate for same. The policies will be issued and

forwarded at as early a date as possible, probably the latter part of this week. Your premium to the Western Manufacturers' will be mailed to you in a day or so. I am glad to hear that you are to become one of the subscribers to the "Western Manufacturers' Mutual."

With thanks, we are,
Enclosure.

Yours truly,
THOS. TUBBS,
Sec'y.

No. 62.—116 words.

Instructions to Insurance Agent.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 22, 1892.

MR. A. L. BURNHAM,
Burlington, Iowa.

DEAR SIR:—

Yours of the 16th at hand, and carefully noted.

First let me say that I am very much pleased to learn that Messrs. Welch & Son did not misrepresent in the matter of rate on the warehouse. I find on examination that our policy covered the wool in the barn instead, and that they accounted to us for all the premiums collected.

In regard to the arguments presented by you, you will excuse me for saying that we in the field have been over the same ground many, many times, and although the arguments may be new to you, they are really old and threadbare to us. I admit the force of the quotation you make from the great teacher, "Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you," etc., but it was not intended for the world at large, has never been put into practice, and will not be until He comes again. Meanwhile, we and the rest of the world are under the government of the prince of the power of the air, and our interests are in constant conflict. The ruling principle of this age has been, and still is, "Every man for himself, and the devil for the hindermost." But while this is true, it is not necessary that either manager, special agents or local agents should treat one another with severity nor apply harsh epithets; it simply remains for us to take facts as we find them, and make the best

possible use of them. The moment that you depart in any respect from board rates, and board rules, you are traveling upon treacherous ground—how dangerous, you in Burlington can hardly realize, but you will believe me when I say that I have known the rates to be cut in two and three. Meanwhile, no other agents or their companies can pay for their work, and consequently the business becomes a laughing-stock to the public.

As I said to you Wednesday morning, I do not know what the local board commission, No. 3, will say to the plan of the appointment of a stamping secretary; but it seems to me now, as then, that this is the only possible solution to the problem. It is not the intention of the State Board, and should not be of the Local Board, to place rates any higher than they ought to be; but in the matter of rates, as in everything else, everything should be done decently and in order. There is a right way as well as a wrong way to get at almost everything, and the reduction of woolen mills was certainly a wrong way, and some of the companies—the American Fire among the rest—have suffered through the undue haste of their agents.

I much regret that some of the remarks that I made at the mill have been somewhat enlarged upon; the fact is, the condition of the mill was not fairly represented to me. I had expected to find it very much worse than I did find it; but it does not follow that they are entitled to a reduction of 25%, nor to any other figure. I might possibly think favorably of the reduction to $2\frac{1}{4}\%$, or perhaps 2% is very reasonable. It is the misfortune of Messrs. Hyde & Hoskins that they should have a wooden building, and are brought into such sharp competition with mills having good brick buildings.

Let me hear from you.

Yours truly,

THOMAS L. HODGES,

General Manager.

No. 63.—597 words.

Accident Insurance Company Soliciting Business.

NEW YORK, March 7, 1892.

WM. H. JACKSON, Esq.,

P. O. Box 2964, City.

DEAR SIR:—

Your favor of 4th inst., which has been referred to me, duly to hand; herewith I hand you descriptive circulars explaining the plans and workings of this association.

The policy issued by us covers the insured in case of ordinary accident in the sum of \$5,000 in case of death, \$25.00 weekly indemnity in case of total disability; should the insured, however, be injured or killed in consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any passenger conveyance, propelled by steam, electricity, or cable, the association would pay, in case of death, \$10,000; in case of total disability, \$50.00 weekly indemnity.

The cost of this policy is \$16.00 per annum, exclusive of a membership fee of \$5.00, payable but once; the premium can be paid in advance, or in calls of four dollars each, made four times a year.

Trusting you will give this due consideration, and awaiting your further favors, I am,

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH BENNETT,

No. 64.—172 words.

Manager.

Report of Insurance Agent on a Risk.

GREENVILLE, Ohio, April 20, 1891.

NIAGARA INSURANCE CO.,

New York.

GENTLEMEN:—

Replying to your favor of March 30, as to policy 5,843, Rockford, Ky., Purington & Co., brick kilns, etc., with a permission for crude petroleum for fuel.

I inspected this risk last winter for General Manager Blair, and cite you herewith from report to him. Complying with your instructions I have visited risk covered by policy 4,140, Rockford, Ky., agency, and have to report that the brickyard is located at Dolton, six miles away from the agency. There was an error in description. A mistake of one in the range located it six miles out of the way. As to the risk, it is composed of a frame boiler-room, engine house, and press-rooms, all under one roof. The arrangement is about medium in quality and care. Distant from this, perhaps 50 feet, is the dry shed, perhaps 100 feet square, one story in height, adjacent to the dry kiln proper, which is composed very largely of iron, with frame sides. Distant from this dry kiln about 20 feet, is the burning kiln, a large open shed, perhaps 5 or 6 hundred feet in length by 100 feet in width, having space for 4 or 5 operating kilns. In two places in the kiln sheds, workmen were warming themselves around open fires, composed of a few sticks of four-foot wood. I told Mr. Purington that it would be impossible for us to carry the risk unless the open fires were immediately and for all dispensed with, and he informed me a little while afterward that he had given the necessary orders. The petroleum fuel is brought as usual in the tank cars about 200 feet distant and hold two twin reservoir tanks, 19 feet of oil, and, when full, give 20 to 25 feet of head under the various deliveries.

The tanks are warmed by coils of steam pipes located in the midst of the oil itself; each reservoir tank connects with the three-inch main supply pipe, and has a cut-off near the tanks and one near to and outside of each building. There is no pump used except for filling the reservoir tanks from the tank cars.

There is no service tank on the premises, and the oil comes direct from the reservoir tanks to the fires. They use two forms of burners, in both of which the steam forms a cushion for the oil to form on. Mr. Purington said that he would be perfectly willing to use a service tank if he could be satisfied that it would work properly. He thinks that the oil would have to be very much hotter than at present in order to flow freely.

The reservoir tank should be guarded by a ditch.

My impression of the risk is favorable, and I would recommend you to hold it.

Respectfully yours,

EDMUND J. SHAW,

Special Agent.

No. 65.—493 words.

Recommendation of Machinery.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 7, 1891.

Messrs. JOHN SIMPSON & SONS,

Beloit, Wis.

GENTLEMEN:—

Last spring I bought one of your Listing Plows from your McLean Agents, Marwood Bros. & Co., and used it in plowing and planting corn, putting in about 18 acres. Can plow and plant with three horses about six acres per day. I found the corn came up much sooner, and was ready for the cultivator before the weeds got started. This I consider a great advantage over the ordinary way of planting; the corn can be kept cleaner during the entire season; and the yield is from ten to fifteen bushels more to the acre, besides ripening about ten days earlier.

Respectfully yours,

No. 66.—119 words.

TIMOTHY J. PEASE.

(Another.)

CINCINNATI, O., May 7, 1892.

HOPGOOD PLOW Co.,

Rockford, Ill.

GENTLEMEN:—

Yours of the 25th inst. received. I have in reply to state that I have only used your combined Lister and Drill the past season. I did not receive the plow until May, altho' I contracted for it to be delivered April 20th.

I am very highly pleased with the machine. It works well and with light draft. I would rather three horses would haul it than to have two on a fourteen-inch Walking Plow. I think that time of planting, team, and all considered, I have raised

enough more corn this year to pay for the plow—having put in about twenty acres more than I could the old way with the same team.

Last spring we had very wet weather and bad for listing. After the drought set in my corn was green at the bottom nearly two weeks after check rowed corn had begun to fire. I do not consider it is any more labor to tend listed corn after it is put in, if it is tended right.

I believe that one year with another, an average of from 5 to 10 bushels per acre more can be raised.

Very truly yours,

No. 67.—211 words.

THOS. R. WEAVER.

(Another.)

JACKSON, Mich., May 7, 1891.

CHARLES E. SACKETT, Esq.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—

Last summer you tried your Combined Plow and Harrow on my farm, and left in one field an untouched square of land around which you had been plowing. This untouched piece I prepared in my usual way by plowing and two harrowings. I then seeded all alike, using no fertilizers.

I have just harvested that field, and found the wheat on the part prepared by your implement standing six inches higher and in all respects heavier than elsewhere. The difference was marked and apparent to every one. It looked as tho' a belt of fertilizer had been used around the square. Two neighboring farmers assisting me to harvest estimated the increased yield at one-third, but I should say one-quarter. None of us were looking for this result, and had not the difference been so marked as to draw our notice to it, I should probably have never thought again of your plowing there.

Yours truly,

No. 68.—181 words.

JAMES STRONG.

Soliciting Orders for Electric Light.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.

DEAR SIRs :—

We take the liberty of calling your attention to our system for electric lighting, a description of which you will find in the catalogue that we send you.

Having unequalled facilities for designing and manufacturing electrical apparatus, we have perfected a system which is complete in every respect, and which is giving entire satisfaction in the many places where it is in use.

The electric light is particularly economical when used for lighting large spaces, such as railroad yards, depots, machine shops, etc., and the lights of our system burn with such steadiness that they are as suitable for the waiting and reading rooms as for the switch yards.

Prismatic tests show that the light from our lamps is more like sunlight than that furnished by any other system in the market; the blue and pink rays that predominate in other systems do not exist in ours. For proof of this we refer to the letters of commendation published in our pamphlet, particularly those from W. W. Vantine and J. V. Caswell & Co., on page 5.

We refer with pleasure to parties who are using our lights, a list of whom will be found on pages 25 and 26 of the catalogue sent you. Since this edition of our catalogue was published we have received orders from the city of Menton for 100 lights, the Grand Pacific Hotel for 25 lights (replacing another system that had proved unsatisfactory), and Lawrence, Ky., for 40 lights. We have also contracted to furnish 180 lights for the Leavenworth Exposition, and 150 lights for the Oshkosh Exposition, for the illumination of their large buildings this Fall.

We solicit correspondence, and shall be pleased to furnish you with estimates of cost; but if you prefer, our representative will call and furnish you with estimates and further particulars.

Yours respectfully,

No. 69.—315 words.

L. R. BUTLER.

Letter from Paper Manufacturer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1892.

GENTLEMEN:—

I have your favor of the 20th before me, and in reply would say we know it is very hard for you to send orders when you do not have them. We appreciate very much the business you are now doing with us, and shall always endeavor to keep our paper fully up to your requirements.

The only reason we ask you for machine-finished orders is that in running a mill when you have many machine-finished, many times it suits you to work them in when the machine is ahead of the super-calenders and cannot quite keep up, in consequence of which you would run them to much better advantage than when the supers were allowed to stand. However, we will always do the very best we can, and soliciting your future orders, remain

Yours very truly,

B. D. BURBANK,

No. 70.—156 words.

Manager of Sales.

Quoting Prices of Paper.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1892.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your esteemed letter of the 21st at hand, and in reply would say we will do all in our power to forward your goods so they will arrive in due time, and will "lap and fold" them.

In reference to your order 30 x 40, 60/500 sheets, we will deliver same F. O. B. Boston, at our regular terms, but wish it distinctly understood that on all future orders our price will be advanced 2 cts. per lb. It is absolutely necessary for us to make this price, and we even do not know how long it will remain at that, as stock is advancing all the time.

Trusting you will see your way clear to giving us orders, we remain

Yours very truly,

No. 71.—132 words.

FRANK D. FERNALD.

Delay in Shipment of Paper.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1892.

GENTLEMEN :—

Your order for 10 tons of Book Stock "flat in frames" received. The same has been forwarded to the mill with instructions to hurry shipment as much as possible.

In regard to your previous order of 400 rms. 35 x 40, 60, would say that there has been a break of machinery at the mill, and that accounts for its tardy delivery. Sorry you were inconvenienced, but trust the same shall not occur in the future.

Yours very truly,

B. D. BURBANK,

Manager of Sales.

No. 72.—95 words.

Soliciting Orders for Furniture.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 1, 1891.

S. S. PACKARD, Esq.,

New York.

DEAR SIR :—

In acknowledgment of your late letter relative to price on our goods, would say, that by this mail we send you lists, to all of which we respectfully call your attention.

Our effort in the past eight or ten years to manufacture a new and attractive line of goods for schools and the public generally has been so much of a success that the demand has required a constant increase of our capacity to manufacture, until at this date we feel safe in saying that, taking all things into consideration, we are prepared to offer more conveniences in our line of staple goods, more attractive things for school and every-day use, than can be found in any other establishment in the land. You will pardon us if we seem claiming too much in this assertion, but we feel satisfied that if you should favor us with an order you will find that we make no claims but those we can substantiate.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of the enclosed, and advise us if it is likely that we can be favored with your orders.

Enclosure.

Yours truly,

No. 73.—194 words.

HASKINS & SON.

Manufacturer to Customer.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 7, 1891.

Messrs. BROWN & SMITH,
Island City, Oregon.

GENTLEMEN :—

We have yours of the 25th and two of the 30th ult. just at hand. Envelopes ordered will be sent forward as soon as we can get them printed. Repairs and other goods ordered we will ship, all that we can furnish. We have no extra oil cans for the Champion New Mower.

We have some adjustable buggy tops calculated for one-seat buggies, which have recently come, but we have not yet opened them. Can send you one or two for samples if wanted. When ordering you had better give us the width of the seat, or rather, the length of it.

We note your remarks in relation to sale of Thresher to Wright & Wheeler, and if Mr. Pickwick makes a claim for commission we will act accordingly.

Yours truly,

No. 74.—145 words.

MOSELY & KETCHUM.

Letter from Manufacturer.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1892.

Prof. JAMES E. DAVIS,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

DEAR SIR :—

Yours of the 20th inst. to hand and contents noted. Your previous correspondence was much delayed in reaching us by reason of change of address.

We have only very recently made thorough test of machines

which had been in constant use by others for nearly two years, and finding the same all right we feel prepared to allow our machine in hands of any one. We have had personal experience both in care and use of College apparatus, and know full well the abuse it is subject to in the hands of students.

There is little, if any, profit in these machines, and we are jealous of their good reputation. We proceed to fill your order with least possible delay. Thanking you for same, we remain,

Yours truly,

No. 75.—142 words.

ROBERT PLATT & BRO.

Manufacturer Acknowledging Order.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1892.

Messrs. SMITH, BRONSON & Co.,

Dallas, Tex.

GENTLEMEN:—

Inclosed please find bill and prepaid B. L.'s for goods ordered shipped on August 30th.

I inclose also drawing I made—pencil sketch—for you to see space required to drive band saw, believing you might be in again before leaving town and see whether counter, in your opinion, would be necessary. The dimensions are taken from the machine, and you can provide accordingly.

I could find no 21 x 8 x 3 pulley; nothing nearer than 20 x 9 x 2 at same price. Thanking you for order, and hoping same may be received in good shape, I remain,

Yours truly,

No. 76.—109 words.

GEO. W. BAILEY.

(Another.)

NEW YORK, March 30, 1892.

Messrs. J. M. MATTHEWS & Co.,

Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN:—

Yours of the 28th inst. to hand, and contents noted. The machine ordered by you February 20th will be pushed to com-

pletion as rapidly as consistent with best workmanship and material for same, and will be shipped by freight as per your request as soon as possible.

Will duly inform you of its shipment, and send any necessary instructions for erecting and operating it.

Thanking you for the order, we remain,

Very truly yours,

No. 77.—91 words.

JABEZ R. SAMMIS.

From Manufacturer of Hat Blocks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1892.

Messrs. BROWN, SMITH, JONES & Co.,

Chicago, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN :—

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your order of the 24th instant for Hat Blocks, and note same. As we do not carry these goods in stock, however, and are very much rushed on this line of goods at this season of the year, we could not promise delivery of your order short of two weeks. We have forwarded the order to our factory with instructions to put through as soon as possible; but if, on receipt of this letter, the time of delivery is not satisfactory, kindly wire us, and we will stop work on order.

We also beg to notify you that our terms are three per cent., cash ten days, and not six per cent., and that there is no dating on these goods.

Yours very truly,

No. 78.—165 words.

CHESTER K. CLEMENS.

Complaining of non-receipt of Samples.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1892.

Mr. A. BROWN,

Hartford, Conn.

DEAR SIR :—

We enclose herewith a stock order to run on, which kindly give your attention, and make deliveries as ordered.

We have not yet received the samples of Glove Darners that

you were going to have down to us the fore part of the week. We are very much disappointed in not receiving these, as our travelers are covering valuable ground which we are positive would add greatly to the sale if they had the samples. As it is, it will be another sixty days before they go over the same territory, and this is the trip where the sales would tell more than on any other we make, We are anxious to get something in to you to make, and we think if we had the samples of this article, and you had the tools all ready to make it, we could keep you busy for a little while. Let us know when we can expect some, sure.

Yours very truly,

No. 79.—173 words.

FRED CUMMINGS & BRO.

Announcing an Advance in Price.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1892.

Messrs. BLANK & Co.,

Copenhagen, Denmark.

GENTLEMEN :—

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 18th ultimo enclosing order for one hundred gross of our Extra Quality Belts, and note same. Before shipping these goods, however, we beg to advise you of an advance in prices. The prices of these goods were advanced in 1891, and the best we can quote you now would be as per memorandum annexed herewith, which are our very best export prices.

We await your reply whether to ship the goods at these prices or not, and on receipt of same, if satisfactory, will give the order our immediate attention, and forward at once.

Yours truly,

No. 80.—119 words.

S. DASH & Co.

Requesting Prompt Attention to Order.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1892.

Messrs. BLANK & SON,
Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN :—

According to our books there is still due from you ten gross of Needles on account of our order. We annex herewith a new order to work on. Cancel all unfilled orders and give the annexed your attention, making delivery as soon as possible. Your attention will greatly oblige.

We have not yet received any of the Match Boxes promised. How about this? Kindly hurry them along.

We are in receipt of your letter in regard to the Boot Heels, and are pleased to hear that you are going to take hold of these at once. If they turn out satisfactory in every respect, we will place a large order immediately, and we think we can keep you jumping on this one particular style.

Yours very truly,

No. 81.—140 words.

F. M. MUNSON & Co.

Offering Goods (velvet).

NEW YORK, September 15, 1892.

Messrs. WHEELER, KEITH & Co.,
Nebraska City, Neb.

GENTLEMEN :—

We have for delivery October 1st, in Iridescent Velvet :

3	pieces	Pattern	121
2	"	"	124
3	"	"	108
4	"	"	129
5	"	"	130
7	"	"	110

If this assortment will be of use to you, wire, and oblige

Yours very respectfully,

No. 82.—65 words.

MINOR MILLS CO.

Order filed by Manufacturer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1892.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MYER,

Elmira.

DEAR SIR:—

Your orders under date of September 12th for Silk Velvets to hand, and in reply beg to say that we have filled as follows:

In Quality 6842 Marseilles Velvet we are entirely sold out of the following shades and are not receiving any more at present:

Brown, 1305

Navy, 125

Navy, 464½

Brown X, 42

These we have placed on back order and will ship in about a week to ten days. The balance we have shipped as instructed.

In quality 170 we have booked your order for the following:

2 pieces Orange 42

2 pieces Brown 108

2 pieces Gold S 46

Being sold out of Green 42 in quality 170, have taken the liberty to ship this shade in quality 33 at 45½c.

Trusting the above will prove satisfactory to you, we remain

Yours very truly,

No. 83.—153 words.

MINOR MILLS CO.

Manufacturer sending Samples.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2, 1892.

Messrs. WHITE & WILSON,

Joliet, Ill

DEAR SIR:—

We are forwarding you to-day shade cards of the qualities of Colored Velvet which you have forwarded us your orders for during the past season or two. These cards represent what

you can depend upon our having in stock; occasionally we must ask you to wait for a week or ten days for a color, but in a general way you can depend upon orders being filled pretty promptly in any of the shades in any of the qualities :

420	.	.	.	67½c.
8714	.	.	.	52½c.
649	.	.	.	\$1.00
750	.	.	.	\$1.07½

Trusting to receive your orders on above, we remain

Yours very truly,

No. 84.—113 words.

TEMPLE, VERDER & Co.

Advising of Order and Shipment.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1892.

Messrs. BROWN BROS. & Co.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR SIRs:—

We are just in receipt of a telegram from our Mr. Short, in which he orders two pieces each Pink 274, Nile 1365, and Coral M 95 in our quality 6854 Lyons Velvet. Have shipped the Pink and Nile, but are entirely sold out of the Coral in this quality and are not receiving any more at present. We can, however, fill this in our quality 4567. Kindly advise us by return mail if you wish us to ship in this quality, and oblige

Yours very truly,

No. 85.—104 words.

FRENCH & BILLINGS.

Manufacturer to Foreign Agents.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1892.

Messrs. SHORT & STRONG,

Nottingham, Eng.

GENTLEMEN:—

We have received your correspondence of Sept. 4th and 5th, and take note of contents.

You will have noticed from our cable confirmation that you did not correctly understand the last word of our dispatch of

August 26th regarding shipping goods through ports not infected by cholera. This matter, however, has had no further consequence.

We enclose special orders 2457 A, 2458, and 2459 for some more 705. In accordance with your correspondence we will execute special orders from 2422 on from the stock in 705 which you have shipped us, as far as this stock will allow us to do. We naturally expect you to keep track of the import orders that we have sent you since order 2422, and to keep us in a position to fill all special orders that we have taken. If any of the pieces in 705 which you have shipped us for our stock should not be disposed of by special orders, we will sell them in the store.

Awaiting your agreeable news, we remain

Yours very truly,

No. 86.—187 words.

JOSEPH ABRAHAMS & Co.

Advising Shipments of Oil.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26, 1891.

Messrs. HARLEM BROS.,

Meriden, Conn.

GENTLEMEN :—

By request of our representative, Mr. H. Fremont, we will send you to-day by Adams Express, prepaid, a case containing samples of our Extra Fine Machinery Oil and samples of our No. 1 Lubricating Cream; the former we quote you at 50 cents per gallon and the latter at 15 cents per pound in barrels.

We trust that you will make a trial of these samples, and if found satisfactory we should be very much pleased to receive your orders for same. We will guarantee that should you purchase from us you will receive the goods exactly like the sample sent you.

Yours respectfully,

No. 87.—119 words.

ATKINS, ELLIS & Co.

(Another.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 26, 1892.

Messrs. GREEN & Co.,

Rotterdam, Holland.

GENTLEMEN :—

Inclosed we hand you invoice for (35) barrels of B. & C. Cylinder Oil as per your favor of Oct. 4th, also statement of acc't which includes an item of cartage on (7) cases of merchandise sent you July 22d, and two pairs of skates sent you Dec. 16th.

We have drawn for amount of inclosed statement, viz., \$567.31, through our bankers as usual. Thanking you for your kind orders, and awaiting your further favors, we remain

Yours respectfully,

No. 88.—83 words.

IRVING STRAUSS & Co.

(Another.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 26, 1891.

AGAWANA MANF'G Co.,

Springfield, Mass.

GENTLEMEN :—

Replying to the request from our Mr. Fremont, who is the representative in your town, we send you by Adams Express, prepaid, a sample of our Cylinder and Cylinderine Oil; we quote you the former at 50 cents and the latter at 60 cents per gallon. We trust that these samples will prove satisfactory, and should you favor us with an order you may depend upon getting goods equal to the sample sent you. Trusting that we may hear from you, we remain

Yours respectfully,

No. 89.—95 words.

IRVING STRAUSS & Co.

Acknowledging Order for Hosiery.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1892.

Messrs. JOHN PHILLIPS & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN :—

Your favor of the 7th inst. is at hand, with your order for Ladies' Ribbed Vests and Hosiery.

To send you samples of these goods now will be impossible, for it will take us a month or more to get them out; but you can count on them by the first of May, when you take possession of your new store.

The ribbed vests, we will see that they are all made according to instructions, the lace of proper width, and trimmed with silk tape.

The hosiery will be stamped "fast black," as you request, and particular attention will be taken in regard to packing the goods.

To assist you we will change the terms we quoted you (as they were not as liberal as they might have been) to $\frac{6}{10}$ May 30.

Trusting you will prosper more in the new store than in the old one, we remain

Yours truly,

No. 90.—170 words.

LINDAY & Co.

Reply.

CHICAGO, March 11, 1892.

Messrs. LINDAY & Co.,
New York City.

GENTLEMEN :—

Your esteemed letter of the 9th received, and thank you very much for the advanced terms. With this advantage over our competitors we feel assured of success.

Sorry we cannot get the samples before, but try and push them to your utmost, as it is very important we should have them as early as possible.

Follow our instructions on the ladies' vests and hosiery to the letter. Hope samples will show up well.

Yours truly,

No. 91.—89 words.

JOHN PHILLIPS & Co.

From Dealer in Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30, 1892.

Messrs. JONAS WHITE & Co.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN :—

We enclose you memo. of samples wanted—put up $\frac{2}{12}$ to each sett.

Want these goods good black, good length, and put up just the best you know how.

Shall want 4 setts at least, and just as soon as you can give them. Would like by Saturday if can.

Also send us 2 boxes each of ladies' and misses', for some of these boxes we shall take away and others we want for sample counter.

The samples received to-day do not look as well as your goods turn out.

The 612 sample is not up to standard.

Please give this your special attention and give us samples in first-class shape, and oblige

Yours truly,

No. 92.—140 words.

LINDAY & Co.

Instructions to Manufacturer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1892.

RODNEY KNITTING MILLS.

GENTLEMEN :—

Your favor of 8th inst. at hand. Account sales for August went forward Sept. 6th.

Your goods open up fairly well; the last cases show an improvement.

Watch as follows: Tops a little stiffer; in boarding always

pull or make straight, not twisted. In pairing be careful and mate sizes ; rather more care should be used in pairing. We mail you a pair showing how they came out of a box. Customer would return pairs so matched.

Sales are going slower than we like ; it is, however, very dull in this line of goods, which seems to account for it.

Would add your goods are nicely boxed and the general appearance is good.

The size 10-inch does not measure as full as any of the other sizes ; 9², 10² and 11 are about right, while many packed and stamped as 10-inch only measure 9².

If you will note carefully these different comments, we think you will soon find orders for your goods rolling in.

We shall try and get stock liquidated.

Yours truly,

No. 93.—184 words.

LINDAY & Co.

Report of Agents to Manufacturers.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1892.

MORSE MILLS CO.,
Columbus, Ohio.

DEAR SIRS :—

Your request for a stock sheet as of April 10 at hand.

It will be some trouble to get this up and check back the stock, and as your books will show you the same result, we would ask to be excused.

We are selling out the stock, and it would seem to us now that some \$35,000 or more would be realized above the advances and charges.

We shall do our best to get all out of the stock possible, and the above estimate may be all you wish to learn from a stock sheet.

We may be able to give you a more definite figure within a few days, as we progress in closing out your goods.

Truly yours,

No. 94.—138 words.

LINDAY & Co.

Declining Goods except on Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1892.

Messrs. JEPSON, SACKETT & Co.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your esteemed favor of the 14th is just before us, and we note your kind offer contained therein.

We regret to say, however, that the class of goods mentioned are not capable of ready sale in this market, there being little or no demand for them, and an attempt to find a place for them would entail considerable outlay for advertising, etc. If you wish to send them to us on commission, allowing us to use our own discretion as to the methods to be pursued for their sale, we will do our best to place them, and at the least possible expense for our services in this direction. Our charge will be but 5% on the gross price, and we will duly render you account sales monthly until the lot is disposed of.

Awaiting your pleasure, we remain

Yours respectfully,

No. 95.—158 words.

TIMOTHY J. WELLS & SONS.

Reply, agreeing to Proposition.

MILWAUKEE, June 17, 1892.

Messrs. TIMOTHY J. WELLS & SONS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIRs:—

Your esteemed favor of the 16th is just at hand, and contents duly noted.

We regret to learn that the present time does not seem propitious for the sale of our goods in your market, and we are a little disinclined to venture on any sale of them, other than by direct purchase. But as our stock is somewhat large at the moment, and as we have some confidence in the goods themselves, and believe that they are salable wherever their merits become known, we take pleasure in sending you a sample lot as per accompanying memorandum,

These we will thank you to dispose of at best prices, and in small lots, so as to have them well distributed, and render us account sales as suggested by you.

We feel confident that these samples will influence further sales, and that you will find sooner or later a growing and permanent demand for them in your section.

We already have orders from all parts of the South and West, where the goods have been well advertised, and where our agents have represented them extensively.

We hope that you will do your best on this lot, with a view to bringing about a permanent business in the goods; in which event we promise you our best rates, which we are sure you will find amply remunerative for all trouble and expense incurred.

Awaiting your further favors, we remain

Yours very truly,

No. 96.—247 words.

JEPSON, SACKETT & Co.

Replying to Inquiry on Tar.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1891.

Messrs. WILSON, BROWN & HART,
Norwalk, Conn.

GENTLEMEN:—

Replying to your favor of the 24th inst., we would say that we have made inquiries regarding the California Tar, and find that there are only about six (6) barrels in this country, all held by one party. It was sent here in hopes that it would be able to compete with other tar, but the cost was so high that they have decided not to touch it. There is a N. C. Tar which parties tell us is equally as good and answers the same purpose as C. Tar, which can be had for about three (3) dollars a barrel; the barrels hold about 25 gallons, and we can probably get you a sample of two gallons if you so desire, and same will cost you about 40 cents per gallon.

Awaiting your reply, we remain

Yours hastily,

No. 97.—161 words.

Instructions from Coffee Dealers.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1892.

Messrs. CHARLES ROBINSON & CO.,

Omaha, Neb.

DEAR SIRs:—

We are just in receipt of a letter from you under date of the 23d inst., asking us in relation to our shipments of roasted coffee to your city.

We beg to say that having entered into an arrangement with the Star Union Line by which their agent in your city will deliver our coffee on orders given to you by us, we now keep on hand a good and well-assorted stock of all coffees for the accommodation of our customers in Omaha.

We shall be pleased to hear from you in relation to this matter, and if in any way you can promote our own and your interests and further extend the sale of our coffees in your territory, we shall be obliged to you, and will so arrange matters as to make it to your interest to do so. Relative to the prices of same you are doubtless well aware that you are located in the Kansas City division territory, and you will therefore be required to sell at the prices governing the sale of our coffees in that territory, which are $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent above that of the New York division card rates.

On the first of each month you will be required to sign a certificate setting forth that during the month preceding you have not sold our coffees at less than division rates, and that you have not sold coffee to any merchant whom we have advised you was not entitled to buy from us, and that you have in every instance faithfully abided by the conditions imposed upon you and upon all other wholesale dealers handling our goods.

Trusting that you are well acquainted with the conditions under which sales are made, and hoping to be favored with your valued orders, to which we promise prompt and careful attention, we remain

Very truly yours,

P. D. FRENCH & SONS.

Requesting Credit.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 10, 1892.

Messrs. HARKER, CUMMINGS & Co.,
New York, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN :—

We have concluded recently to add a stationery department to our business, and to make a prominent feature of the same.

Your name has been given to us by our friends Messrs. Bostwick & Thompson, of this city, who are, we believe, customers of yours, and we therefore would like to ask if you are disposed to extend a fair amount of credit to us as regular customers.

Our partnership capital is \$5,000. We have been in business here for the past eight years as booksellers and general printers, and as far as our reputation is concerned we do not hesitate to refer to any bank in the city. Our bills have always been paid promptly at maturity, though we of course expect the usual terms and time of payment. Should you feel disposed to accept us as customers, we would be pleased to receive your large catalogue, together with sample-book of papers of all qualities manufactured and dealt in by you, together with such other literature, catalogues, price lists, etc., as you may have, that may be of service to us. We shall do quite a little in the way of taking orders in large quantities and sending them to you to be filled; in such cases we would expect, of course, jobber's rates, (in fact, we expect to do a great deal of jobbing business and would want to arrange with you to have our imprint placed upon the packages). These, and other various matters which will suggest themselves later, we will specify in further communications; for the present we respectfully ask for a prompt reply, and for the literature, price lists, etc., herein requested.

With thanks in advance, we are

Yours very respectfully,

No. 99.—309 words.

TIMPSON & SHRADY.

Granting Request for Credit.

ALBANY, July 11, 1892.

Messrs. TIMPSON & SHRADY,

Watertown, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN :—

We are in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 10th inst., and in reply beg to say that you are no strangers to us by reputation, our Mr. Cook having mentioned your house several times in his reports while traveling in your neighborhood, and we believe that he has called upon you at various times, but learning that you confined yourselves almost wholly to the book trade, and did not seem disposed to undertake a stationery department, has thus far been unable to do any business with you.

We are greatly pleased to offer you the credit which you ask, and will give you our best terms and lowest prices. We are sending you to-day by express a package containing a large amount of selected price lists, catalogues, sample-books, etc., which we are sure will prove serviceable to you, particularly in ordering.

We are more than pleased to know that you contemplate jobbing; we think you are wise in this, and that you will find it a remunerative branch of your business. As a matter of encouragement, we will allow full jobber's discount on all goods you buy of us, it being understood, however, that the terms of payment are cash sixty days, five per cent. thirty days; we will also allow you an additional $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for cash in ten days in case this is any inducement.

In the package which we sent to-day you will find one hundred books containing samples of paper bearing on the outside your imprint, which we have taken the liberty to have placed upon them; you will find them useful in soliciting orders from your own customers.

We now await your further favors, and hope that our business intercourse will be at once pleasant and mutually profitable.

Yours very truly,

No. 100.—320 words.

HARKER, CUMMINGS & Co.

Regarding Claim for Losses in R.R. Wreck.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5, 1892.

Messrs. WILLIAMS & COIT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

GENTLEMEN:—

It is now something like three weeks since anything has been done in the way of making claim for the losses sustained by us in the wreck on the Blank Railroad in February last.

On the 25th of last month I asked for a conference with your Mr. Williams in order to see whether the matter could not be settled without litigation. The differences which were raised at that consultation were comparatively slight—so slight, indeed, that it seems as if a little concession on each side would bring about a speedy settlement.

We are willing to meet the Railroad Co. halfway in the matter, and trust that with this expression of our willingness to do so, they will see their way clear to do likewise.

Will you not, as our counsel, arrange to meet the properly authorized official of the road within a few days, and arrange either for a settlement on the basis above indicated, or for an interview, in which you, the official, and myself shall be the participants?

We do not care to incur either the expense or the trouble of contesting the matter; hence our proposition as above indicated.

Be kind enough to attend to this at the earliest possible moment, and advise me of the result.

Yours truly,

No. 101.—236 words.

HENRY J. FRENCH.

Enclosing Check.

HERKIMER, N. Y., June 8, 1891.

THOS. J. COLT, Esq.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—

Enclosed I hand you my check for \$117.60, which please place to credit of my account.

Yours truly,

No. 101a.—36 words.

THOS. BARKLEY.

Weighing of Mails.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT 3D DIV.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 17, 1891.

Mr. J. F. BARKER,
Hudson, Minn.

DEAR SIR:—

Referring to notice forwarded to you January 26, 1891, concerning weighing of mail for 30 successive working days, commencing March 30, 1891.

In this weighing your company will be required to furnish scales for such weighing, blanks on which to record the weights, and such help as may be needed in the handling of the mails for the purpose of weighing.

Mails carried on all week-day trains and on all Sunday trains will be weighed.

It is desirable to have some one in the employ of your company present to verify the weights as they are taken.

Please have blanks and scales in readiness for this weighing at the time indicated.

It will avoid errors if the outward blank be printed in black ink and the inward blank in red ink.

The order of the stations on the inward blank should be reversed to those on the outward blank.

A platform scale, weighing from 200 to 500 pounds, should be put in each car carrying the mail, except on light lines, where a spring balance scale will answer.

At large stations it is desired to weigh the mail on the platform (using the depot scales) before it is put into the cars.

This weighing will cease on May 2d, inclusive, with the last mail train leaving the point at which weighing began on March 30th.

Please instruct conductors and baggagemen to report at once mails on any trains which they think are not being weighed, stating train numbers and between what points carried. If any irregularity affecting the weighing is brought to your attention,

I should be glad to be at once advised of the fact, so that it can be corrected.

If you desire any additional information respecting this weighing, I shall take pleasure in furnishing it.

The weighing will be conducted as clerks and weighers run, regardless of contract routes.

The list of blanks below is what is needed for the use of Government weighers, who are required to forward one copy to this office and to retain one. Presumably, the same number will be needed for your own use if you wish your weigher to retain a copy.

Please have printed and forward to this office not later than March 10th to 15th the following list of blanks :

150 outward, between Minneapolis and Dubuque.

150 inward, between Dubuque and Minneapolis.

75 outward, between Minneapolis and Manly.

75 inward, between Manly and Minneapolis.

In addition to this, I think you had better have printed about 600 blanks for use on the motor trains, 300 outward, St. Paul to Inver Grove ; 300 inward, Inver Grove to St. Paul.

Please put platform scales in each mail car on your trains No. 3 and No. 4. Spring balance scales, weighing 120 pounds, will answer for mail in your baggage cars on trains Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6.

Mail dispatched and received by the motor trains will be weighed by a Government weigher at the Union Depot in Minneapolis.

The scales should be in position at either end of the line, so weighing can commence on trains carrying mail each way on March 30, 1891.

In the mail cars you should place a man to assist in the weighing. In the baggage cars the Government will place a man to weigh in connection with your conductor or train baggageman.

Please give particular instructions to your weighers that before sending reports to your office they should compare the same with Government weighers' report, and that they must be made to agree ; then there need be no discrepancies between

your tabulated statements and ours. This comparison can be easily made in all cases except where postmasters weigh for the Government, and there it might be done by your station agents.

The list of blanks asked for is simply what we desire to use ourselves; what you need for reports to your office, and for the use of your own weighers, is not taken into account. Print and distribute for your own use what you consider necessary, but send to this office what is called for for our use. If the blanks called for do not cover all the routes enumerated—if any have been omitted—kindly inform me.

Respectfully,

Dictated.

BURTON M. BRADLEY,

No. 102.—728 words.

Superintendent.

Requesting Bid for Construction of Railroad.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 6, 1889.

Messrs. PAGE & Co.,

St. Albans, Vt.

GENTLEMEN :

I am ready to contract for the construction of 600 miles of the Kansas & Western Railway, and shall be very glad to receive from you a bid for doing the entire work either upon the first 100, 200, or 250 miles.

The general specifications under which this work is to be done may be briefly stated as follows :

Grubbing and clearing to be of full width of company's right of way unless otherwise directed by the engineer; part of grading to include all excavations and embankments required for the foundation of the road-bed, together with the necessary side tracks, depot grounds, and excavations for bridge pits and culvert foundations.

The road-bed to be 12 feet wide at grade line, with slope of 1 foot 6 inches horizontal to one foot vertical.

All excavations shall be ditched on each side, of such form and dimensions as the engineer may direct.

All ties to be at least 12 inches in diameter at the large end and not less than 6 inches at the small end.

Bridges will be first class "Hess" truss or similar, to be made of white oak or heart yellow pine, black cypress or other durable timber, at the option of the engineer.

The track-laying force to be equal to laying a mile a day when required by the company.

All joints to be fully spiked and a tie each side of the joint center, and for the balance, 2 spikes used for every tie.

Trusting these specifications will give you ample data upon which to base your estimate, and awaiting your prompt reply, I am

Yours respectfully,

No. 103.—301 words.

SCHUYLER T. FRENCH.

(Another.)

NEW YORK, September 14, 1895.

FRANCIS T. WILLIAMSON, Esq.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIR:—

Since our last conference, I have been busy looking up the matter of terminals and rights of way for the new line contemplated between Port Jackson and Sullivan. I found but little difficulty in securing the property which I had in mind, near the center of Port Jackson, and now have an option on it at a price which I consider very reasonable, as well as on a 60-foot right of way to it through the town. This gives us the very best location for a depot and yards that could be asked.

In Sullivan I was not so fortunate. The Sanford estate there is held at a price which is simply prohibitory, and I have consequently abandoned negotiations in that direction. Only two blocks away, however, is a piece of unimproved land which I expect to be able to get at a low figure, as the owner is in poor health, and wishes to remove to Florida. While not as good a site as the Sanford property, it is well situated for railroad purposes, being but five blocks distant from the business center of the city, and passed by two lines of electric cars.

I wish you would now communicate with Major Walker, who, you will remember, wished to be allowed to bid for the construc-

tion of the road, and see what he is willing to do. I send you herewith the specifications as drawn up by our engineer, which will serve as a guide for his estimates. These call for 70-lb. steel rail, but we are considering the advisability of changing to 85-lb. steel, and I think he had better make up his estimates on this basis.

I hope you have seen Johnston about the right of way through Montgomery's land. It seems to me that it is about time that matter was closed up. If Montgomery is inflexible, you had better threaten condemnation proceedings. His attitude is little short of blackmail when you consider the very fair terms named by his neighbors for property every whit as good as his.

Yours very truly,

C. T. WILLIAMS, President.

No. 104.—366 words.

Soliciting Bid on Railroad Equipment.

OMAHA, NEB., Aug. 23, 1890.

THE JACKSON & SHARP MANUFACTURING CO.,

Wilmington, Del.

GENTLEMEN :—

I desire to contract with you for the construction of such equipment as I shall use upon the Texas & Western Railroad after it is completed from the Suwanee River to the Rio Grande, a distance of about six hundred miles.

I shall need 10 first-class passenger cars; 20 second-class; 10 combined mail, baggage and express cars; 500 box cars; 1,000 flat cars; 100 hand cars and 50 push cars. These to be of first-class workmanship and delivered within the next eighteen months, all to be built under the printed specifications of the Texas & Western Railroad Co., which I herewith enclose, and to be at all times subject to the inspection of a skilled mechanic whom I shall employ and keep at Wilmington for the express purpose of seeing that the cars are built in every way in accordance with specifications.

The dimensions of the first and second class passenger cars are as follows: Length of car outside end sills, 50 feet; width outside end sill, 9 feet, 6 inches; height from outside of sills

to top of plates, 8 feet, 4 inches; seating capacity, 62 persons; to be equipped with Miller Coupler, Buffer and Platform, Westinghouse Automatic Brake; first-class cars to have 6-wheel trucks, as per drawings and specifications; second-class cars to have 4-wheel trucks, as per drawings and specifications; upholstery of best quality red plush, with green plush seat-backs.

General dimensions of box cars: Extreme length outside siding, 33 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length inside siding, 32 feet, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; extreme width outside siding, 9 feet, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches; width of door openings, 5 feet, 4 inches; from outside end sills to center of transom, 5 feet. Dimensions of flat car: Extreme length outside sills, 33 feet; extreme width, 5 feet; the hand and push cars to be of ordinary standard pattern, with spoke wheels and foot-brake, and to be of first-class workmanship in every particular.

The payment of this equipment is to be made in sixty days after the delivery of these cars, and is to be one-half cash, one-half in first mortgage, 7%, 40-year gold bonds of the Texas & Western Railway Company, the interest upon which is guaranteed by the Texas Northren Railway Company.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience, and hope you will name so low a price upon this equipment that I can make a deal with you.

Very respectfully yours,

No. 105.—440 words.

SERENO R. FORDHAM.

From R.R. Superintendent on Sundry Matters.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 25, 1891.

JAMES F. WILLIAMSON, Esq., President,

New Orleans, La.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have just received your letter of the 18th, and am much pleased to learn from you that the matter about which we have been in correspondence has at last been settled, and to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned.

It has occurred to me that it might be a good idea to send

for Mr. Franklin, the engineer of the road, and have a consultation with him, at which your Mr. Newman, Mr. Bartlett, and myself will be present. This, it seems to me, will be the best way of ascertaining what we are all so anxious to know, viz., what it will cost to build the road from Williamsburg to Stevenson?

As to the amount due on that old trust note, I have referred this matter to our auditor, Mr. Strange, who will give it his personal and prompt attention. I trust that whatever settlement he may suggest will be satisfactory to you.

The trouble that we have been having with our switchmen and other employees is now nearly ended, and I anticipate no further difficulty on this score.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS G. ATTERBURY,

No. 106.—203 words.

Superintendent.

Relation of R.R. to Grain Elevators.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1890.

E. F. COOPER, Esq.,
St. Paul, Minn.

DEAR SIR :—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 14th inst. asking the policy of this company with reference to elevators, express company's fast freight line, palace cars, etc.

During the year 1889 the president and directors of the company had under consideration the elevator question, and they decided to construct an appropriate elevator without the intervention of outside parties. During the last year, however, after careful deliberation, they decided to enter into an arrangement and contract with responsible parties for the erection of suitable, substantial elevators at Duluth, under conditions controlling the handling and storage price in such a manner that there shall be no reasonable grounds for complaint on the part of shippers and storers of grain, and also upon condition that the company should have joint supervision of the erection of such elevators with the privilege of purchasing them at a certain

specified price at any time that the interests of the company and public may seem to require. The company also decided to permit a responsible party or parties to erect such receiving and shipping elevators and grain houses along the line of the road as may be required, and upon such conditions as shall best serve the interests of shippers and of the company.

Yours truly,

JAMES F. COE,

General Manager.

No. 107.—232 words.

Report of R.R. Car Tracer.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 28, 1890.

WM. F. PARSONS,

Superintendent Elevator Co.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR SIR:—

Enclosed you will find tracer in regard to Car No. 43,666. Cars were transferred once at St. Louis and once at Erie. Manifests were sent direct from St. Louis to Baltimore by mistake. They should have gone to Erie for transfer numbers.

Very truly yours,

WM. F. HESCHER,

Agent.

No. 108.—65 words.

Regarding Transfer of Cars.

CHICAGO, March 7, 1891.

Mr. J. J. MERRILL,

C. A., C. R. & N. Ry.,

St. Paul.

DEAR SIR:—

Referring to your favor of the 6th inst. attached, will say, that formerly we had a great deal of trouble with the millers at Minneapolis, and where the cars were not too badly diverted we transferred them at our own expense at Minneapolis rather than let the cars go through. Sometimes, however, this is impracticable, and we have to let the cars go and request the receiving road to transfer on delivery.

I find that it is money saved in the end to do the transferring ourselves, as it then does not reflect on us (the diversion of the car), but as I said before it is not always possible to do this. There is only one way to break this up, and that is for all roads to agree not to accept a misloaded car from the millers or bill it out until the routing is changed or transferred at the millers' expense. This will bring them to time and nothing else. Lately, however, they have been doing a great deal better on account of our agent watching the matter very closely and paying daily visits to the millers and explaining the situation to them, the millers in some cases having lost business on account of the cars being transferred.

I know in some cases where flour was delivered in the Southwest, men have told me personally that the only objection they had to buying flour at Minneapolis was the fact that it was invariably transferred in transit, and they could buy it elsewhere at the same price and have it brought in in same cars loaded into.

Yours truly,

CHAS. BEMINGTON,

No. 109.—295 words.

Car Service Agent.

R.R. Superintendent's Orders to Roadmaster.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 6, 1890.

Mr. S. G. PIERCE, Roadmaster,

City.

DEAR SIR:—

Will you please instruct Division Roadmaster to have foremen in charge of sections and extra gangs send in reports of all cases of accidents of all working under them, or accidents to those not employees of which they may have knowledge. These reports should be made out on special accident blanks and sent in by them, as in cases of stock killed or injured. Reports should give date of accident, where it occurred, name of person injured, character and extent of injury, and a full, accurate, and complete statement of the manner in which person

was injured, stating who, if any one, was to blame. These statements cannot be too minute as to details.

Yours very truly,

O. C. SHEPARD,

Superintendent.

No. 110.—139 words.

General Freight Agent to Superintendent.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30, 1891.

A. R. HORN, Esq.,

Superintendent,

Stevens Point.

DEAR SIR:—

Again referring to attached correspondence relative to Circus Outfit shipped from Chippewa Falls to Medford. In the first place, I desire to say that we do not quote rates or give instructions in regard to passenger trains from this office. These are entirely in the hands of the General Passenger Department; therefore the agent at Chippewa Falls should have asked the Gen'l Passenger Dep't in regard to charging for the passengers in the coach referred to. You will note that my reply to the agent, giving him instructions relative to billing freight, instructs him to ask the passenger department for rates for passengers.

The agent at Medford, in his letter of Oct. 22d, states that the four cars contained Live Stock, and that there were four men in charge, with notation on way-bill to pass these men in accordance with circular next attached,—Classification governing passage of men in charge of live stock.

I enclose you copy of our Circular No. 601 showing rules governing passage of men in charge of live stock.

The question now is, why the agent at Chippewa Falls and the agent at Medford didnot ask for rate on Live Stock instead of Circus Outfit, and when this rate was applied on the Circus Outfit, why did they apply it on Live Stock, as if parties in charge held live stock contracts allowing them one man in charge of each car?

Why did not the agent at Medford take up these contracts or have parties in charge show them to him when shipment was

delivered, so that he could give direct information both to them and to this office? It appears that the agents at Chippewa Falls and Medford have handled this matter very carelessly, depending entirely on the man in charge for instructions as to billing and passenger fares. These agents both have Passenger Tariffs which give them full instructions in regard to rates to be charged for single contracts or for parties of certain numbers.

If it is a fact that our agent at Chippewa Falls issued stock contracts covering four cars of Circus Outfit, and agreed to pass one man in charge of each car, we will have to protect that arrangement, and of course cannot expect consignee to pay for four men in charge.

Yours truly,

M. J. WILCOX,

No. 111.—403 words.

G. F. A.

From R.R. Auditor on distribution of Items.

MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS & SOUTHERN R.R. CO.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 2, 1883.

Mr. B. N. WHEELER, Assistant Auditor,
City.

DEAR SIR:—

Replying to your inquiry of this date, as to the manner in which you should distribute the items referred to, I have to say that after you have determined the correct percentages you should then charge off the items:

To "Conducting Transportation," locomotive and car service, and conductors and trainmen.

To "Motive Power," engineers, firemen, and wipers, fuel for locomotive and water supply.

"Maintenance of Road and Structures," renewals of rails and fastenings, and renewals of ties.

The last three items should be equally distributed to "Improvements and Betterments," "New Equipments," and "Material and Supplies." Credit other companies and individuals with the item, \$60.60.

Please send copy of abstract and duplicate vouchers for June as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

D. J. SWINTON,

Auditor.

No. 112.—154 words.

Circular to R.R. Agents.

MOBILE & WESTERN RAILWAY.

CAR SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

SAVANNAH, February 14, 1892.

CIRCULAR NO. 14.

TO ALL AGENTS:—

The following will govern hereafter in handling grain doors and grain door lumber.

Billing Agents, where grain doors or lumber is furnished to shippers for cars loaded at their stations, will note on Way-Bills the number of doors or quantity of lumber furnished and number of door openings supplied.

Where lumber is furnished by shippers, latter must show on shipping order the quantity of lumber furnished and number of door openings supplied. Agent will satisfy himself that the quantity of lumber, as shown on the shipping order, has been furnished and make notation on Way-Bill "— feet of lumber furnished by shipper for doors." Grain door statements must show these transactions accurately and as blanks call for.

Receiving agents will see that the quantity of lumber as Way-Bill calls for is received with car, charge himself with same, and at end of month show on grain door statement aggregate amount so received, as well as quantity received from Store-keeper.

Agents at Junction points should show on expense bills to connecting line, quantity of lumber or number of grain doors supplied, and take such steps as are necessary in their judgment to secure return of the grain doors or lumber (as expense bill calls for), with return of empty cars, and do everything possible to avoid loss of same.

You will therefore inform shippers that "owing to errors in initials and car numbers on grain door claims, the above action is necessary to check claims correctly and prompt adjustment of same."

W. R. FIELDS,

Supt.

No. 113.—260 words.

R. J. KAVANAGH,

Car Service Agent.

(Another.)

CAR SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Dec. 13, 1889.

CIRCULAR NO. 12.

Commencing January 1, 1890, cards will be used for carding loaded cars as follows :

"*Perishable Time Freight.*" (Red.)

These cards will only be placed on cars containing Fruit, Vegetables, Ice, Meats, Butter, Eggs, Beer, and such freight as can properly be classed "Perishable." Cars so carded take preference over all other freight *except Live Stock.*

"*Special Time Freight.*" (Green.)

These cards *will only be used* for Freight (not perishable) that requires *Special Despatch* when ordered by the General Manager, General Superintendent, General Freight Agent or Car Service Agent. Cars so carded will take preference over all other freight except Live Stock and Perishable.

"*Time Freight.*" (Black.)

These cards to be used for all *Time Freight* other than above, and cars so carded take preference over all freight except Live Stock, Perishable, and Special.

The instructions as printed on cards must be followed. The old cards will be used until exhausted as "Time Freight" cards.

R. C. STEVENS,

Gen'l Supt.

No. 114.—177 words,

J. R. FRENCH,

Car Service Agent.

Gen'l Supt. to Roadmaster.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 22, 1883.

Mr. L. H. TOWNE, Roadmaster.

DEAR SIR:—

In regard to cars which we have in the yard here, I would say that the 43 boxes, 12 flats, 3 refrigerator cars and the rest of the coal cars have been forwarded as per instructions from train master by telegraph. We expect to receive the coaches and combination baggage, mail and express cars soon, and will notify you of their arrival.

I think in order to accommodate travel on the Anamo division that we should run another passenger train to Ashtabula in the morning, so as to reach there early in the day. I also think that a stock train making connection at that place with the Midland road would be an accommodation. I have already talked with you on this subject, however, and await your decision.

Very truly,

SAMUEL WARNER,

No. 115.—150 words.

Gen'l Supt.

To R.R. Agent recommending Economy.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 5, 1891.

Mr. E. L. MCELVANE, Agent,
Toledo, O.

DEAR SIR:—

Herewith I hand you a list of the principal industries and elevators at Chicago, and the roads on which they are located. I give you this information with a view of cutting down our switching expenses at Chicago by using, as far as possible, cars that belong to the roads on which these concerns are located. Thus, if you are loading grain to the Williams Grain Co. (or parties in their care), and you have Wabash cars on hand, this will take the cars home as well as saving this company the switching charges on empty return.

A little care exercised on the part of agents in this respect will cause a great saving to the company in the course of a year, and your co-operation is earnestly requested.

Yours truly,

Enclosure.

R. F. SWAYNE,

No. 116.—152 words.

Car Service Agent.

Instructions regarding Perishable Freight.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

CAR SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 21, 1891.

CIRCULAR NO. 46.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO PERISHABLE FREIGHT.

Superintendents will see that the greatest care is exercised by all concerned, and that these instructions are understood in the handling of fruit, vegetables, liquid and other perishable freight. Cars must in all cases be carded "Perishable" (red cards) soon as loading is completed or car is received from a foreign road and chief dispatcher notified.

Agents at junction points, as soon as cars are received from connecting lines, must examine condition of all ventilators, hatches and drip-pipes, and in warm weather the quantity of ice in boxes of refrigerators.

When temperature is above zero car must be promptly forwarded by first train.

If temperature is from zero to 10 degrees below, car should be immediately placed in round-house and all ventilators opened until first train is about ready to depart, by which it must go forward.

If colder than 10 degrees below zero, as soon as car is housed open the doors of car loaded with fruit and vegetables, take the inside temperature of car and examine the contents in the presence of a reliable witness. Leave doors and all ventilators open until temperature in car reaches 40 degrees above, then close doors, re-seal car and forward by first train.

Before removing car from round-house close all ventilators

tight. Where cars are refrigerator loaded with fruit and vegetables, the hatches on top of cars should be considered as ventilators and treated accordingly. In warm weather all ventilators must be kept open at all times unless weather gets cool, in which case agents and conductors must close ventilators and open them again as soon as weather commences to get warmer.

The object is to keep temperature in car as even as possible.

Agents at terminals must keep complete record of cars as to ventilators, hatches, drip-pipes and ice-boxes of refrigerators. During summer the ice-boxes of refrigerator cars (except loaded with fruit and vegetables) should be kept as full of ice as is necessary to preserve the contents, and drip-pipes cleaned so that the water runs freely. Terminal agents will be governed by instructions to junction agents as to cars in housing, forwarding, etc. Agents must immediately notify dispatcher of perishable freight to go forward and await prompt acknowledgment from dispatcher. If not received within one hour repeat notice until acknowledgment is received, and report case to this office.

Agents at destination must take record of condition of ventilators, hatches, drip-pipes and ice-boxes, and where loaded with fruit and vegetables, inspect condition of contents at once and observe same instructions to forwarding agents as to housing, ventilating, etc., until car can be unloaded. Where it can be done, agent and consignee should examine contents together.

Agents at junction points where perishable freight leaves line must notify connecting road of freight in transit and probable time of arrival, and after full examination of ventilators, hatches, ice-boxes, and drip-pipes, deliver as soon as possible. Cars loaded with fruit and vegetables, contents should be examined immediately upon receipt, and if car cannot be delivered at once, follow instructions to forwarding agents as to housing, ventilating, etc. Complete record must be kept of seals, ventilators, hatches, ice-boxes, and drip-pipes when cars are delivered, and same should be noted on coupons, bill or transfer slip.

Conductors will take full record of ventilators, hatches, drip-

pipes, and ice-boxes as "received" and "left," watch same carefully while in their charge, especially the ventilators and hatches being closed in cold weather and properly ventilated in warm weather, and in case of refrigerators in summer, ice-boxes must be kept supplied with ice and drip-pipes running freely. The above record must be shown on your car and seal reports under head of incidents. They must keep posted on the instructions to agents, dispatchers, and yard-masters, and do everything possible to assist them in carrying out same.

Yard-masters and switchmen will study instructions to agents and conductors, and render all assistance in the compliance of same.

Dispatchers upon receipt of notice of fruit and perishables will see that the same is handled promptly, and if loaded at or received on road at non-Time Manifest station, arrange with the agent at the nearest Time Manifest station to card and manifest the car as it passes that station. Weather must be watched closely, and if any danger of injury from frost or serious delays on account of snow, cars must be protected and housed as per instructions to agents.

Agents, yard-masters, and conductors must examine way-bills closely for notations relative to ventilating, etc.. Also the printed instructions on cars (generally fastened on car near ventilators) and see that the same are complied with as far as practicable.

On the prompt handling and good condition of this freight at destination depends further business. It is therefore of the utmost importance that all employees co-operate in carrying out these instructions.

Approved :
D. T. MARKS,
Gen'l Supt.

S. B. WILLOUGHBY,
Car Service Agent.

No. 117.—861 words.

To Car Service Agent regarding Transfers.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 4, 1891.

Mr. J. H. POPE,
Car Service Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

DEAR SIR :—

In connection with the cars which are sent over the river by us from State St. for some connecting lines, there has always been a Car Inspector to go over with these transfers. At the same time it has been found impracticable for him to remain with said transfer and go to each yard with their consignment of cars, and have inspector of these yards accept the cars. For instance, a transfer goes over the river with say 20 cars, 10 of which are for the Great Northern and 10 for the Omaha. Now when the Great Northern engine takes their proportion away, and if our Inspector goes with some of the Great Northern Yards in order to have receiving Inspector accept cars, the Omaha people may in the interval have removed the cars allotted to them, and it is impossible for Inspector to go and confer with receiving Inspector without considerable loss of time. Should either of these inspectors find a car which they cannot accept without release card, he immediately marks the car set back to the N. C. account of B. O. This has been demonstrated in many cases to be a costly arrangement, owing to the wheelage charges on said cars, irrespective of the cost for extra handling, etc. In order to overcome this as much as possible, and as each Company has a telegraph connection with us at State St., at which point our Inspector is located, I would suggest that Car Inspector of receiving line wire over to State St. that such and such a car has defects, for which he requires card. Our Inspector could then go over and issue the necessary release card. This would, in my estimation, save considerable to the Company, especially if it could be arranged for each receiving Inspector (that is to say, the one representing each road) to send his message at a certain time, so that the journey over for the K. C. Inspector would suffice for all.

If you can arrange this with the different roads to which we

deliver cars, I am quite sure it will be the means of preventing a great number of complaints regarding cars being returned.

Let me know if you are able to make these arrangements, when I will issue the necessary instructions to our Inspector.

Yours truly,

T. M. MCKEE,

No. 118.—413 words.

Superintendent.

Inquiry as to Responsibility.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1892.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Denver, Col.

GENTLEMEN :—

A Mr. F. J. Brewster, claiming to be a real estate agent of your city, has called on us recently for the purpose of obtaining a loan of \$8,000 secured on business real estate in your city. Mr. Brewster represents this property, located at 475 Arapahoe St., as worth \$20,000 to \$25,000.

Of course we know nothing of this gentleman, but as he names you as reference, we take the liberty of asking what you can tell us about him, and would also like your opinion as to value of the property in question.

Thanking you in advance for whatever information you may give us, we remain,

Yours very truly,

No. 119.—132 words.

THE JUDSON BANKING CO.

Reply.

DENVER, COL., Aug. 29, 1892.

THE JUDSON BANKING CO.,
New York City, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN :—

We are in receipt of your favor of the 25th inst. inquiring about Mr. F. J. Brewster and certain property on which he desires to obtain a loan.

We are well acquainted with Mr. Brewster, and consider him

perfectly responsible in a transaction of this kind. While not a man of large means we have always found him reliable, and you need have no hesitation in dealing with him.

The property to which you refer is in the business part of the city, and is increasing in value every day.

We think that he may have overstated its value somewhat, as we ourselves appraise it at about \$15,000 to \$18,000, but its value is so far in excess of the amount of the loan desired that you would be pretty safe in accepting a first mortgage on it as security for the loan.

Trusting that this will be satisfactory to you, we remain,

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH H. FRANKLIN,

No. 120.—176 words.

Cashier.

Shipment of Machines.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17, 1892.

THOS. P. WHEELER, Esq.,
Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR:—

We have been duly in receipt of your favor of the 14th, carefully noting what you say. We much regret the dissatisfaction the Peck & Rockwell affair caused you, but you must surely appreciate that we have done everything with M. G. & R. that we could, within reason, and on sober second thought we are certain you will not feel that you are driven to the extremity of making sales at any price, as you intimate the necessity of doing. On the contrary, we have taken as strong a position with M. G. & R. as we could possibly assume, except to absolutely and irrevocably cut them off altogether, which, we think you will agree with us, would hardly be good policy at this time either in your interests or our own. We demand from them the absolute assurance in acceptance of orders that machine is not to be sold at a greater discount than 3%, and not to take the place of a rejected machine of some other make which they have agreed to put a "Crescent" instead of, if not satisfactory. This assurance M. G. & R. gave us with the P. & R. order, as we have shown you by copy of their letter, and there was nothing

in the world for us to do but to fill the order. We even go so far, in billing the P. & R. machine to M. G. & R. to-day, to state on invoice that discount allowed is conditional upon machine not being sold at a greater discount than 3%, and upon its not being used to take the place of a competing and infringing machine rejected as unsatisfactory. As a further evidence of our disposition in the matter, we enclose you, in confidence of course, copy of letter from M. G. & R. of 8th in answer to ours of 6th, of which we sent you a copy, and our reply thereto of 13th, declining, as you will see, to accept orders until requested assurances were given us. Just this moment we have telegram from them: "Send Fred Ramsdell separator here—advise if shipped," which has reference to one of the above orders, and we also enclose you copy of our letter to them of date touching upon this and invoice for the P. & R. machine. Now if we are not doing our full duty by you, please show us wherein we are delinquent, and, better still, show us a better plan, taking into consideration of course our general interest as well as your own.

We trust you have written Warren relative to machines to be looked after by Jacobs, and that Jacobs may already be attending to them. We note with interest what you say of the Wilkins Co., and shall be very glad to hear from you further as to how you made out with Mr. Jackson, from whose factories we should be more than pleased to learn that the "Hammer" was in a fair way of being routed. Your two machines ordered through R. H. Wheeler & Co. went off yesterday. The carload shipment we have not yet been able to forward, but hope now to get off the coming week.

Referring to your postscript about "Crescent" flyers, we cannot find that you have an unfilled order for same, but we shall have three sent you by express to-day as per invoice, \$36 net, enclosed. There are a number of unfilled orders for extras that should go to you, but our factory people are still very much behind in this respect, and have not yet been able to get them off.

Very truly yours,

No. 121.—613 words.

TANGENT MACHINE CO.

From Inspector of Boilers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1892.

THOMPSON, EDISON & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN :

I expect to be at your works Thursday, 10th inst., by the 10.30 A.M. train from New York, to examine your boiler.

Please have tanks in readiness to feed the boiler and make $\frac{1}{2}$ " steam connection in steam drum, or in steam pipe near as possible to boiler, for testing the quality of steam. Mr. Brown expects to come up on the following day (Friday).

Very truly yours,

T. R. PENNEY,

No. 122.—85 words.

Inspector.

From a Landlord to his Agent.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1892.

THOMAS H. COPELAND, Esq.,
Northampton, Mass.

DEAR SIR :—

I have just received a notice from Mr. James K. Watson to the effect that he has purchased, at public tax sale, the 140 acres owned by me and of which you have had charge for some time past.

Of course I am very greatly surprised, and look to you for a full and complete explanation of the matter. It does not seem possible to me that you have overlooked payment of the taxes. It seems much more likely that there has been some mistake in the assessor's or tax collector's office.

In any event you will, of course, at once take care that no loss is incurred, that the taxes are paid, and the property again restored to my undisputed control and ownership.

While writing I wish to call your attention to the fact that the rent of the 160 acres in Clarksburg is still unpaid. It has, as you know, been due for three months, but I have had no desire to use extreme measures for its collection, as I knew that Johnson was in some difficulty and could not spare the money.

He promised, however, last time I was there, to pay something on account within two or three months; and it seems to me that he ought to be able to at least show a willingness to pay, and remit a small amount on account as an evidence thereof.

I think myself that his trouble is due to no fault of his own, and it is for this reason that I have done nothing to push him and worry him, nor do I desire to have you do so. Simply remind him of it; tell him that I think he ought to pay something on account, and let me know what he says. I have always found him very fair and honorable in his dealings, and am therefore disposed to be patient and to aid him as much as the circumstances seem to justify.

The other matter will have to lie over until my return. I have had no time to give it the necessary attention, and as I understand there is no special hurry about it, I shall not do anything about it at present.

Send me the usual report as to the state of affairs.

Trusting that you are well, and that everything is in good order, I remain

Yours truly,

JAMES P. HOTCHKISS.

No. 123.—413 words.

Quoting Prices of Bicycles.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 1892.

Mr. J. F. FANNING.

DEAR SIR:—

Having received your application for our catalogue and information regarding our hire purchase system, it is with pleasure that we enclose you a blank which will fully explain itself, and we are also mailing you a full set of our catalogues and lists. Bicycling up to the present time has been denied to all except those who were in a position to pay the ready cash in large amounts, but we are now in a position to supply bicycles ranging in price from \$40 to \$150, fitted with either cushion tires or pneumatic tires, and on terms that place even the highest-priced machines within the reach of any one. Our terms of sale are for a bicycle selling at less than \$75, \$15 down and

the balance in six monthly payments. For a bicycle listing at from \$75 to \$150, \$20 down and the balance in 10 monthly payments. At these prices a ridiculously small daily amount will purchase even the highest-priced machine. Our line comprises the following well-known makes of bicycles: The Victor in models B and C; the Credenda in several styles; the Salvator, Pathfinder, Pilot, Jewell, Crescent, Juno, and many others, all standard makes and all well known. If you can make it convenient to call on us and inspect our line we should be most pleased to see you. Our salesrooms are open from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. every evening.

Trusting that after having perused the illustrated lists that we have to-day sent you we shall be favored with an early reply from you, or an early call for inspection, we are

Yours very truly,

WALTER F. OSGOODBY,

Sec'y.

No. 124.—313 words.

Seeking Lost Package.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1892.

Mr. FRANCIS BARRETT, Agent,

409 West 39th St.,

City.

DEAR SIR:—

We believe that there is in your possession a package delivered on April 17th which came from Syracuse marked "Frank Barrett, New York," which does not belong to you. We think we have found the party to whom it belongs.

The owner lives at 87 East 4th St., and has presented shipping receipt to claim the package.

This Mr. Barrett tells us the package should contain a suit of clothes. The fact of his knowing the contents of the package, and it being identical with those you have, excepting that you claim the package when received contained but a coat and vest (trousers missing), is sufficient proof of his ownership.

As to the matter of shortage we are not at present prepared to say what will be done.

We have sent to your house on three different occasions to obtain the package, but, so far, have been unsuccessful.

We now demand that you send the same within 24 hours to this office, with your affidavit as to the items received on delivery of the package to you.

Yours truly,

CHARLES T. EDWARDS,

No. 125.—199 words.

Sec'y.

Certificate of Recommendation.

September 10, 1892.

This is to certify that the bearer, Thomas T. Henderson, has been in my employ for the past four years, during which time I have found him courteous, obedient, honest, and, in all things, strictly reliable. I take great pleasure in recommending him as a capable and thoroughly efficient assistant to any person desiring his services.

No. 126.—62 words.

EDWARD HENRY HARPER.

Reply to Request for Information.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 24.

MY DEAR FRED:—

In your last letter you ask me to give my opinion in regard to the study of phonography or shorthand.

I am very much of the opinion that the study of shorthand is one of the most important that can be taken up by any one, more particularly those who are intending to enter a professional life. Its merits are well known to me, for I have practiced it from boyhood, and I am sure I am not saying too much when I assert that it has been of inestimable benefit to me in all my professional and literary career. This is my candid and honest opinion regarding the matter referred to.

It is true that I am what many might call prejudiced in favor of it, but surely I ought to be able to form an opinion and give utterance to it, "for I know whereof I speak."

Hoping that this little epistle will be satisfactory, and with

best wishes for your success in the study of the "beautiful art," believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

ROBERT P. CORNWALL.

Mr. F. P. JOHNSON,
Hartford, Conn.

No. 127.—185 words.

Declining Remittance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1892.

Messrs. SMITH BROS.,
St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN :—

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 19th ultimo enclosing check for \$32.65, which we return you herewith as incorrect. We cannot accept this check in settlement of your account, as the deduction of seventy-five cents for freight we cannot allow. We do not deliver goods outside of the city, and are also very frank in stating that this deduction after the account was overdue over six months we consider just a disposition on your part to stave off the payment. You will kindly send us a corrected check or return the enclosed with postage-stamps to balance.

No. 128.—118 words.

Yours very truly.

From Publishers of Reference Book.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 10, 1892.

DEAR SIR :—

Referring to return of bill for use of our Druggists' Reference Book, beg to say, on June 19th last we received your order for the Reference Book, one year, Vol. XI., including the Confidential Letter for the same time, as per the terms printed on the order. The order is evidently signed by the same hand as made out the report of your bank, and was therefore accepted as genuine.

Enclosed we hand you the order for your examination, and

request that you return same to us with your acknowledgment.

You can readily see that the character of the Reference Book makes it a very expensive publication to produce, and therefore we only issue as many copies as are ordered in advance.

Believing you will find the book and its supplemental sheet useful in your business, and regretting that there should have been any misunderstanding about the matter, we are,

No. 129.—160 words.

Yours very truly.

Resenting Arbitrary Rules.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, June 3, 1892.

Messrs. J. D. BECKENRIDGE & BRO.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—

In reference to our favor of the 17th inst., we beg to say the expression of your ideas is made in such a manner that in justice to ourselves we are compelled to reply that such views are entirely uncalled for so far as we are concerned.

In regard to the first clause of your letter, the act of selling goods to a firm that has been cut off from buying direct is certainly contrary to the interest of the wholesale merchant doing it, if that merchant does so without acquainting you of the fact; but our letter to you was simply an indication to you that in case we found it would be more profitable to supply our regular customers with your tobacco in small lots we should do so. We do not intend to do anything which is contrary to the rules of trade, or which will jeopardize your interests in the very slightest degree. If you will inform us by return mail what your conditions of sale are, giving us the names of those parties to whom you have refused to sell your goods, by reason of some irregularity of which they have been guilty, or on account of non-payment, we will do our best to see that your wishes in this respect are carried out, although in doing so we do not for a moment wish you to understand that we consider

that you have any right to dictate to whom we shall sell goods of your or other makes, or that we are to be governed in any way by such prices as you may deem it advisable to fix.

We are always desirous of doing everything in our power to promote the interests of those from whom we buy as well as those to whom we sell goods, and this is the first instance we can recollect in the whole course of our business where any clashing has arisen by reason of arbitrary rules laid down by the purchaser for the guidance of his customers.

We trust this letter may set matters right, and that we may have, as we believe we have had heretofore, the full confidence of those with whom we come in contact, both as purchasers and sellers.

Hoping to hear from you, and with best wishes, we remain,
Very truly yours,

No. 130.—414 words.

M. L. PEABODY & CO.

Explaining Delay in Remitting.

RICHMOND, Va., February 22, 1883.

Mr. WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON,
Buffalo, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—

We are in receipt of your favor of the 18th inst., and replying to same would say that we will send you a check for the amount of the bill received with your letter above mentioned on the 10th of next month, and will also pay you the interest due on the same.

Our settlements are somewhat backward this month and we are having considerable difficulty in making collections, and for that reason are rather cramped for the funds to meet our obligations. We hope, however, to remit you in full, with interest, on the above date, and remain,

Yours very respectfully,

No. 131.—125 words.

JAMES J. OSBORN & CO.

Letter of Introduction.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 14, 1892.

J. B. WASHBURN, Esq.,
San Francisco, Cal.

MY DEAR MR. WASHBURN:—

This letter will be handed to you by my friend Mr. Harry Jennings, of this city, who is about to visit the Pacific Coast for the benefit of his health, and who intends also to look after some business interests which he has in Mendocino Co.

I sincerely commend him to your consideration, and trust that you will make his stay while in your city pleasant, and render to him such kind services as I know you would to me if I were there.

He is worthy of your highest regard, and any courtesies that you may extend to him will be very greatly appreciated by me. With kindest regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

No. 132.—136 words.

CHARLES B. ROGERS.

Objecting to Condemnation of Land for R.R.

MILWAUKEE, April 4, 1890.

Messrs. TOMPKINS & SPERRY,
No. 147 Madison St.,
New Orleans, La.

GENTLEMEN:—

A matter has just been brought before us by one of our clients which requires immediate investigation, and we therefore take this method of putting the same in your charge, knowing that you are thoroughly experienced in such matters and are fully competent to manage it for us.

It seems that certain lands, which you will find specified in the accompanying letter, have been condemned, and it is intended to take them for R.R. purposes. A full and detailed statement and a map of the property will be found attached to said letter. We are extremely anxious to serve our party, and,

if possible, prevent this outrageous proceeding (for such it seems to us) on the part of the Railroad Co. Will you kindly look into the matter and let us know promptly if you can hold out any encouragement as to the probable result of an application for an injunction. Whatever is to be done must be done quickly, as there are only five days in which to take any action which may seem advisable under the circumstances. We will therefore ask you for a speedy consideration of the subject.

Awaiting your advices, we are,

Yours very respectfully,

No. 133.—219 words.

NICODEMUS JONES & SONS.

Regarding Collection of Bad Debts.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 10, 1891.

EMORY R. MOORE, Esq.,

Galveston, Texas.

DEAR SIR:—

Having lately been informed that you are about to undertake the collection of bad debts in your vicinity, we take the liberty of asking if this is the case. Our friends, Thomas Atkins & Co., mentioned the subject to us and recommended you very highly, saying that if you had taken up this branch they were confident that we would find your services of considerable value.

We enclose a statement of sundry accounts which are owing by us parties living in Galveston and its near neighborhood, and should be more than pleased to have them collected for us.

Inasmuch as they are long overdue, and receiving no response to our oft-repeated requests for remittance, we had almost decided to charge them off to profit and loss.

We do not know your fees for collection, but are willing to allow on these a commission of 15%, which, in view of the large amount involved, we consider liberal remuneration. Most of these accounts will bear considerable pressure; there is one, however, the non-collection of which we believe to be due to sickness and misfortune rather than any intentional fraud. This account

(that of Mr. Bidwell) we wish to have you collect if possible, but be very lenient with him, in case it should seem unadvisable, owing to unfortunate or unforeseen circumstances, to use pressure.

Awaiting your early reply, we remain,

Yours very truly,

No. 134.—244 words.

WICKS & LEACH.

Application for Employment.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 14, 1892.

Messrs. J. H. WENDEL & Co.,

76 Mercer St.,

Providence, R. I.

GENTLEMEN :—

I noticed your advertisement in the *Herald* yesterday for a book-keeper; and in reply thereto I beg to apply for the position.

You ask for qualifications and references. I am 25 years old, single, and am thoroughly familiar with book-keeping and correspondence in all their branches, having been engaged, first with a wholesale drug house and later with a wholesale and retail dry-goods firm, in both places as chief book-keeper.

As references I would name Thomas F. Johnson, Esq., President of the Standard Drug Co., and James F. Straus, Manager of Neals & Walker, of this city. Also the Hon. Thomas F. Jenkins, who has known me ever since boyhood.

I shall expect a salary of \$1,500 per year, with a prospect of advancement whenever, in your opinion, my services shall be worth it.

I assure you that if my application is favorable I shall do my utmost to serve you faithfully and to make the interests of your firm my own. If you will favor me with an appointment I shall be glad to call upon you at your convenience.

Trusting to hear from you, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE F. FITZWILLIAM.

No. 72 Washington St.

No. 135.—210 words.

Letter from News Agency.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1892.

Mr. FRANCIS WELLMAN, Sec'y,
Bridgeport, Conn.

DEAR SIR:—

We shall be pleased to receive from you formal notices of all dividends declared by your Company, or any change in your Board of Directors, so that they can be promptly transmitted, free of charge, over our wires to all principal cities and by our financial instruments, and slips to our customers all over the city.

You will readily recognize that Banks, Capitalists, and Investors are anxious to obtain the earliest information on this subject, and so depend on our Agency to supply them.

The channels which we reach naturally exact accuracy and dispatch, and we shall therefore esteem it a favor if you will facilitate our efforts in that direction.

Yours respectfully,

DOMESTIC NEWS AGENCY,

FRANK BENHAM,

No. 136.—132 words.

Manager.

Inquiry regarding suspected Fraudulent Purchase.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 10, 1892.

Messrs. JENKINS, FRANKLIN & SONS,
Northampton, Mass.

GENTLEMEN:—

There have been several inquiries made of us lately as to the whereabouts of a certain dealer named Hamilton, formerly of your city. He was, I think, located there some time in 1872, and I believe was there lately. I remember him, however, at that time.

The inquiry is made on behalf of some clients of ours to whom he is indebted for goods purchased recently in this city. Becoming somewhat uneasy, and having their suspicions aroused by certain statements which he made, they have re-

quested me to ascertain, if possible, his antecedents. Hence my request of you.

You can readily perceive that the matter is of some importance to the parties for whom we are acting, and if you will favor us with a prompt reply, we will be greatly indebted to you.

Taking occasion to thank you in advance, we are,

Yours very truly,

FRANK J. LEE,

No. 137.—160 words.

Sec'y.

Reply to Same.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 12, 1892.

F. J. LEE, Esq., Secretary,

Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIR:—

We are in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 10th, making inquiry regarding Mr. Hamilton, formerly of this city.

In reply we beg to say that we were well acquainted with this gentleman during his residence here, and knew nothing in his business or social life deserving of criticism. We think that there must be some mistake in the party, or that he is being impersonated by some one else with fraudulent intent.

We would be very much pleased to receive a description of the party who called upon you, and to know what account he gave of himself during the period he claims to have resided here. We think it would be a very easy matter to tell whether he is the identical person or not.

Awaiting your reply, we are,

Yours respectfully,

No. 138.—152 words.

JENKINS, FRANKLIN & SONS.

Denouncing Purchaser as a Fraud.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 14, 1892.

Mr. FRANK J. LEE, Sec'y,

Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIR:—

Your valued favor of the 12th inst. is just at hand. In reply thereto I beg to say that I have not been in Indianapolis

for over ten years, and hence could not have bought any goods there within the last three weeks. Whoever is doing so under my name is acting without any authority from me whatsoever, and I have to-day telegraphed to the Chief of Police to arrest him at once if possible. I also wired your correspondents there to countermand the orders he had given, and if he happened in again to hold him for the police. As you well say, I don't care to have my name and reputation traded on by rogues.

Many thanks to you for writing me so promptly and so fully regarding the matter. I shall not forget your kindness. If you hear anything more write me at once, addressing your letters here, and in case I have left Springfield my mail will be forwarded to me.

Yours, etc.,

No. 139.—180 words.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

To Sales Agent reporting non-arrival of Goods.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24, 1892.

JOHNSON F. CUMMINGS, Esq.,

Sales Agent,

Boston.

DEAR SIR:—

Your letter of yesterday is just received.

The forty (40) cases men's arctics which were shipped to Jackson & Shaw on the 12th ultimo are reported by them not received. This evidently is owing either to some defect in marking or else delay *en route*.

Will you please investigate at your end, and see if the marks were all right, and, if so, start tracer after the goods double-quick?

This is no time of year to have rubber goods delayed for a month or six weeks, and if the goods are not found in a day or two, we shall have to ship a duplicate of the order at once, and then find the first shipment as soon as we can afterward. We cannot offend customers, and would far rather ship the goods over again than to keep them without them so long.

If you succeed in tracing them before next Tuesday noon, telegraph us and also Jackson & Shaw, and have the goods rushed up to them at once.

We await your prompt advice.

Yours truly,

No. 140.—195 words.

BOSTON RUBBER CO.

Sales Agent's Reply.

BOSTON, Sept. 25, 1892.

BOSTON RUBBER CO.

GENTLEMEN :

Yours of the 24th at hand. The cases for Jackson & Shaw went from here properly marked, and in good shape. The delay, wherever it is, is the fault of the R.R. Co. Tracer has been sent after the goods by telegraph, and I expect to hear from it this afternoon ; if I do, will have the cases sent to Jackson & Shaw lively.

I know as well as you that customers must have these goods promptly, and no delay has ever resulted from any fault of this office since its establishment—five years ago. Of course we cannot avoid railroad delays, although we are constantly hounding them to rush our goods forward. I shall give them a sharp letter on this apparently inexcusable delay.

I trust that no such trouble will occur again.

Yours truly,

J. F. CUMMINGS,

No. 141.—150 words.

Sales Agent.

Complaint to Railroad of Delay in Transit.

BOSTON, Sept. 25, 1892.

N. A. TOMPKINS, Esq.,

General Freight Agent,

Boston & Albany R. R.

DEAR SIR :

On the 8th of last month we shipped by your line forty cases men's arctics, as per way-bill, to Messrs. Jackson & Shaw, Indianapolis, with particular instructions (the same as we give

on all our fast freight) to have them pushed through *double-quick*.

We now have a letter, SIX WEEKS LATER, that the goods are not yet received. I have requested your agent at the Broad Street Station to trace them by telegraph at once, and am now awaiting the result.

Of course at the moment I do not know what the trouble is, but it must be some carelessness either on your road or with connecting lines, and wherever it is I would like it located, so that there shall be no similar occurrence again.

You know perfectly well that goods of this sort, when they *are* wanted, are wanted *bad*, and here it is almost the first of November and these people have no men's arctics.

Of course we get all the blame.

If this were the first complaint I had been obliged to make, I should not feel like speaking so plainly; but it is not. Each time that we give you a blessing for delays, we ourselves get it tenfold, and perhaps some of these fine days will lose a good customer. I therefore earnestly ask you once more that you have the clerks on all your branches take particular pains with our shipments,—which are certainly large enough and frequent enough to be worthy of some little special attention.

Hoping that there will be an immediate and radical improvement in this respect, I am,

Yours, etc.,

J. F. CUMMINGS,

Sales Agent.

No. 142.—295 words.

PART III.

LAW FORMS AND COURT WORK.

Notice of Motion for Order.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of
JOHN SMITH to compel payment
to him by THOMAS JONES of
money received by him as Attor-
ney for said SMITH, and the sur-
render held by said Attorney.

SIR:—

Please to take notice that upon the annexed petition of John Smith, verified on the 27th day of May, 1892, and the affidavit of W. H. J. Taylor, verified March 9, 1892, we shall move this Court to a SPECIAL TERM thereof, to be held at Chambers in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of June, 1892, at 11½ A.M., for an order directing you to repay to the said petitioner the sum of \$127.00, and also to account to him for the balance in your hands of the sum of \$500.00 after payment of a judgment mentioned in said petition and surrender by you of all papers belonging to the said petitioner, and such other and further relief as to the Court may seem just and equitable.

Yours, etc.,

W. H. J. TAYLOR,

No. .—187 words.

Atty. for Petitioner John Smith.

(147)

Summons.

SUPREME COURT,

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

JOHN HARLAND, as Receiver of the property, assets, and effects of the firm of WHITE & MUNSON, composed of JOSEPH WHITE and JOHN MUNSON,

against

JOSEPH WHITE, JOHN MUNSON, JOSEPH E. WHITE, and THEODORE R. GREEN, individually and as Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of the said firm of WHITE & MUNSON.

Summons.

To the above-named Defendants and each of them :

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 23, 1889.

MARTIN D. GOODHART,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post-Office Address,

No. 41 Produce Exchange Building,

No. 2.—157 words.

New York City, N. Y.

Summons, with Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

<p>THE WILCOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Plaintiff,</p> <p><i>vs.</i></p> <p>JONES, SMITH, BROWN, and ROBIN- SON, Defendants.</p>

To the above-named Defendants :

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

New York, March 29, 1891.

R. HENRY PLAYFAIR, Plff's Attorney,
23 Broadway, New York.

To Jones, Smith, Brown, and Robinson, defendants above named :

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Brown, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New York, dated March 14, 1891, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on said day, at the County Court House in the City aforesaid.

New York, March 16, 1891.

R. HENRY PLAYFAIR, *Plff's Atty.*,
No. 3.—181 words. 23 *B'way*, New York.

Affidavit of a Creditor.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 ULSTER COUNTY. }

John Benton, of the said county, one of the petitioning creditors of Thos. Ransom, an insolvent debtor, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the sum of thirty dollars, lawful money of the United States, being the sum annexed to the name of this deponent, subscribed to the petition, is justly due to him from the said insolvent, on account for (*or*, on a promissory given for) goods, wares, and merchandise, sold and delivered by him to the said insolvent; (*or*, as the case may be, stating the nature of the demand,—whether on written security or otherwise), and that neither he, nor any person to his use, hath received from the said insolvent, or any other person, payment of any demand or any part thereof, in money, or in any way whatever, upon any express or implied trust or confidence that he should become a petitioner for the said insolvent.

JOHN BENTON.

Sworn to before me this }
 9th day of December, 1892, }

GEORGE VAN BRUNT, *Notary Public*,

Ulster County, N. Y.

No. 4.—161 words.

How to tell the Day of the Week of any Date.

The following formula will enable a person to tell the day of the week of any date. Take the last two figures of the year, add a quarter of this, disregarding the fraction; add the date of the month and to this add the figure in the following list, one figure standing for each month:

<i>Jan.</i>	3 6 6 2 4 0 2 5 1 3 6 1	<i>Dec.</i>
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Divide the sum by 7, and the remainder will give the number of the date in the week, and when there is no remainder the day will be Saturday. Example: Take May 26, 1890. Take 90 plus 22 plus 26 plus 4 equals 142 divided by 7 leaves a remainder of 2, which is the number of the day, or Monday.

IRREVOCABLE POWER.

Know all Men by these Presents,

THAT I, Joseph W. Woodward, FOR VALUE RECEIVED, have bargained, sold, assigned, and transferred, and by these presents do bargain, sell, assign, and transfer unto Marlowe F. Crocker Four hundred (400) shares of the Preferred Stock of the Willimantic & St. Louis Railroad Co. standing in my name on the books of the said Company. AND I do hereby constitute and appoint said Marlowe F. Crocker my true and lawful Attorney, IRREVOCABLY, for me and in my name and stead but to his use, to sell, assign, transfer, and make over, all or any part of the said stock, and for that purpose to make and execute all necessary acts of assignment and transfer thereof, and to substitute one or more persons with like full power, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said Attorney or his substitute or substitutes shall lawfully do by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal at New York the tenth day of May, 1892.

JOSEPH W. WOODWARD. [*Seal.*]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of
WALTER DENNING.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
City and County of New York, } *ss.* :

BE IT KNOWN, That on the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety two, before me, William M. Thompson, a Notary Public in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and sworn, dwelling in the City of New York, personally came and appeared Joseph W. Woodward, to me personally known, and known to me to be the same person described in, and who executed the above Power of Attorney, and he acknowledged the

above Power of Attorney to be his act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal of office, the day and year last above written.

WILLIAM M. THOMPSON,
Notary Public 214.

[*Seal.*]

No. 5.—312 words.

Assignment of a Claim.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, John Smith, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New York, in consideration of one dollar, lawful money of the United States, to me in hand paid before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, assigned, transferred, and set over, and by these presents do sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto ERASTUS JOHNSTONE, of the City of Chicago in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to his and their own proper use and benefit, any and all sums of money now due or to grow due upon the annexed account, or upon the promissory notes therein mentioned.

AND I do hereby give the said ERASTUS JOHNSTONE, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the full power and authority, for his or their own use and benefit, but at his or their own cost, to ask, demand, collect, receive, compound, and give acquittance, for the same or any part thereof, and in my name or otherwise to prosecute and withdraw any suits or proceedings at law or in equity for the purpose of collecting the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of September. 1892.

JOHN SMITH. [*Seal.*]

In the presence of

JOHN T. LEWIS.

No. 6.—228 words.

Acknowledgment of Power of Attorney.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 City and County of New York. }

Be it known, that on the twenty-second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, before me, John Robinson, a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came George Bender, to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing Power of Attorney, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed.

JOHN SMITH,

*Commissioner of Deeds for the
 City of New York.*

No. 7.—91 words.

Bill of Sale.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, Spencer Jones, of Montowese, in the County of New Haven and State of Connecticut, for and in consideration of the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750), good and lawful money of the United States to me in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby sell, assign, transfer, and set over to Willis Henning, of the same place, all those certain articles of personal property hereinafter mentioned, to wit (mentioning them specifically): located at East Haven, in the County of New Haven and State of Connecticut.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same unto the said Willis Henning, his executors, administrators, and assigns for ever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eleventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

SPENCER JONES. [*Seal.*]

In the presence of

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

No. 8.—150 words.

Stipulation as to Evidence.

SUPREME COURT.

KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK.

ROBERT MURRAY, Jr.,

vs.

ROBINSON & CATEN.

The Parties to this action agree to admit upon trial that the copies of the protest and survey and other papers annexed to the deposition of Captain Alexander C. Ray, may be used in lieu of the originals and with like effect; also that the copy of the letter annexed hereto is a copy of the letter written by said Captain Ray to Peck & Church, at Sydney, August 31, 1886, referred to in the cross-examination, and may be read in evidence as a part of his cross-examination in lieu of and with the same effect as the original.

Also that the copy hereto annexed of the slip or application to the Washington Insurance Company may be read upon the trial in lieu of and with like effect as the original, and that the papers referred to in the letter of December 15, 1886, were on that day with the letter delivered to defendants by some one on behalf of plaintiffs.

JOHNSON & HASKINS,
Attorneys for Defendants.

SAMUEL P. ALBERT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1887.

No. 9.—194 words.

Order for Warrant against Judgment Debtor for Contempt of Court.

At a Special Term of the City Court of
New York, held at the City Hall,
in the City of New York, on the
10th day of September, 1891.

Present:

Hon. SIMON M. EHRLICH,
Chief Justice.

JOHN P. SMITH

against

CHARLES ROBINSON.

On reading and filing a copy of the affidavit of William Downs, verified the 27th day of August, 1891, and the order granted thereon and dated the 28th day of August, 1891, requiring the above-named defendants and each of them to appear at the Chambers of this Court on the 4th day of September, 1891, to make discovery on oath concerning their property, in proceedings supplementary to execution on the judgment entered in the above entitled action, and also the affidavit of Paul Atwood, verified the 4th day of September, 1891, and the affidavit of William Downs, verified the 4th day of September, 1891, and the order granted thereon bearing date on said day, requiring the above-named defendant, Charles Robinson, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court, and the affidavit of said Paul Atwood, verified the 10th day of September, 1891, by all of which it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendants were duly required to appear and make discovery on oath concerning their property as aforesaid, and that the said order was duly and personally served on the above-named defendant, Charles Robinson,

and that he has failed and neglected to obey the command of the said order and has made default in such appearance, and that thereafter an order was duly made and granted requiring the said defendant, Charles Robinson, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in neglecting and failing to obey the order aforesaid, and that said order to show cause was duly and personally served on the said defendant, Charles Robinson, within the time limited for such service, and that he again failed to appear, either personally or by attorney, to show cause as aforesaid, and that he, the said defendant, Charles Robinson, has been guilty of contempt of Court; now, on motion of William Downs, counsel for the plaintiff and judgment debtor herein,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that a warrant of attachment issue to the Sheriff of the City and County of New York, commanding him to arrest the said Charles Robinson, and to bring him before this Court at a Special Term thereof to be held in Chambers in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1891, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to answer for the alleged offence.

* * * *

No. 10.—444 words.

General Release.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME OR MAY CONCERN, GREETING: KNOW YE, that I, Harvey Brockett, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, lawful money of the United States, to me in hand paid by William Robinson of the same place, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have remised, released, and forever discharged, and by these presents do, for myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, remise, release, and forever discharge the said William Robinson, his heirs, executors, and administrators, of and from all and all manner of action and actions, cause and causes of action, suits, debts, dues, reckonings, sums of money, accounts, bonds, bills, specialties, covenants, contracts, controversies, agreements, promises, variances, trespasses, damages, judg-

ments, executions, claims, and demands whatsoever, in law or in equity, which against the said William Robinson I ever had, now have, or which my heirs, executors, or administrators hereafter can, shall, or may have for, upon, or by reason of any matter, cause, or thing whatsoever, from the beginning of the world to the day of the date of these presents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

HARVEY BROCKETT. [*Seal.*]

Sealed and delivered

in the presence of

SIDNEY F. SANFORD.

No. 11.—234 words.

Oath of Executor as to Accounts.

I, Charles Jones, executor of Jackson Tomkins, being duly sworn, say, that the charges made in the foregoing account of proceedings, and schedules annexed, for moneys paid by me to creditors, legatees, and next of kin, and for necessary expenses, are correct: that I have been charged therein all the interest for moneys received by me and embraced in said account, for which I am legally accountable; that the moneys stated in said account as collected were all that were collectible, according to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, on the debts stated in such account at the time of the settlement thereof; that the allowances in said account for the decrease of the value on any assets, and the charges therein for the increase in such value, are correctly made, and that I do not know of any error in said account, or anything omitted therefrom, which may in anywise prejudice the rights of any party interested in said estate. And I further say, that the sums under twenty dollars charged in the said account, for which no vouchers or other evidences of payment are produced, or for which I may not be able to produce vouchers or other evidences of payment, have actually been paid and disbursed by me as charged; and that the said account contains, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a full and true statement of all my re-

ceipts and disbursements on account of the estate of said decedent, and of all money and other property belonging to said estate which have come into my hands, or which have been received by any other person by my order or authority for my use, and that I do not know of any error or omission in the account to the prejudice of any creditors of, or any person interested in, the estate of the decedent.

CHARLES JONES, Executor. [*Seal.*]

Sworn to before me this

10th day of March, 1892.

THEODORE PETERSON,

Notary Public.

No. 12.—332 words.

Notice of Taking Depositions.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

ALONZO T. STETSON

vs.

DUNCAN MACKEY *et al.*

Please take notice that on the 15th day of July, 1891, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I shall, at my office, Nos. 22 and 23 Astor House, New York City, begin to examine witnesses and introduce proofs on the behalf of the above cause. Said examination will be conducted before John A. Shields, Esq., a standing examiner in this Court, or other competent officer, and will be conducted and continued from day to day until completed.

You are invited to attend and cross-examine.

Respectfully,

J. EMMONS BLANCHARD,

New York, July 12, 1891.

Defendant's Solicitor.

To J. MARTIN WELCH,

Complainant's Solicitor.

No. 13.—123 words.

Deposition.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN,	}	<i>ss. :</i>
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Walter Green, of said City, Counsellor-at-Law, being duly affirmed, says, that he is a son of Ephraim Green, late of the City of New Haven, produce dealer: that the said Ephraim Green died on the 1st day of June, 1882, leaving him surviving his widow, Cornelia S. Green, and two children, viz.: Benjamin R. Green, who is now deceased, and this deponent, Walter Green, his only heirs at law, and said Cornelia S., Benjamin R., and Walter, are the only devisees under his last will and testament: that the said Ephraim Green was at the time of his death seized and possessed, among other property, of the premises,

That he, deponent, was well acquainted with the business affairs of his father, said Ephraim Green: and that a certain petition in bankruptcy in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Connecticut, by or against one Ephraim Green, was not against his father, who was a man of large means, and there were no judgments against him.

Deponent further says that his brother, said Benjamin R. Green, departed this life at Wallingford, Connecticut, at the age of thirty-seven, unmarried and without issue, he never having been married, and leaving him surviving his mother, said Cornelia S. Green, and this deponent, his brother, his only heirs at law, and sole devisees under his last will and testament.

That said Benjamin R. Green was a native born citizen of the United States, and died December 14, 1887, and his said will was proven in the Probate Court of the County of New Haven, December 22, 1887, Liber —, page —. Letters testamentary issued January 10, 1888.

Deponent further states that he was intimately acquainted with the business affairs of his said brother, who was prior to January 1, 1874, and from that time up to the time of his death as

aforsaid, a person of wealth, and that the judgments docketed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New Haven, against one Benjamin R. Green, July 22, 1885, and the order appointing Burton Walker, receiver of the property of one Benjamin R. Green, recorded and on file March 16, 1875, in said Clerk's office, are not against the deponent's said brother, nor was the General Assignment made by one Benjamin R. Green to Samuel A. Bailey, recorded June 28, 1874, in said Clerk's office, executed or made by the brother of the deponent.

Deponent further says, that he has made inquiry as to the Benjamin R. Green who made said General Assignment, and against whom said judgment and order appointing a receiver is filed, and has been informed that he was a physician, and resided at various places in said City of New Haven, one of which was at No. 304 West Chapel Street, in said City.

Deponent further says, that his brother was never engaged in any business or occupation, other than the care and management of his estate, and that there were and are no judgments against him in any of the Courts of this State, or of the United States.

Affirmed before me this seventh day of October, 1891.

* * * *

No. 14.—535 words.

Acknowledgment of a Deed.

RIVERHEAD, {
SUFFOLK CO. } ss.:

Before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the said county, personally appeared the above named Charles Robinson, who in due form of law acknowledged that he did sign and sealed the above indenture as his free act and deed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twentieth day of Nov., A.D. 1892.

WARREN COX,

Justice of the Peace.

Affidavit.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW
YORK.

WALLACE W. WILLIAMS, FRANCIS
WILLIAMS, and ERNEST WILL-
IAMS,

Plaintiffs,

against

JOHNSTON EDWARDS, HENRY G.
BRONSON, and ROBERT KETCHAM,

Defendants.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Arthur B. Jackson, being duly sworn, that he is a clerk in the office of Timmins & Howard, the attorneys for the plaintiffs in this action. That deponent received the summons in this action for the purpose of serving the same on the defendants, or some of them, on the 6th day of September, 1892, and that in endeavoring to discover the said defendants he called at the office of Warren, Adams & Bennett, merchants, of No. 82 Greenwich Street, in the city of New York, and saw one Edward F. Atkinson, a member of the said firm, who informed deponent upon his inquiring for the defendants that his said firm of Warren, Adams & Bennett were the agents of the defendants for the sale of drugs in the city of New York, and that he was acquainted with the said defendants, but that they had no place of business in New York and that none of them resided in the city of New York, and that they very seldom came here, and that it was impossible to say when they might come to this city, but that they resided in Pittsburgh and manufactured at No. 16 Walnut Street in the said city.

Deponent further says that he then proceeded to the office of Whitehead & Company, merchants, of No. 172 Pearl Street, in the city of New York, and saw one T. R. Rodman, an employee of said firm, and said Rodman informed him that his firm were the agents of the defendants for the sale of rubber goods; that he was acquainted with the said defendants and their firm, and that they had no place of business in New York and did not live in this city, and seldom came here, and that it was impossible to say when they could be found here; and that their office address was No. 51 North Front Street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

WHEREFORE, deponent avers that he has been unable, and will be unable, after due and diligent effort, to serve the summons and complaint in this action upon the defendants or any of them within the State of New York.

Sworn to and subscribed this
10th day of September, 1892, before me, }

* * * *

No. 15.—404 words.

Chattel Mortgage.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, Know ye, that, ROBERT ROBERTSON, of the City, County, and State of New York; party of the first part, for securing the payment of the money hereinafter mentioned, in consideration of the sum of one dollar to him in hand duly paid by WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, of the same place, party of the second part, at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has bargained, sold, and by these presents does grant, bargain, and sell unto the said party of the second part a certain surrey wagon now belonging to the party of the first part and in his stable in said city of New York (*the property to be particularly described so as to be capable of identification*), TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said property above bargained and sold or intended so to be unto the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators, or assigns, forever.

Form of Will.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

I, James Jones, of the County of New York, State of New York, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, and considering the uncertainty of this life, do make, publish, and declare this to be my last WILL and TESTAMENT as follows :

First : After my lawful debts are paid, I give, devise, and bequeath to my beloved wife, Jane Jones, in lieu of her dower, if she should so elect, the house in which we now reside, situated in the county aforesaid, and by me now owned, during her natural life. Also, all the household furniture and other items, not particularly named and otherwise disposed of, in this my will, during her said life; she, however, first disposing of a sufficiency thereof to pay my just debts as aforesaid. And, that at the death of my said wife, all the property hereby devised or bequeathed to her, as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may then remain unexpended, I give unto my two sons, John and Thomas Jones, and to my daughter, Ellen Jones, and to their heirs and assigns forever.

Second : I give and devise to my eldest son, John Jones, the farm on which he now resides, situated, (*etc.*), and containing one hundred and fifty acres, or thereabouts, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

Third : I give and devise to my second son, Thomas Jones, the farm now in the occupancy of Arthur See, situated, (*etc.*), and containing one hundred and sixty acres, to him, the said Thomas Jones, his heirs and assigns, in fee simple.

Fourth : I give and devise to my daughter, Ellen Jones, the house and lot in the borough of Easton, in the county and State of Pennsylvania, now in the occupancy of Tristram Nixon, known and designated in the plan of said borough by No. 148, to her, her heirs and assigns forever.

And last : I hereby constitute and appoint my said wife, Jane Jones, and my said son, John Jones, to be executrix and executor of this my last Will and Testament, revoking and annul-

ling all former Wills by me made, and ratifying and confirming this, and no other, to be my last Will and Testament.

JAMES JONES. [*Seal.*]

Signed, declared, and published by the above-named James Jones, as and for his last Will and Testament, in presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have signed as witnesses to the same this fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

FRANCIS BROWN.
ROBERT SWIFT.

No. 17.—443 words.

Form of Will.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Thomas Burton, in the county of Orange, and State of New York, being in good health, and of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time heretofore made.

First: I hereby constitute and appoint my wife, Emma S. Burton, to be sole executrix of this my last will, directing my said executrix to pay all my just debts and funeral expenses, and the legacies hereinafter given, out of my estate.

Second: After the payment of my said debts and funeral expenses, I give to each of my children, Alice H. and Ella S. Burton, the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), to be paid to each of them as soon after my decease, but within one year, as conveniently may be done.

Third: And for the payment of the legacies aforesaid I give and devise to my said executrix all the personal estate owned by me at my decease, and so much of my real estate as when sold by leave of the Surrogate's Court, will be sufficient, in addition to the personal estate herein given, to pay the said legacies.

Fourth: I give to my said executrix all my household furniture and wearing apparel for her sole use.

Fifth: I devise to my wife, Emma S. Burton, all the rest and residue of my real estate, so long as she shall remain unmarried

and my widow, with remainder thereof, on her decease or marriage, to my said children and their heirs, respectively, share and share alike.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of August, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

THOMAS BURTON. [*Seal.*]

F. T. THOMAS,	}	Witnesses.
Yonkers, N. Y.		
JOHN HOLMES,	}	
Peekskill, N. Y.		

No. 18.—312 words.

Bill of Exchange.

A Bill of Exchange is a written order by one person, called a drawer, on another, called the drawee, for the payment of a sum of money to a third person, called the payee. When the bill is drawn and is payable within the same country, it is called an Inland Bill of Exchange, and when it is drawn in one country and payable in another, it is a Foreign Bill of Exchange. The payee may transfer all his rights in the bill by endorsement, and deliver it to a third party. If such endorsement is made before the bill is due, the purchaser to whom the bill is transferred becomes a purchaser thereof in good faith, and if he paid some consideration for the bill, all defences which might be set up to the bill if it had remained in the hands of the original payee are cut off, and are not available against such purchaser in good faith. A person who becomes the owner of a Bill of Exchange by the endorsement and delivering it to him is called an endorsee, and the person making the endorsement is called the endorser. The payee becomes the endorser by writing his name across the back of the bill, and delivering it to such endorsee. The endorsement may be made in blank, as where the payee writes nothing but his name on the back of the paper, or may be made to some particular person, as where the payee writes over the signature on the back, "Pay to the order of John Smith," or something equivalent to it. In case of a blank endorsement, the bill may pass from hand to hand,

without further endorsement ; or, in other words, is the same as if endorsed payable to bearer. When it is endorsed payable to some particular person it can only pass by his endorsement, and he may in turn either endorse in blank or to the order of some particular person, and so on. Within a reasonable time after the bill is drawn, the person to whom it is made payable should present it to the person on whom it is drawn for acceptance. The acceptance of the drawee is usually indicated by his writing across the face of the bill the word "Accepted," and signing his name. It is not absolutely necessary, however, that this acceptance should be in writing ; any acts on the part of the drawee that would indicate the intention on his part to accept the bill will be construed as an acceptance. A promise to the payee to accept, or holding the bill in his hands for a long time, may be taken by the payee as an acceptance. Should the drawee, however, upon presentation for acceptance, refuse to accept the bill, he should be sued for non-acceptance. There is no necessity that the drawee should have some consideration for the acceptance of the bill ; it will bind him even though he accepted without some consideration. He is then called an accommodation acceptor. A third person, after protesting the bill for non-acceptance, may pay the bill for honor of the drawer, and he will have a claim against the drawer for the amount thus paid. If the bill is not accepted, and is protested for non-acceptance, the holder may at once sue the drawer and the endorsers on the bill, and need not wait until the bill is due. Should the bill be accepted, and then at maturity when presented for payment be unpaid, it should be protested for non-payment. A demand for the payment should be made on the drawer as soon as practicable after the non-payment. The drawer of a Bill of Exchange agrees with the payee when the bill is due that he has sufficient funds in the hands of the drawee at the time to pay the bill, and should the drawee refuse to accept the bill, no notice of this fact need be given to the drawer, and no notice of protest is necessary. Many rules of law applicable to promissory notes apply equally to Bills of Exchange.

Form of Deed.

THIS INDENTURE, made this 10th day of October, 1890, by and between John Carter, of the City of Janesville, County of Rock, and State of Wisconsin, of the first part, and John Williams, of the same place, of the second part,

WITNESSETH, that for and in consideration of the sum of six hundred dollars (\$600) in hand paid by the party of the second part to the party of the first part, at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said party of the first part has bargained and sold, and by these presents does grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, and convey unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, all that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in the City of Janesville and County of Rock, and bounded as follows: "Commencing at the southwest corner of lot forty-one (41) in Dickson and Bailey's addition to Janesville, thence in a northeasterly direction to a point in the north line of Fraction seven (7), Section thirty-six (36), Town three (3), Range twelve (12), intersected by a continuation of the northerly line of lot forty (40), in said addition, thence southwesterly to the northeast corner of said lot forty (40), thence along the easterly line of said lots forty (40) and forty-one (41) to the beginning, excepting a strip of land four rods wide, adjoining the easterly end of said lot, for a street, being part of what is known as "Bluff Street," together with all and singular the tenancies, appurtenances, and hereditaments thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, to have and to hold the same to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

JOHN CARTER. [*Seal.*]

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of

HEMAN A. BURNSIDE.

Statement of Claim.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 COUNTY OF PUTNAM, } ss.:

Francis Smith, being duly sworn, says :

I am one of the parties named in the proceeding of Thomas F. Gilroy, Commissioner to acquire the title to Lake Gilead. I am 74 years old, and was born October 14, 1818, on the premises now owned by one Case on the shore of Lake Gilead. I have lived there about 19 years, and then moved to another house within two miles of Lake Gilead and lived there 29 years; in 1867 I moved to the farm on which I now reside, and have lived there ever since. My father, Anson Smith, owned the Case place, and my brother, Walter J. Smith, afterwards owned it and died there in 1890, and it was sold by his estate to Mr. Case. At the time my father's will was made he resided on the Roscoe Hill farm, and it was that farm which he devised to my sister Eliza and to me. The Lake Gilead farm I now live on was devised to me by the general residuary clause of his will; my sister Eliza has no interest in it whatever; I am sole owner. I produce the deed to my father of this farm.

Ever since I can remember I have been familiar with Lake Gilead. At the Case place and where I now live we have always used the waters of Lake Gilead as we pleased. Have watered our cattle and allowed them to stand in the lake, fished in it and kept boats, taken ice if we wished, and used it in any way. No one has made any objection to my using the water, nor has any one ever made any claim of ownership to it, so far as I am concerned; my farm fronts on the lake, and the stream running from the outlet to the mill runs through my land. This stream crosses my lane, which I have to use to go to my land fronting the lake. There is a single log bridge to cross it; when the city draws water it raises the brook and compels me to get up on the stone wall between the lane and the city's land and crawl along it for two or three rods, which is very inconvenient for me at my age. I have also had to fix the water-fences from time to time. There is a big iron pipe 40 or 50 rods which the

city put in and it makes it difficult to get over and for cattle to get over, and I have to do with less water when the lake is drawn down and have had more or less trouble ever since the city has owned the mill. I have four lots facing on the lake besides a piece of woodland. These lots are fenced on three sides by stone walls. There are no fences on the lake front.

I remember when the city or Mr. Tweed bought the mill. The city sent men on my land and excavated the bed of the stream so that a deep ditch was made where the stream originally was. A flume was excavated and masonry piers or sides with a plank gate were put in.

In that year the water was drawn very low, lower than I ever saw it before, and my pasture lot was torn up and damaged by this work. Before the ditch was dug out the brook ran near the surface and was easily crossed by people and cattle; ever since it has been hard to get over it from one side to the other, and difficult for cattle to get down to for the purpose of drinking or standing. It is beneficial to have water for cows to stand in in warm weather. The city's employees also dumped dirt and stones onto the land and left it in piles, and left the shores of the lake strewn with rock which they either excavated or brought there for building purposes. As the lake stood before its purchase by the city the fences between the lots were sufficient to keep cattle from going from one lot to the other without swimming around. After the city drew down the water they extended the fences or walls out further into the lake. I consider that the damage done by the city at the time to my farm and the decrease in value by reason of the way the work was done and the shape it was left in, to be at least \$500.00. I remember when the mill was built that the city owns, the water never was drawn so low by the miller as the city drew it. There was very little necessity for raising the gate, and the outlet was not nearly so deep as it is now, and the flume was only about four feet deep; now it is about twelve feet. The city has several times drawn the lake very low. My house and barn are watered by a spring to the south end of the lake; this spring is always sufficient except when the lake is drawn down, and I

believe that if the lake is drawn down as low as it was last year it will ruin the spring. That is the only spring on my place, and I cannot get good water anywhere else if the spring fails.

If the water is drawn down below the natural low-water mark my cattle will not be able to reach the water without crossing some one else's land, and in order to keep them in I must build a fence all along the lake front of my farm. This will be very expensive, besides depriving my cattle of water. My farm is a dairy farm, suitable for that particularly, and has always been used for that. I don't farm much or keep a dairy, but that was the business there—selling milk. Cut off from water the farm is of little value. I consider my farm is now worth \$3,500.00, and that it will only be worth \$2,000.00 after the city acquires the rights which it seeks, and that I will be damaged \$1,500.00 by the action of the city in addition to the damage done when the mill was bought.

No. 21.—1,078 words.

Form of a Negotiable Draft.

\$2,500.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1865.

Three days after sight, pay to the order of John Davis two thousand five hundred dollars, value received, and charge the same to account of

SAMUEL JONES.

JAMES P. CARROLL & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Negotiable Note.

\$500.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 4, 18—.

Six months after date, I promise to pay to Wm. Warson, or bearer, five hundred dollars, value received.

THOMAS STINSON.

Form of a Protest.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.

On the 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, at the request of the BANK OF NEW YORK, I, JAMES JONES, Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn, dwelling in the city of New York, did present the original promissory note hereunto annexed, to the makers, and demanded payment thereof, which was refused. WHEREUPON, I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, did PROTEST, and by these presents do publicly and solemnly PROTEST, as well against the maker and indorser of the said promissory note as against all others whom it doth or may concern, for exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest already incurred, and which hereafter may be incurred for want of payment of said note.

[SEAL.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my notarial seal in the city of New York aforesaid.

JAMES JONES,

Notary Public.

No. 22.—166 words.

Receipt for Money on Account.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1891.

Received from Messrs. Cook & Co. their check for four hundred and twenty-five dollars on account.

\$425.

GEORGE SOMMERS.

Promissory Note.

\$500.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1892.

Ninety days after date, I promise to pay to Walter Jones or order, five hundred dollars, for value received.

ROBT. D. VROOM.

The Verdict.

THE CLERK: Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict, and, if so, how do you stand?

THE FOREMAN: We have agreed. We find the prisoner GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE!

THE COURT: Gentlemen of the jury, listen to your verdict as the court has recorded it. You say that upon indictment you find the prisoner at the bar, Owen Lindsay, guilty of murder in the first degree, and so say you all.

(The jury nodded assent.)

THE COURT: Gentlemen of the jury, it gives me pleasure to announce that you are discharged from further attendance upon this court. You have had one of the most solemn and painful duties to perform that can come to the experience of any body of men. There is no question but what you twelve intelligent, conscientious men—"good and true men"—have performed the duty which was imposed upon you by the laws of the State conscientiously and faithfully. You are entitled to the thanks of the court for your prompt attendance, for your patient attention to the testimony, for your apparent full appreciation of the evidence, and for your manful and intelligent discharge of duty. It is to be hoped that whatever may be the future of this case, you will see no occasion to regret that you have registered your honest, deep, and faithful convictions in regard to the evidence that has been given to the case which you have had in charge.

With these observations, no more need be said to you except that you are entitled to the thanks of the court, and of all who reverence peace, good order, and the preservation of the laws of the land. You are now discharged from further attendance upon this court.

No. 23.—295 words.

The Sentence.

THE COURT :

You stand convicted before this Court of Oyer and Terminer of the highest crime known to the laws of the State of New York, whose citizen you have been. That conviction is the result of a trial that has been almost unexampled in this country in its length, and in the zeal and industry that have been bestowed in your behalf. An indictment was found against you by the Grand Jury of this county, charging you with the high crime of murder in the first degree, in that on the 19th day of December, 1873, you feloniously, with an ax in your hands, in the barn of your father, Daniel Lindsay, in the town of Van Buren, sent to another world Francis A. Colvin. That indictment was brought in this court, and a jury carefully and cautiously impanelled. Counsel able and zealous, distinguished, numerous, and of great intellectual power and force, have presented to twelve of your peers all the considerations in your behalf that were within their command. The evidence of the people was heard by the jury patiently, anxiously, painfully, and that evidence has been weighed and considered by twelve gentlemen who sat upon traverse of this issue, and the result has been that that evidence has produced upon the minds of these twelve intelligent, honest, conscientious citizens of the county of Onondaga, the full, settled, and complete judgment that you are guilty of this high offence ; that you have caused the death of a fellow-citizen without provocation, and without circumstances that mitigate in the least the violation of the law.

We do not know what has been your private life, your previous career and character. That has not been divulged to us. It is not important that it should have been. It is not important that we should take that into consideration in disposing of your case. Your career has doubtless been paralleled by none in this country. You are a person of intelligence, of friends, of family ties, and of surroundings that are not common to all men. This crime was not perpetrated by reason of a sudden provocation. It was not perpetrated in the heat of a passion, so far as

any disclosure is made by this evidence. But an innocent, unsuspecting, unoffending individual was the victim of your premeditated, deliberate design, and the result of your action has been to send him unwarned to another world. It is useless to multiply words to one standing in your position. We have no occasion to inflict suffering upon your feelings further than the law inflicts it. We have no occasion to cause additional grief to your relations and friends by any words of ours. Ours is now rather the language of pity, the language of sympathy; but there must be, for an offended law, punishment, or the law ceases to be a protector of the rights of citizens.

So far as every member of this court is concerned, every indulgence that the rules of evidence and the principles of law known to us authorized, has been given to your case. Whenever there has been a reasonable doubt in the minds of the court, in respect to evidence that might militate against you, in respect to its propriety, the benefit of that doubt has been given to you and your case.

There remains to us but little more to add. We are but the servants of the law. It is our duty to impose upon you the highest penalty which the statute prescribes for any offence committed in the State of New York. You may cherish the hope that this sentence may be escaped, that the conviction may be reversed, but it is not inappropriate that you should be warned that hope may be delusive. You doubtless have hoped during these months of your incarceration, and during these days of your trial, that the result might be otherwise. You have met with disappointment. You ought now to prepare to meet with further disappointment; for the sentence that is about to be pronounced is likely to be executed in your case. An opportunity will be given for review, and if any error has been committed by the Court in your case, none will be more gratified than each member of this Court that that error should be corrected by a reversal of the conviction. But we caution you against depending upon that hope. You should look to another source for immunity from the great crime that you have committed. It has been the law of all civilized nations for years and centuries that "whosoever

sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." There is wisdom in this. There is safety in it. There seem to be no other means provided or known of men to guard fully and thoroughly the interests of the public.

The sentence of this Court in your case upon this indictment is, that you be taken hence to the jail of this county, and there closely confined until the 26th day of March, 1875, and that there, within its walls or the enclosure surrounding, you be, by the Sheriff of the county of Onondaga, hanged by the neck until you are dead, *dead*, DEAD, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, and may the Father of us all have mercy on your soul.

No. 24.—897 words.

Testimony in Bank Investigation.

Extract from the testimony of ex-President Potter, of the Maverick National Bank of Boston, before the Senate Committee.

Q. How many clerks of the bank do you think have at times signed or indorsed notes for you?

A. I should think, running through this list that I have before me, perhaps five.

Mr. POTTER admitted that he had asked one clerk in the bank himself to sign a note. No clerk was coerced to sign the notes. He said these notes were discounted without reference to the maker, because there was collateral with them, and he indorsed them.

Senator CHANDLER. We understand that, and you understand the committee are directing their investigation towards the responsibility of the makers, and whether the bank directors had any reference to that.

Mr. POTTER. I don't think they do so any more than a savings bank. The law requires three names, and one good name is got and the others don't count.

Q. Is that the general method in Boston?

A. I think so.

Senator CHANDLER. I am glad to hear that the financial

methods in Boston are to get one good name and two worthless names on the note.

Mr. POTTER. Two men of straw; yes, sir, and there is always collateral with it, which makes the note good.

Q. The Clearing House Committee approve that sort of banking?

A. I don't know what the Clearing House Committee approve, sir.

Q. You understand it is legitimate under the National Banking laws?

A. I understand it is the general usage.

Q. This note is \$39,000, and there are a great many other notes that are \$39,000, sometimes \$39,000 odd and sometimes \$40,000. Why were so many of these notes which clerks and others signed for you made below the sum of \$40,000?

A. Because, sir, under the Banking Act, a bank is only permitted to loan on one name 10 per cent. of its capital. Our capital was \$400,000, and to keep within the law we ought not to take notes exceeding \$40,000, and the common custom is to cut notes up, so that they shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the bank, whatever it may be.

Q. The object was not to make a loan over \$40,000?

A. That was the purpose, sir.

Q. And the object was, where a large loan was made to one individual like this, for instance, to have several makers of the notes, each note for less than \$40,000, so as to comply with the law?

A. So as to comply with the law.

Q. Did you consider that a compliance with the law, if you wanted to borrow \$80,000 of a bank which could lawfully loan only \$40,000, instead of making an \$80,000 note to make two \$40,000 notes?

A. That was the general custom, sir.

Q. In all the banks?

A. I think so; yes, sir. Take the Chemical National Bank of New York. Their capital is \$300,000. They have got a deposit of 20 odd millions. They have got a loan of 20 odd millions. If their loans were restricted to \$30,000, it goes with-

out saying they could not do business. It is a general acknowledgment among the officials. The Comptroller understands it, just the same as I am stating it now. You will find it all the way round. And I think the Comptrollers, in all the reports they have made to Congress for the last several years, have almost invariably asked for a change of the law, authorizing banks to loan 10 per cent. on the capital, and also on the surplus.

Q. Do you consider this system was a lawful one?

A. Well, sir, I think it is a good deal like the ordinance of the city of Boston that you shall not smoke in the streets. There is universal disobedience.

Q. And quite as harmless?

A. Yes, sir.

Senator CHANDLER then read the section of the National Banking Act referring to these matters, and then continued his questions.

Q. Did you consider when you made these loans that you made a forfeiture of the charter of your bank?

A. Well, sir, I knew the law.

Q. And yet you believed it was right to do that thing?

A. I think every bank in the country does it.

Q. I am not after the other banks. Their sense of honor and morality may not be so acute as yours. I am after yours. And I want to know whether you considered that lawful?

A. It would have been absolutely impossible for us to do business and not make such loans.

"Perhaps," said Mr. CHANDLER, "it would have been better if you had not done so much business."

No. 25.—846 words.

A Joint Note.

\$500.

NEWTOWN, Feb. 5, 18—.

Four months after date we severally and jointly promise to pay Theodore Wilkes & Co., or order, five hundred dollars, for value received.

JOS. DUNNING.
F. W. WATSON.

Checks.

THEIR PRESENTATION, ENDORSEMENT, ETC.

1. When an unknown person presents for payment a check to the teller of a bank, such stranger must be identified by some one known to one of the officers of the bank.

2. But if the check is endorsed by the payee, and below such endorsement is also written by the drawer of the check—

“Endorsement correct,

“JAMES PAYWELL,”

(*Signature of maker of the check*),

it will be paid.

3. A check drawn “To Bearer” is payable without endorsement. One drawn “To Order of” requires endorsement.

4. In most cases it is better to make a check “To Order,” as the endorsement makes it valid as a receipt. When for a moderate amount, and where a receipt is already taken, it is customary to make it “To Bearer,” to save the receiver trouble in having it cashed. Drawing “To Order” is also some safeguard in case of loss, as it would require a forgery for the finder to get payment on it.

5. Endorse a check by writing *across* the back. Any direction or place on the back is legal—but across is the most convenient for all persons handling checks. Lay the check face down, with the left-hand end of the face as the top of the paper; then write a little above the middle to allow of another endorsement if paying it away; if you deposit it in a bank, or have it cashed there, the middle will do.

6. When you deposit checks it is best to stamp or write above your endorsement, “For deposit.” Clerks are often authorized to endorse for this purpose *only*.

7. It is safer when paying *away* checks received from others, to endorse them to “The Order” of the receiver thus:

“Pay to the order of

G. Farwell,

JAMES PAYWELL.” (*Sig.*)

This is a partial safeguard against loss, if the check should be stolen or be lost in any way.

8. Always endorse the name given in the check : if it varies slightly from your correct name put your correct name under the first endorsement. If it differs very much return the check, without any endorsement, to the maker of it, and ask him to send you another with the correct name. Thus, a check to "G. Payne," may be endorsed G. Payne, and followed by George Payne, if such be the name. But if drawn to Gilbert Payne, when it should be George Payne, it should be exchanged for a correct one.

9. If you are a wife, and receive checks on your own account, do not have them drawn to the order of "Mrs. James Smith," but to that of Mrs. Mary Smith, or whatever your name as an individual woman may be.

No. 26.—450 words.

Notes, Drafts, etc.

Demand Notes are payable on presentation, without grace, and bear legal interest after a demand has been made, if not so written. An endorser on a demand note is holden only for a limited time, variable in different States.

A Negotiable Note must be made payable either to bearer, or be properly endorsed by the person to whose order it is made. If the endorser wishes to avoid responsibility, he can endorse "without recourse."

A Joint Note is one signed by two or more persons, who can each become liable for the whole amount.

Three days' grace are allowed on all time notes, after the time for payment expires; if not then paid, the endorser, if any, should be legally notified to be holden.

Notes falling due on Sunday, or on a legal holiday, must be paid the day previous.

Altering a note in any manner, by the holder, makes it void.

The maker of a note that is lost or stolen is not released from payment if the amount and consideration can be proven.

An endorser has a right of action against all whose names were previously on a note endorsed by him.

A Bill of Exchange or Draft is an order drawn by one person

or firm upon another, payable either at sight or at a stated future time.

It becomes an "Acceptance" when the party upon whom it is drawn writes across the face "accepted," and signs his name thereto; and is negotiable and bankable the same as a note, and is subject to the same laws.

In many States both Sight and Time Drafts are entitled to three days' grace, the same as notes; but if made in form of a bank check, "pay to," without the words "at sight," it is payable on presentation, without grace.

No. 26a.—300 words.

Record of Testimony on a Trial.

EDGAR T. WOODS, a witness called on behalf of the defendant, being duly sworn, testified as follows :

Q. Where do you reside ?

A. No. 784 Howard Street, New York City.

Q. What is your business ?

A. Real estate broker.

Q. Do you know the plaintiff, and also the defendant in this action ?

A. I do. I know the plaintiff but a short time, but I have known the defendant for a number of years.

Q. Did you ever conduct any business transaction between the plaintiff and the defendant ?

A. I did. The plaintiff called on me in the early part of the year 1889, and stated to me that he desired to sell the premises then owned by him and known as No. 1581 Third Avenue, in the city of New York. I asked him his selling price, and he answered, "I ask \$25,000, but will take, at the very lowest, \$23,000."

Q. What did you do after receiving this information from the plaintiff ?

A. I asked the plaintiff if he desired me, in my character as real estate broker, to endeavor to find for him a purchaser for the premises and to negotiate a sale, and he stated that he

did. I then made a memorandum of the matter in my book, and did what I could to find a purchaser.

Q. Did you finally negotiate a sale of the premises?

OBJECTED to by Counsel for the plaintiff.

THE COURT: Please state the nature of your objection.

PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL: I object to the question on the ground that it is incompetent, in law, to call forth from the witness, in this manner, a conclusion as to the effect of his acts. There can be no reasonable objection to the witness being allowed to state what he did in the matter, pursuant to instructions from the plaintiff, but it is clearly incompetent on the part of a witness to characterize the result of his acts as the negotiation of a sale.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL: I desire to enter an exception to the ruling of the Court.

EXCEPTION to defendant's Counsel.

Q. Did you call on the defendant after that interview with the plaintiff?

A. I did.

No. 27.—363 words.

Subscription to Syndicate.

The undersigned hereby subscribe the amount set opposite their respective names to a Syndicate Fund of not less than eight million dollars, to be used, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to aid in accomplishing the re-organization of the Goshen and Great Western Railroad Company and its affiliated companies under the plan of re-organization, hereto annexed and marked Exhibit A, or under such modification thereof, or such substituted plan as may hereafter be agreed upon by and between the managers of the Syndicate hereinafter mentioned, and the trustees of re-organization to be named in said plan and which may be approved by said Goshen and Great Western

Railroad Company and also by a majority of the subscribers hereto in number and amount.

The subscriptions hereto shall not be binding upon any of the subscribers until subscriptions to the extent of eight million dollars shall have been obtained hereto, and ratified at a meeting of the subscribers, to be held upon at least three days' written notice to each of the subscribers hereto, and to be held at such time and place as the said notice shall designate.

At such meeting three managers of the Syndicate shall be elected by a majority in number and amount of the ratifying subscribers to act as managers of the Syndicate, who shall be vested with such powers as shall at such meeting be delegated by a majority in number and amount of the ratifying subscribers. Such powers shall include the formulation of a contract between the re-organization Trustees, the Goshen and Great Western Railroad Company and the Syndicate, which contract shall not be valid, however, until the same shall have been approved by a majority in number and amount of the ratifying subscribers, nor shall any substantial change in the plan of re-organization, as hereto annexed, or any substitution therefor, or in the said contract, be made, except by the like consent.

The contract between the Syndicate, the Company, and the Trustees shall provide, among other things, for the commission to be allowed to the Syndicate on its subscribed capital, which commission shall in no event be less than five per cent. upon each subscription, whether the same be actually called in or not, and for such additional commission or compensation upon any part or portion of the issue of new consolidated mortgage bonds provided for in the annexed plan of re-organization as may be taken by the Syndicate.

No subscriber, even if his subscription is ratified, shall be liable in any manner for or on account of the performance or non-performance of the engagements of any other subscriber, nor shall any subscriber, even if his subscription be ratified, be held liable on his own subscription beyond the amount thereof.

This subscription paper may be executed in multiple, each copy of which is to be considered as an original.

No. 28.—486 words.

Report of Testimony.

WILLIAM F. MORRIS, a witness called in behalf of the people, testified as follows :

Examined by Mr. RUGER.

Q. Where do you reside?

A. At Baldwinsville.

Q. What is your occupation?

A. I am cashier of a bank at that place.

Q. Of what bank?

A. First National Bank.

Q. First National Bank at Baldwinsville?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you, during the latter part of the month of December, 1873, have any notes in that bank against Owen Lindsay?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there anything paid on those notes after December 19, 1873?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much?

A. \$300.

Q. Upon what day was it paid?

A. December 27, 1873.

Q. How much was that note?

Mr. HISCOCK : Is that material?

Mr. RUGER : Do you object to it?

Mr. HISCOCK : Yes, sir.

Mr. RUGER : The Court will rule on it.

The COURT : The note don't seem to be important ; the amount which was paid is all that is material.

Cross-examination by Mr. HISCOCK.

Q. Who paid it?

A. I can't swear positively who paid it.

Q. What do you mean by that—have you any recollection on that subject?

A. May I state what my recollection is?

The COURT : Yes, sir.

By Mr. HISCOCK : I will ask you first whether you have any recollection on that subject ?

A. I would like to state the circumstances about the note itself.

The COURT : You have a right to state your recollections.

The WITNESS : There was money paid on the note at several times.

By Mr. HISCOCK : Have you any recollection upon the subject of who paid this money ?

A. Not at any particular time.

Mr. HISCOCK : I move to strike out this answer.

The COURT : The other side can refer to it before that motion is granted.

Mr. RUGER : This is Owen Lindsay's note, his obligation.

By the COURT : You have said here that there was \$300 paid on this note the 27th of December, and refer to a memorandum which you have ; what is your recollection as to who paid it ?

A. My recollection is, that either on the 27th of December, when the note was renewed and a part paid, or on the time previous before that, two months previous to that, that Owen Lindsay paid a part or the whole of the cash, paid in renewing that note, but I can't say positively whether it was December 27th or two months previous ; because there was nothing to call my attention to it.

Q. In which direction does your memory carry you ?

A. My impression is very strong that it was the last time the note was renewed ; previous to Lindsay's arrest.

Q. The 27th of December ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is your best recollection ?

A. Yes, sir ; that he paid a portion or all the money which was paid.

Q. The note was given for some balances ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Reduced to \$30 ?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HISCOCK : There was an endorser on this note ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was that endorser?

A. The prisoner's father.

Q. Daniel Lindsay was the endorser upon that note?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You stated the note was renewed previously to that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there a payment made then?

A. There was a payment made in August.

Q. Before that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the note was renewed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was a payment made again at this time and the note was renewed for the balance?

A. There was a payment made August 23d and December 27th.

Q. December 27th another payment made?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the note again renewed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did his father make either of these payments?

A. His father made all the payments except on one occasion.

Q. Do you know which occasion that was?

A. I can't say positively.

Q. Have you any recollection about it which one it was his father failed to pay?

A. No, sir.

Q. Don't you know which it was?

A. No, sir.

Q. But you do know his father made all the payments with the exception of one?

A. That is the best of my recollection; yes, sir.

Mr. HISCOCK: Now, then, I move to strike out his answer.

By Mr. RUGER: Now, Mr. Morris, do you recollect who made the last payment on that note; whether they were made by the old gentleman or son, when it was finally paid up?

Mr. HISCOCK: I submit he has been interrogated enough.

The COURT: That might be so under ordinary circumstances.

Mr. HISCOCK: Very well; I will withdraw my objections.

By Mr. RUGER: Who made the last payment subsequent to December 27th—Owen Lindsay or his father?

A. I have no recollection, sir.

Q. Do you say Daniel Lindsay made all the payments except one?

A. Except upon one occasion; that is the best of my recollection.

Q. And your best recollection is that the one of December 27th is the one that Owen Lindsay made?

Mr. HISCOCK: I submit he has answered enough upon that point.

By the COURT: State again if you say your recollection is he paid himself?

A. My best recollection is that the claim Owen Lindsay paid was December 27th, or two months previously; the note was renewed each two months from that time it was given.

By Mr. RUGER: Then, as between those two days, which is your strongest impression as to the payment of Owen Lindsay?

Mr. HISCOCK: I object to that.

Mr. RUGER: He answered that once, sir.

The COURT: The question is well enough if you leave out the word "impression."

Mr. RUGER: Best recollection.

The COURT: That will do. (The Court here directed the stenographer to read the evidence of this witness on that subject.)

By the COURT: Do you want to change that answer?

A. No, sir.

By Mr. HISCOCK: Your best impression, he made a payment on the 27th of December?

A. The last time it was renewed.

Q. When was it renewed the last time?

A. May 5th the last time.

Q. That is the last time it was renewed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is when you think he made the payment ?

A. I am not positive, but I think it was the last time the note was renewed previous to his arrest.

Q. That Owen Lindsay made the payment ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the last time it was renewed, was on May 5th ?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. RUGER : Whether you didn't state before on the examination made by the Court that your best recollection was that Owen Lindsay made the payment on the 27th of December, just as the stenographer read it ?

Mr. HISCOCK : The stenographer did not read it so. (Stenographer again reads question referred to.)

By the COURT : Do you desire to change your evidence ?

A. What I intended to say was, that it was the last time the note was renewed previous to Lindsay's arrest, or the time previous to that, I can't say which.

Q. Either in December, 1873, or May, 1874 ?

A. The note was renewed once or twice before, but there was no payment made between December 27th, 1873, and May 5th, 1874.

Q. Now you state your recollection is that it was paid either at the renewal in December, 1873, or in May, 1874 ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is your present recollection ?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. RUGER : Didn't you state in your previous examination that the only doubt you had was in the payment made in August, 1873, and the one which was made in December, 1873 ?

Mr. HISCOCK : That I object to.

The COURT : It seems to me we have got all the strength of this witness' memory.

By Mr. HUNT : You speak of a note being renewed and payments being made. You mean of the note being renewed, and merely the discount paid ?

A. Sometimes only that was done, and sometimes a payment was made on the principal ; sometimes only the discount and interest.

Q. When you speak of payments being made at these renewals, do you mean when there was a payment of the discount and interest?

A. I don't speak of it only where there is a payment of the principal.

Q. There was no payment after December 27th until May, 1874, was there?

A. No, sir.

Mr. HISCOCK: We move to strike out the evidence in reference to payments having been made.

The COURT: I think the weight of the evidence in reference to payments belongs to the jury. The motion is therefore denied.

Mr. HISCOCK: Note an exception.

No. 29.—1,383 words.

Prospectus of Construction Company.

GREAT EASTERN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to build and equip the Matamoras and Great Eastern R. R.

The length of the line is approximately 98 miles, extending from Mount Morris, Kan., to Edgerton, Kan.

The Company is to receive \$1,500,000 1st Mortgage 40-year 5% Gold Bonds; \$1,000,000 2d Mortgage Income 6% Bonds, and \$1,600,000 Stock, out of a total issue of \$1,650,000 1st Mortgage, \$1,000,000 2d Mortgage Bonds, and \$2,000,000 Stock.

The Construction Company is also to receive all the Bonds, Lands, and Cash donated or subscribed in aid of the Road, being valued at over \$300,000. Also all the earnings of the Road during construction.

Instalments of 20% each will be called on the Capital Stock of the Construction Company as needed, of which 10 days' notice will be given to subscribers.

On payment of the second instalment, and all subsequent instalments, 1st Mortgage Bonds for the face of such instalments, also 50 % in Income Bonds, and 50 % in Stock, will be issued therefor.

On completion of the enterprise, Bonds and Stock, or the proceeds thereof to the amount of the first instalment, will be issued, and on liquidation of the Company's affairs, which will at once take place thereafter, the remaining profits and assets (which it is expected will be large) will be distributed among the Shareholders. This distribution of securities is based on the probable receipt of the same from the R.R. Co. as earned under the contract.

STOCKTON, June 18, 1884.

In consideration of one dollar to in hand paid by the Great Eastern Construction Company, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, hereby subscribe for \$ of the Capital Stock of said Company, and agree to pay for the same in instalments of 20 % each, as they shall be called by said Company.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	AMOUNT.

No. 30.—306 words.

Inland Bill of Exchange.

\$2,750.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 6, 1892.

Ten days after sight, pay to the order of Thos. P. Silkman twenty-seven hundred and fifty dollars for value received, and charge to the account of

EUGENE HALL & Co.

To Messrs. MILLET & Co., Minnesota, Wis.

Report of Testimony.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

In Chancery.

FRANCIS COMSTOCK

vs.

JAMES JOHNSON and SOPHRONIA
A. JOHNSON.

Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

October 12, 1890.

Testimony taken before EZRA B. SMITH, Master in Chancery of said Court, pursuant to an order of reference therein.

Present :—Mr. GEORGE MASON, *Solicitor for Complainant.*
Mr. JAMES ROGERS, *Solicitor for Defendants.*

JOHN H. KING, a witness called on behalf of complainant, being first duly sworn, testified as follows :

Direct examination by Mr. MASON.

Q. Please state your name, age, residence, and occupation.

A. John H. King ; 44 years ; Chicago ; real estate agent.

Q. Do you know the parties to this suit, and if so, how long have you known them respectively ?

A. I have known the complainant for 10 years, and the defendant for about 4 years.

Q. Look at the paper now shown you, and state what it is.

A. This is a note for \$10,000, dated January 1, 1885, made by the defendant, James Johnson, due three years—

By Mr. ROGERS: I object to the witness stating the substance of the paper ; the note is the best evidence of its contents.

By the MASTER : The witness may describe the paper sufficiently to identify it ; the contents can be proven by parol.

By Mr. MASON : That is true ; I did not ask the witness to give the contents of the written instrument.

I now offer this note in evidence, as complainant's Exhibit " A." I also offer in evidence a mortgage from defendant to complainant of even date with the note, and given to secure the same, as complainant's Exhibit " B."

Q. State, if you know, what amount is due to complainant on this note.

By Mr. ROGERS : State what you know of your own knowledge.

By Mr. MASON : Or what have you heard defendant say about the amount due.

A. There was due and unpaid on the first day of January, 1889, the principal sum, \$10,000, and one year's interest at 6 per cent., \$600.

Q. What is your means of knowledge as to the amount due?

A. The defendant, James Johnson, stated to me just before this suit was commenced, that he had never paid the note or the last year's interest on the same.

Q. State as nearly as you are able when this conversation took place, and where it was.

A. It was in the early part of January of this year, and in my office.

Cross-examination by Mr. ROGERS.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to the consideration of this note?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you present when the note and mortgage were executed, or did you have anything to do with that transaction?

A. I was not present, and I had nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Q. Do you mean to be understood as saying that the defendant Johnson admitted that he owed the complainant \$10,600 in January, 1889?

A. Mr. Johnson told me that he had not paid this note or the last year's interest thereon.

Q. What other conversation, if any, took place between you and Mr. Johnson at the time he made this statement, as you say, in your office in January last?

A. I can't remember all that we said; there was considerable conversation between us.

Q. Did Mr. Johnson say to you in that conversation that the reason he did not pay the note in question was because he had a good defense?

A. I think he did say something of that kind.

Q. Didn't he tell you that he did not consider that he owed the complainant a single dollar on that note?

A. He told me that the note was given to complainant to close out some deals on the Board of Trade.

Q. What is the business of the complainant?

A. He is a commission man; he is on the Board of Trade.

Q. What does he deal in on the Board of Trade?

A. I think his transactions are mostly confined to wheat, corn, and pork.

Q. Now, didn't Mr. Johnson say to you that this note was given for a gambling transaction?

A. Yes, I think he said the note was given to close out some deals—option deals—on the Board of Trade, that the complainant had made for him.

Q. Didn't he tell you that the transactions which this note was given to close out were gambling transactions?

A. Yes, I think he said that in substance.

Q. Then he didn't admit to you that he actually owed the complainant \$10,600, did he?

By Mr. MASON: I object to this question; let the witness state the conversation between him and Mr. Johnson.

By the MASTER: State what was said at this interview between you and Mr. Johnson.

A. I can't state the exact conversation.

By the MASTER: Give the substance of this conversation as you now recollect it.

Q. What reason did Mr. Johnson give for not paying that note?

A. Well, he said the note was given for losses in deals made through the complainant on the Board of Trade.

Q. Didn't Mr. Johnson say that the note was given for a gambling debt?

By Mr. MASON: I object to the question; Mr. Johnson's statements are not competent evidence in his own favor.

By Mr. ROGERS: Certainly not, but you have tried to prove by this witness that Mr. Johnson admitted that he owed the complainant \$10,600 on this note, and I am entitled to the whole conversation.

By the MASTER: Of course the statements made to the witness by Mr. Johnson will not prove or tend to prove that this note is void because given for a gambling transaction; but since the complainant sought to show by the witness that the defendant, James Johnson, admitted that the note and one year's interest was due and unpaid, the defendants are entitled to all the conversation, so that the Court may determine whether there was any admission of a bona fide indebtedness to the complainant.

A. Yes, Mr. Johnson said that he made a lot of deals on the Board of Trade through the complainant, and that he incurred large losses, and that the note was given in settlement of these losses, and that the transactions were all gambling transactions.

Q. Did Mr. Johnson say that the reason he didn't pay the note and the interest on it was because they were gambling transactions and this was a gambling debt?

A. Yes, that was the reason he gave.

No. 31.—1,038 words.

A Note, not Negotiable.

\$1,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1892.

Ten days after date I promise to pay to C. P. Currie, one thousand dollars.

HORATIO JUDAH.

Copy of First Mortgage Bond.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SERIES A. NO.

\$1,000.00.

SUPERIOR RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY COMPANY.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bond.

For Value Received, The Superior Rapid Transit Railway Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, hereby promises to pay the bearer, or if this bond be registered, the registered holder hereof, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in the city of New York, the sum of One Thousand Dollars, in gold coin of the United States of America, of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, on the first day of August, 1912, and to pay interest thereon semi-annually, from the first day of August, 1892, at the same place, in like coin, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on the first days of February and August in each year, on presentation and surrender of the annexed coupons, as the same shall become due respectively; provided that said Superior Rapid Transit Railway Company, its successors and assigns, may at its or their option, on the first day of February or August in any year after ten years from August first, 1892, redeem this bond at one hundred two and accrued interest as in said mortgage provided. And it is hereby agreed that in case the interest, or any part thereof, shall not be so paid on any date when the same is due and payable, and shall remain in arrears three months after the same shall have been demanded, then the whole of said principal sum shall become immediately due and payable in the manner and with the effect provided in the mortgage hereinafter mentioned.

This bond is one of a series of two hundred and fifty bonds of said Superior Rapid Transit Railway Company, designated "Series A" of like amount, tenor and date, amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and numbered consecutively from one to two hundred and

fifty inclusive. All of which bonds, together with bonds to be hereafter issued under the said mortgage on the terms therein set forth, are equally secured by a first mortgage or deed of trust duly executed and delivered by said Superior Rapid Transit Railway Company to the said Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, bearing date the thirteenth day of August, 1892, granting, selling, conferring, and conveying to the said Trustee, by way of security for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds, all of the railroad constructed and to be constructed, and other property, real and personal, of the said Superior Rapid Transit Railway Company, as mentioned and described in said mortgage, subject to the terms and conditions of which said mortgage this bond is issued and held. Both the principal and interest herein mentioned are payable without any deduction whatsoever for any government or state tax which said company may be required by law to retain therefrom, the said Superior Rapid Transit Railway Company agreeing to pay the same. This bond may be registered in the name of the owner in books to be kept at the agency in the city of New York appointed for that purpose by the said Superior Rapid Transit Railway Company, which registration shall be noted hereon, after which every transfer hereof shall be valid only when made on said books until so transferred again to bearer. The coupons shall always be transferable by delivery. The holder of this bond is entitled to the benefit of the additional security of the sinking fund to be established and maintained as provided in said mortgage. This bond shall not be obligatory unless the certificate hereon endorsed shall be signed by the Trustee of the said mortgage.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Superior Rapid Transit Railway Company has caused this bond to be signed by its President and Secretary, and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed the thirteenth day of August, A.D. 1892, and the fac-simile of the signature of the Secretary placed upon the coupons thereof.

SUPERIOR RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY COMPANY.

....., *President.*

No. 32.—728 words.

....., *Secretary.*

Report of Testimony at Investigation.

Q. Mr. Adger, are you the President of the Coosaw Mining Company?

A. The affairs of the Coosaw Mining Company are administered by a Board of Managers, and I am Chief Manager.

Q. Does your company pay its own royalty?

A. Since 1872 we have done so. In 1871 we paid royalty on 1,220 tons of rock, and in 1872 on 5,140 tons, both through the River and Marine Company.

Q. What is the capital of your company?

A. The original capital is \$125,000, all paid in cash. By the terms of our articles of agreement no increase of the capital is allowable. Very soon after commencing, however, it was found this capital would be entirely inadequate for conducting the operations of the company, and after twelve months of experience we saw, without large additional means, there was no possibility of maintaining ourselves, or making returns of dividends to our stockholders, and my own firm, who are agents of the company, were obliged to make them very heavy advances. I cannot state at all accurately from memory the exact amount which the company found it necessary to expend, but the whole cost of their plant certainly exceeds \$275,000, exclusive of the amount of cash funds requisite for carrying on their business.

Q. How is that amount invested?

A. In steam-tug boats, dredges, washing-boats and other appliances and machinery, afloat and on shore, in wharves, sheds, railroads, cars, engines, workshops, furnaces, etc., for receiving, storing, drying, and shipment of our production, involving also a large outlay of capital.

Q. Where are you located?

A. On Chisolm's Island and Coosaw River.

Q. Do you own that island?

A. No. The part of it occupied by us is leased from the owner.

Q. How does your company operate?

A. They both dredge and hand-pick; principally by dredging.

Q. That is in deep water?

A. Yes. The dredging is done in deep water.

Q. Those dredges are costly, are they not?

A. Yes; fully furnished and equipped they cost about \$30,000 each, and it is impossible to work in deep water without them.

Q. Does not a large portion of the phosphate deposit lie in deep water?

A. Yes, very much the largest portion of it.

Q. In addition to the prime cost the expenses in operating are considerable, are they not?

A. Yes, very large, though I cannot state from memory what the running expenses are. They are, however, necessarily very heavy, as, besides the regular officers, we are obliged to employ competent engineers and skilled operatives in addition to our clerks and a very large number of laborers. The amount expended for fuel, which is entirely of pine wood purchased in the neighborhood, is also quite large, giving employment to a large number of idle laborers and teams in the neighborhood, also to mills on the Port Royal Railroad and the road itself, thus paying out large sums of money which would otherwise have been sent to Northern ports for coal.

Q. Do you operate at all in tongs work?

A. Very little. In preference, we hand-pick.

Q. Are the laborers drawn from the neighboring plantations?

A. No; there are no neighboring plantations which we draw labor from; on the contrary, it is obtained from the islands on the south side of the Coosaw, where planting (except by negroes in patches) has long since been abandoned. But for this employment for the past four years the negroes on those islands would either have starved or been thrown on the county for support, or lived by pillaging or robbery. Indeed, the permanent location of our works at that and the present time has thus been most providential in that respect. It afforded to the idle labor constant employment at full and re-

munerative prices, and being reliable for the whole year, owing to our fixed locality, they have abandoned their system of patch culture of the soil and rely wholly on the employment we give them. It is gratifying to see the improvement in the healthful appearance, moral character and stability, since we have been established on the Coosaw, of those laborers we employ. Our Superintendent, whose life has been spent in the management of labor, reports to us that he considers we have at our command and in our employment a class of laborers equal to any in the world. They appear happy and contented, and during our seven years' operations we have had no single case of disorder or insubordination, and the desire for constant and remunerative employment, such as we are able to offer, is so appreciated by them he could easily double his present labor roll if needed.

Q. Do you operate at all on the system of giving permits?

A. No, and I entirely disapprove of it, and am satisfied it is much better, not only for the interest of the company themselves, but for the State in securing the payment of the royalty, and most certainly for the benefit of the laborers themselves, that we should employ them at full and very often very large wages to work under our direction and control.

Q. Are you troubled at all by unlicensed persons encroaching upon your territory?

A. Yes, in one instance, by a neighboring company operating on their own territory without license, at which time part of the rock mined from our river (the Coosaw) was taken ashore by them to their landing, and they refused to deliver same to us when demanded. I believe they have made no return to the State and paid no royalty on it, and we have commenced action for the recovery of the value of the rock in our courts. Part we took forcible possession of, and they have not since encroached on us. In another instance a sloop holding a permit from a licensed company operating near Charleston entered upon our territory, and before we were aware of their presence had mined fifteen to twenty tons. They were ordered off, and after much trouble, while we were taking steps to arrest them, they left in the night and landed

what they had illegally taken in the city. We were not able to trace the rock after it was landed and thrown with other rock or otherwise disposed of. We have no knowledge that any royalty was paid on the rock; certainly if it had not been removed from our territory the State would have received it.

Q. Are there any definite lines separating your territory from that of the other companies—buoys, for instance?

A. Our boundaries are marked and defined by the grant of the Legislature, dated 28th March, 1876, and there are no phosphate deposits in any other part of the river.

Q. Your company has been at work since 1870?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As you are familiar with the legislation under which the phosphate works are now operated, will you please state what, in your opinion, are the principal defects in that system?

A. In my judgment it is chiefly in granting licenses, almost indiscriminately, to persons who applied, without requiring a guarantee that they intended investing sufficient capital to work efficiently, and in not confining them to a particular territory and giving them a local habitation.

No. 33.—1,179 words.

Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus in behalf of Mrs. Surratt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.

*To the Hon. ANDREW WYLIE, one of the
Justices of the Supreme Court of the
District of Columbia :*

The petition of Mary E. Surratt, by her counsel, F. A. Aiken and John W. Clampitt, most respectfully represents unto your Honor, that on or about the 17th day of April, A.D. 1865, your petitioner was arrested by the military authorities of the United States, under the charge of complicity with the murder of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and has ever since that time been and is now confined on said charge, under and by virtue of the said military power of the United

States and is in special custody of Major-General W. S. Hancock, commanding Middle Military Division; that since her said arrest your petitioner has been tried, against her solemn protest, by a Military Commission, unlawfully and without warrant, convened by the Secretary of War, as will appear from paragraph 9, Special Orders, No. 211, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May the 6th, 1865, and by said Commission, notwithstanding her formal plea to the jurisdiction of the said Commission, is now unlawfully and unjustifiably detained in custody and sentenced to be hanged on to-morrow, July 7, 1865, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.; your petitioner shows unto your Honor that at the time of the commission of the said offense she was a private citizen of the United States, and in no manner connected with the military authority of the same, and that said offense was committed within the District of Columbia, said District being at the time within the lines of the armies of the United States, and not enemy's territory, or under the control of a military commander for the trial of civil causes. But, on the contrary your petitioner alleges that the said crime was an offense simply against the peace of the United States, properly and solely cognizable under the Constitution and laws of the United States, by the Criminal Court of this District, and which said court was and is now open for the trial of such crimes and offenses. Wherefore, inasmuch as the said crime was only an offense against the peace of the United States, and not an act of war; inasmuch as your petitioner was a private citizen of the same, and not subject to military jurisdiction, or in any wise amenable to military law; inasmuch as said District was the peaceful territory of the United States, and that all crimes committed within such territory are, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, to be tried only before its criminal tribunals, with the right of public trial by jury; inasmuch as said Commission was a Military Commission, organized and governed by the laws of military court-martial, and unlawfully convened without warrant or authority, and when she had not the right of public trial by jury as guaranteed to her by the Constitution and laws of the United States, that, therefore, her detention and sentence are

so without warrant against positive law and unjustifiable; wherefore, she prays your Honor to grant unto her the United States' most gracious writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding the said Major-General W. S. Hancock to produce before your Honor the body of your said petitioner, with the cause and day of her said detention, to abide. etc., and she will ever pray.

MARY E. SURRATT.

By FREDERICK A. AIKEN, JOHN W. CLAMPITT.

INDORSED.—Let the writ issue as prayed, returnable before the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, now sitting, at the hour of 10 o'clock A.M., this 7th day of July, 1865.

ANDREW WYLIE,

*A Justice of the Supreme Court of the
District of Columbia, July 7, 1865.*

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of July, Major-General Hancock, accompanied by Attorney-General Speed, appeared before Judge Wylie in obedience to the writ, and made the following return :

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865. }

To Hon. ANDREW WYLIE, *Justice
of the Supreme Court of the
District of Columbia :*

I hereby acknowledge the service of the writ hereto attached and return the same, and respectfully say that the body of Mary E. Surratt is in my possession, under and by virtue of an order of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, for the purposes in said order expressed, a copy of which is hereto attached and made part of this return; and that I do not produce said body by reason of the order of the President of the United States, indorsed upon said writ, to which reference is hereby respectfully made, dated July 7, 1865.

W. S. HANCOCK,

Maj.-Gen. U. S. Vols., Commanding Middle Division.

THE PRESIDENT'S INDORSEMENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, July 7, 1865, 10 A.M.

To Major-General W. S. HANCOCK,

Commander, etc. :

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the writ of *habeas corpus* has been heretofore suspended in such cases as this, and I do hereby especially suspend this writ, and direct that you proceed to execute the order heretofore given upon the judgment of the Military Commission, and you will give this order in return to the writ.

ANDREW JOHNSON, *President.*

The Court ruled that it yielded to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the President of the United States.

The sentences were duly carried into execution.

No. 34.—928 words.

Carpenter's Specification.

Specification of Carpenter's Work and Materials required in the construction of a Three-story Brick Block of Two Houses on the N. W. corner of Sumner Ave. and William Street, in the city of Warren, Ill., for Jas. E. Franklin, Esq., of said city, in accordance with the accompanying drawings made by S. R. Bishop.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.—The building is arranged for a block of two houses with a store on the first floor and two tenements above in each. The building finished throughout the first, second, and third stories, and plastered throughout except stores, which will be sheathed with North Carolina pine.

The inside finish throughout, not otherwise specified, to be white pine painted. Kitchens, back halls, rakes of back stairs, and water-closets throughout wainscoted with North Carolina pine finished in the natural wood. The sheathing of the stores throughout finished in the natural wood.

TIMBER AND FRAMING.—All of the timber used in the con-

struction of the building, unless otherwise specified, to be of sawn spruce, free from large, loose, or dead knots, shakes, bad waness, and any and all defects impairing its durability and strength, and of the following general dimensions :

Girders in cellar, 6 x 8 ins. Ga. pine. Girders under second floor joists, 8 x 10 ins. These 8 x 10 inch girders to be Ga. pine and planed and chamfered, with full end ornamented and supported on 8 x 8 inch planed and chamfered Ga. pine posts running down between the girders and footing on brick piers in cellars. Do all cutting and fitting for cast-iron caps and plates to posts in first story. (See "Iron Work.")

IRON WORK.—The floor joists in each story above the first floor anchored to the outside walls once in every 8 feet, with $\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wrought-iron anchors turned up in the wall 6 ins., extending on to the joists 10 ins., or over three joists, as the case may be, and thoroughly dogged and spiked to same. The joists also anchored through the party wall with $\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch dogs spiked to joists and put in so as to form continuous ties through the building. The roof joists anchored to the outside walls once in every eight feet with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diam. wall plate anchors with plates, nuts, and washers all complete. The roof joists tied through the party wall, as specified for floor joists. The posts under girders under second floor to have cast-iron caps and bases of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch metal with rims, etc., all made as required. All of the iron work to have one coat of Prince's Metallic Paint before building in place.

ROOFING.—The main roof joists laid with $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch second quality spruce, worked not over six inches wide, laid in courses, breaking joints and thoroughly nailed to every bearing.

Form sunk gutters in front and rear cornices and furred up on the inside to form grade as required. Form scuttle in each roof where directed, 22 x 32 ins. in the clear when finished, and form plank curb and cover all hung and trimmed complete.

OUTSIDE FINISH.—All of the outside finishing lumber to be of strictly clear, well seasoned white pine. The front and rear main cornices of the design as shown, and with sunk gutters formed in same as required. Full size details of cornice work

will be furnished as the work progresses. The tympanums of the semi-circular arches to windows on front ornamented as shown with radiating work and turned rosettes. The pediment of gable on front panelled as shown, and the centre panel filled with raised ornament.

GLAZING.—The cellar and attic sash glazed with the second quality of French sheet glass. All of the other sash, transoms, sash doors, etc., glazed with the first quality of French sheet glass, unless otherwise specified. All glass in doors to be double thick, as well as all lights 16 inches wide and over. All glass to be well bedded, tacked, and puttied and left whole, clean, and perfect at the completion. All sash to be primed before glazing. The glass in store fronts and front entrance doors to apartments glazed with Chance's 26 oz. crystal sheet glass.

OUTSIDE BLINDS.—All the windows throughout, where practicable, except in cellar, to have outside blinds $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches thick, with roller slats, and hung and trimmed all complete in the usual manner. The blinds to be painted three good coats of pure white lead and linseed oil paint, colored as required.

BELLS, ETC.—Provide and put up in each kitchen a 5-inch polished gong bell with all the necessary wire, cranks, springs, etc., to ensure the proper working of the same, and connect with the pulls at the front entrance doors. The bell pulls and plates to be Imperial Bronze of the same design and finish as the trimmings for the doors.

FINISH OF STORE.—The vertical surfaces and ceilings of store sheathed throughout with North Carolina pine, as specified for wainscoting. Sheathing finished to openings with quarter-round. Run a neat bed-mold all around in angles at ceiling.

The store doors to have 16-inch sliding sunk bolts of brass or bronze on standing door, and to have first-class store-door locks and latches with brass fronts, bolts, and striking plates, and with proper store-door handle of bronze to match hardware on entrance doors to apartments. Transoms to be provided with Shaw's Patent Transom Lifter to match adjoining hardware. All locks and latches to have brass fronts, bolts, and striking plates and duplicate nickel-plated keys.

INSIDE FINISH.—No inside finish to be put in place until the plastering is all done and dry. All of the inside finish, not otherwise specified, to be of a good, sound quality of white pine cutting-up-stock, and finished for painting. All inside wood finish hand smoothed. All of the door and window casings throughout, unless otherwise specified, to be $\frac{7}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. centre molded, with corner blocks and rosettes turned on same. All door castings to finish on plinths. All the windows throughout finished on neatly molded sills and aprons. Windows to have jambs where required. Run a neat wall molding around all casings. Casings in closets, pantries, and sink-rooms to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and plain. Provide and put up six shelves in each kitchen closet, all as required. The locker doors, drawers, etc., hereinbefore mentioned made in the best manner and provided with all the necessary hardware to trim them all complete. The shelves supported on proper standards and cleats as required.

PICTURE MOLDING.—Provide and put up ash picture molding all around each room throughout the building in first and second stories, all finished and varnished complete before fixing in place.

MANTEL SHELVES, ETC.—Provide and fix in place in each parlor a mantel shelf of neat design having molded shelf and back, and supported on ornamented and molded brackets. Also provide and fix in place in each kitchen a neat ash shelf with back, and supported on ornamental iron brackets.

JOBGING, CASING, ETC., OF PLUMBING WORK.—Case all plumbing work, slots for pipes, etc., and furnish and put in all strips, casings, troughs, boxes, and any and all other wood work that the plumber may require for the proper execution and arrangement of his work.

PAINTING.—All the outside wood work, together with all galvanized iron and work not otherwise specified, to be painted three good coats of pure white lead and linseed oil paint, colored and tinted in different colors and shades, as may be directed.

All of the inside wood work throughout the second and third

stories, not otherwise specified, to be painted three good coats of pure white lead and linseed oil paint, colored as required. Also paint any and all other wood work usually painted, though not specially mentioned.

Properly stop all nail holes and other imperfections, and otherwise prepare the work for the finish it is to receive.

All hard wood and North Carolina pine filled with Pratt & Lambert's mineral or light liquid wood filler, as the case may require. Apply on to this one coat of Pratt & Lambert's 110 Cabinet Varnish, and finish with a coat of Pratt & Lambert's 38 Preservative. Put on Pratt & Lambert's 38 in sink-rooms in place of 110. All under coats to be cleaned with dry hair-cloth or burlaps before applying another coat.

The wood work in kitchens, not otherwise specified, grained in the very best manner in imitation of such woods as shall be directed, and finished with a good coat of varnish.

No. 35.—1,351 words.

Protest by Shippers of Goods.

Against the Master and Owners of a Vessel, in consequence of the Master's Refusal, after Notice, to sign a Bill of Lading in the customary form.

By this public instrument of protest, be it known and made manifest unto all people, that on the 8th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, personally came and appeared before me, A. B., notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, residing in New York, in the county of N. Y., in the State of N. Y., C. D., one of the firm of C. D. & Co., of N. Y., merchants, the shippers of goods and merchandise per the ship or vessel the "Dove," bound on a voyage from New York to Eastport, and E. F., of New York, clerk to the said C. D. & Co., who, being severally sworn, did declare and depose; and first this appearer, the said E. F., for himself did declare and state as follows, that is to say: that this appearer did attend for the said C. D. & Co., the shippers, and did conduct the delivery on the 7th day of July instant, at and alongside of the said vessel, the "Dove," of the goods and

merchandise mentioned in the duplicate [*or, copy*] bill of lading after mentioned. That E. Z., the master of the said ship or vessel, signed and gave a bill of lading for the seven chests of merchandise therein mentioned, with the words "one chest in dispute, if on board to be delivered, contents unknown," written at the foot thereof, and the said C. D. & Co. objected to the same; and that this appearer, the said E. F., was present, and did see the said seven chests of merchandise carefully delivered, at and alongside the said vessel, at N. Y. aforesaid, in the usual manner, and left under the charge of the mate and crew thereof; and that, on this 8th day of July instant, this appearer, the said E. F., did deliver to the said E. Z., a notice and demand signed by the said C. D. & Co., of which a copy is hereunto annexed, but the said E. Z. refused to comply therewith, or to sign or deliver any other bill of lading in another form.

And the appearer, the said C. D., for and on behalf of himself and of his said copartner in trade, under the said firm of C. D. & Co., and for and on behalf of all other persons who are, or shall or may be interested in the said goods and merchandise, doth declare and protest before me, and I, the said notary, at the request of the said shippers, the said C. D. & Co., do protest against the owners and the said master of the said vessel, for and in respect of the said refusal and neglect to sign and give a correct bill of lading for the said goods, in the usual and customary form, and for and in respect of all fall of markets, loss, damage, or expenses, which the said shippers, or any other person or persons, who is, or are, or shall, or may be, interested therein, have or hath occurred, or may incur, by reason of the premises.

Thus done and protested in the city of New York, this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal.

[*Seal.*]

FRANK WHEELER,
Notary Public.

COPY OF THE NOTICE TO THE MASTER.

Referred to in the foregoing Protest, objecting to the qualification introduced into the Bill of Lading, without consent, and demanding a Bill of Lading in the customary form.

To Captain E. Z., Master of the ship or vessel called the "Dove":

We, the shippers of seven chests of merchandise on board the "Dove," for Eastport, hereby give you notice, that we object to the qualification or exception of "one chest in dispute, if on board to be delivered, contents unknown," added without our consent to the bill of lading signed by you for the said goods, for Eastport, and that we hold you and the owners of the vessel responsible for the value and safety of all and every goods, which we shall prove to have been delivered at the said vessel; and we demand and require you forthwith to sign and deliver to us a bill of lading for the said goods, in an usual, legal, and customary form, and we give you notice that in default thereof, we protest against you, and we hold you and the owners of the vessel responsible for all loss, damage, or expenses, by reason of the premises.

C. D. & Co.

New York, July 8, 1892.

No. 36.—827 words.

Charge to Jury.

PRYOR, J (*charging jury*). The plaintiff, formerly a patient of the defendant physician, sues him for malpractice; that is, to recover damages for alleged negligence and unskillfulness in his treatment of her. The employment of defendant by the plaintiff is not disputed, and the issues which you are to determine are whether the defendant treated the plaintiff unskillfully or negligently; and, if he did so treat her, to what amount of damages she is entitled as compensation for any injuries she has sustained from such unskillful or negligent treatment. In order to entitle plaintiff to a verdict in her favor, she must prove her cause of action to your satisfaction; in other words, you must be convinced by the evidence in the case that the

defendant did treat the plaintiff unskillfully or negligently to her injury. The law presumes of the defendant, as of every other person, that he faithfully and fully discharged his duty; and, before you can find a verdict against him, this presumption must be overcome by satisfactory proof that he failed to perform his duty in the particulars imputed to him by the complaint. Before you can find that the defendant failed to discharge his duty to the plaintiff, you must know, of course, what that duty was; and what that duty was, it is for the court to instruct you. The law has fixed and prescribed the duty of a physician to his patient; and, the standard of a physician's duty to his patient being a rule of law, you must, in determining your verdict, accept and act upon the definition of that duty, as propounded to you by the court.

In the first place, then, gentlemen, a physician does not contract to cure a patient—he is not an insurer—but his undertaking is only, and the duty which the law imposes upon him is only, to exercise due skill and due care in the treatment of his patient. But, as he cannot exercise due skill unless he possess it, the law requires that a physician shall have and shall exert due skill in the treatment of his patient.

But the law also requires of a physician, not only due skill, but due care also in the treatment of his patient; and he is as responsible for the want of due care as of due skill. What, then, are that due skill and that due care which the law requires of a physician in the treatment of a patient? As a physician is not bound in law to cure his patient, so neither is he required to treat him with the greatest skill or the greatest care. On the other hand, a physician does not discharge his legal duty to a patient by treating him merely with little skill or with slight care. Between these extremes lies the duty which the law requires of a physician in the treatment of a patient—that reasonable degree of skill, and that reasonable degree of care, which are ordinarily possessed and exercised by the profession; and he is liable in damages only for injuries resulting to the patient from the lack of either of these requisites. Your knowledge of the limitations upon the human faculties will enable you readily to understand and accept

what I now say to you, namely : That, as the best instructed and the most vigilant intellect is not beyond the possibility of mistake, so a physician is not responsible for an error of judgment in the treatment of a patient, unless it be so gross as to imply a want of that skill or that care which I have just defined to you as constituting the legal duty of a physician. It is enough if a competent physician exercise his best judgment in the case. Applying the legal standard of a physician's obligation to the evidence in the case, it is for you to determine whether the defendant failed in the discharge of his duty to the plaintiff.

It appears that the plaintiff was a charity patient ; that the defendant was treating her gratuitously. But I charge you that this fact in no respect qualifies the liability of the defendant. Whether the patient be a pauper or a millionaire, whether he be treated gratuitously or for reward, the physician owes him precisely the same measure of duty, and the same degree of skill and care. He may decline to respond to the call of a patient unable to compensate him ; but if he undertake the treatment of such a patient, he cannot defeat a suit for malpractice, nor mitigate a recovery against him, upon the principle that the skill and care required of a physician are proportioned to his expectation of pecuniary recompense. Such a rule would be of the most mischievous consequence ; would make the health and life of the indigent the sport of reckless experiment and cruel indifference. Even though, therefore, the defendant was not to be paid for his attendance, he was still bound in law to treat the plaintiff with the requisite skill and the requisite care.

Evidence has been given tending to show that the plaintiff disregarded and disobeyed an injunction imposed upon her by the defendant to "keep quiet in bed"; that, notwithstanding such admonition, she got out of her bed, went into another room, and subjected herself to some exertion. Gentlemen, in a case such as this, all the obligation is not upon the physician ; but the patient also has duties to discharge. In particular, the patient must obey the orders and follow the directions of the physician ; and, if he disobey such orders, or neglect such directions, he cannot hold the physician responsible for the consequences of such disobedience or neglect. Accordingly,

I charge you that, if you find that the injury of which the plaintiff complains was the effect of her own carelessness or neglect alone, or was the effect of the defendant's negligence or want of skill in combination and co-operation with her own carelessness or neglect, she cannot recover. Her contributory negligence would defeat the action. If, then, you find that the defendant did not treat the plaintiff with the requisite skill or the requisite care, and that no neglect or carelessness on the part of the plaintiff contributed to cause the injury of which she complains, your verdict must be for the plaintiff. But, on the other hand, if you find that the defendant did treat the plaintiff both with the requisite skill and the requisite care, and that the plaintiff's own neglect or carelessness concurred in causing her injury, your verdict must be for the defendant.

.....
 If your verdict be for the plaintiff, you must award her such an amount of damages—not exceeding \$50,000—as you believe will be a fair and just compensation for all the injuries, past, present, and prospective, which you find to be the consequences of the defendant's maltreatment of her. Whatever expense she has incurred; whatever suffering she has undergone or will undergo; whatever inability to labor on her own account has been inflicted upon her,—all those things, in so far as they are the consequences of the defendant's maltreatment of the plaintiff, you may consider and include in your estimate of the compensation to be allowed her.

.....
 Gentlemen, the case you have to determine is not only of consequence to the parties, but, as involving the duties and liabilities of physicians, is of interest to that noble and beneficent profession; and, as affecting the safeguards of human health and life, is of moment to the entire community. It is because of the importance of the case in these various aspects, and of the many difficult questions it involves, that I have detained you so long in expounding to you the principles of law governing your determination. It is because of the great importance of the case that I am pleased to commit it to a jury so capable of deciding it intelligently and justly.

No. 37.—1,318 words.

Copy of Railroad Mortgage.

A MORTGAGE RECORDED ON PEMBROKE COUNTY RECORDS,
BOOK J, PAGES 176 TO 180.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That WHEREAS, The Blank Railroad Company, party of the first part, propose to issue one million four hundred and seven thousand dollars of construction bonds to be a *second* mortgage lien on their road constructed from the junction with the Dash Railroad, near Pine Falls, to Webster, and a *first* mortgage lien on their road to be constructed from Webster to the south line of the State of Oregon, said bonds to be dated the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and to bear interest from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of July and January in each year, the principal of said bonds to be payable on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and sixteen, principal and interest payable in the city of New York, one hundred thousand dollars of said sum to be in bonds of five hundred dollars each, numbered consecutively from one hundred and forty-one (141) to three hundred and forty (340) inclusive, and the remaining one million three hundred and seven thousand dollars to be in bonds of one thousand dollars each, numbered consecutively from three hundred and forty-one (341) to sixteen hundred and forty-seven (1647) inclusive;

AND WHEREAS, The party of the first part intend to issue certificates of stock on said railroad constructed and to be constructed at the rate of twenty-one thousand dollars per mile, including the stock already issued;

AND WHEREAS, *The party of the first part have leased their road constructed and to be constructed to the Dash Railroad Company at the rent of fifteen hundred dollars per mile per annum, payable in twelve equal monthly installments on the last day of each month, and additional rent payable every six months, as follows: When the gross earnings of the said Blank Railroad shall exceed three thousand five hundred dollars per mile per annum on the portion constructed and in operation, the*

excess above that amount, so long as the same does not exceed another thirty-five hundred dollars per mile per annum, shall be divided, giving thirty-five per cent. of it to the party of the first part, and sixty-five per cent. to said Dash Railroad Company, and any excess of gross earnings above the rate of seven thousand dollars per mile per annum shall be divided, giving thirty per cent. of it to the party of the first part, and seventy per cent. to the lessees.

Now, for the purpose of securing the punctual payment of the principal and interest of said construction bonds and of securing the proper application of the rents and profits of said road, the said party of the first part in consideration of the premises hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto Joseph K. Morris and George J. Williams, trustees, parties of the second part, the railroad, franchises, and privileges of the party of the first part, including the right of way, depot grounds, the railroad constructed and to be constructed, all material designed or intended to be used in construction, also the net earnings of said road constructed and to be constructed, *and the rents and moneys payable by any person or company* to the party of the first part for the use of said road and appurtenances.

It is understood that the party of the first part have already issued two hundred and ten thousand dollars of bonds dated the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, secured by a deed of trust dated the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, wherein Joseph K. Morris and the late John Richards are named trustees, and which was filed for record in May, 1865, in the several counties through which the said road is located. And said party of the first part covenant that of the bonds in said deed of trust mentioned as proposed to be issued only the said sum of two hundred and ten thousand dollars had been issued, and that no more will be issued.

And said party of the first part hereby revoke and annul the said deed of trust, dated twenty-fifth of April, 1865, so far as concerns any bonds other than said two hundred and ten thousand dollars of bonds already issued, but as to them the said deed is hereby ratified and confirmed, leaving them the

said two hundred and ten thousand dollars of bonds a first mortgage lien on that part of the road and franchises between the junction with the Dash Railroad and the north line of the depot grounds at Webster.

And the bonds now proposed to be issued shall be a second mortgage lien on the part of the road last above described, its franchises, rents, and profits, and a first mortgage lien on the remainder of the road, its franchises, rents, and profits, namely, the road to be constructed from the north line of the Webster depot grounds to the Oregon State line, a distance of about sixty-three miles. Eighty-four thousand dollars of the bonds, secured by these presents, are to be issued to the parties who are engaged in the construction of the road from the junction to Webster, in accordance with the resolution of the board of directors concerning the same. The proceeds of the remainder of the bonds shall be applied to the construction of said road from Webster to the State line *pro rata* as the road progresses, and to no other purpose. The party of the first part shall remain in possession of their road, or in receipt of the rents and profits, so long as they are not in default on any of the bonds herein mentioned or in applying the income, rents, and profits, as follows:—

FIRST.—To pay the interest on the said two hundred and ten thousand dollars of bonds and on the bonds secured by these presents.

SECOND.—The expenses necessary to preserve the organization of the company.

THIRD.—The remainder as divided on the stock of the company; and it shall be part of the duties of the party of the second part to see that the income, rents and profits of said road are so applied.

In case of default of payment of either of said bonds or of the interest coupons, or *of failure to apply the income, rents, and profits as above provided*, it shall be the duty of said trustees to proceed to enforce payment by foreclosure or *to collect and disburse the income, rents, and profits* in the manner above provided as to them shall seem best for the interests of all parties concerned: PROVIDED, ALSO, That in case the party of the second

part shall ever become possessed of the said railroad in consequence of any foreclosure, they shall have full right and authority during the time of possession and before the reorganization of a new company, to operate, maintain, or improve the said road as to them shall seem proper, having due regard to the interests of all parties.

In case said bonds and their coupons be paid according to their tenor and effect and the rents, incomes, and profits be applied as aforesaid, then this conveyance to be void. In witness of the matters aforesaid, the President and Secretary of said Blank Railroad Company hereto sign their names, and the corporate seal is hereto affixed, this twenty-second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

[L. S.]

WM. B. KENNEDY,
President.

JAMES M. KIMBERLY,
Secretary Blank R. R. Co.

No. 38.—1,230 words.

Form of a Note Payable at Bank.

\$3,206.41.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1890.

Sixty days after date, I promise to pay to the order of Jas. S. Brown, at the First National Bank, three thousand two hundred and six $\frac{41}{100}$ dollars, value received.

JAMES P. O'NEIL.

Due-Bill.

\$117.56.

PEEKSKILL, Nov. 1, 1892.

Due Thomas Ransom as per settlement this day one hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty-six cents.

JOHN LUFBERRY.

Mr. Porter's Argument in the Guiteau Trial.

TUESDAY, January 24, 1882.

The Court met at 10 o'clock; counsel for Government and accused being present.

Mr. PORTER. If it please your honor—

The PRISONER. (Interrupting.) I desire to say, before Judge Porter proceeds, that some crank has signed my name to a letter in the papers this morning. I repudiate that kind of business. I also understand that two cranks have been arrested this morning. One or two of them have been laying around here since Saturday. I wish to say that I am in charge of this Court and its officers, and if any one attempts to do me harm, *they will be shot dead on the spot*. Understand that. When I get outside I can take care of myself.

Mr. PORTER. (Continuing.) Gentlemen of the jury: As usual the Court has been opened by the prisoner, but by his permission I am at liberty to add a few words. I am grateful to you for the indulgence which has enabled me to proceed this morning. If I had done so yesterday, in the present condition of my health, my strength would have been utterly exhausted. But, if able, I shall continue, and to the end. It may be needful, for aught I know, to trespass still farther on your indulgence, and yet I feel that you who are engaged, as we are, in this thankless and weary task, you who have endured patiently during this long period, longer even than the fast of forty days in the wilderness, in an atmosphere dark and putrid with calumny and blasphemy, will extend some indulgence to those who speak in behalf of the Government and the law.

Murder is a crime which has existed in all ages. We speak of one man, as knowing more than another of human nature. There is One who knows *more of it than all of us*, and speaking four thousand years ago to the whole human race, then living and thereafter born, and knowing that from cupidity, from passion, from diabolic hate, from the thousand causes within His prevision, man would be tempted to shed the blood of his

brother man, He inscribed on tables of stone, committed to the keeping of a chosen and ancient people, the commandment :

"Thou shalt not kill."

Human life is differently estimated by Guiteau. "Life," says he, in his letter of consolation to the widow, "is a fleeting dream, and it matters little when one goes. A human life is of small value." *That is all Cain took.* As he told you the other day, Garfield might have slipped upon an orange peel. He who moulded each of us in His image, entertained different views of the value of His own handiwork :

"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

The PRISONER. That was said three or four thousand years ago. *That is old.*

Mr. PORTER. (Continuing.) And the prisoner in the dock tells you he believes that the God, *who never grows old*, and who placed that value on human life, placed none on the life of James A. Garfield, and as to that handed it over to this swindling lawyer to be dealt with as a fleeting dream. We have had the gospel of Guiteau, and he thinks you will endorse it. You see what is the Gospel of Him who created us all, and before whom each of us is to stand in judgment *severally*, and answer for the observance or the defiance of His supreme law.

.

Gentlemen, there is *one man, at least*, between you and the grave of the slaughtered President, *who absolutely knows*, whether this defense is a mere sham, utterly and absolutely false, a simple imposture. I think it will only be needful for me to occupy the remaining hours of this trial *with his own declarations*; and it will be mainly in the prisoner's language that I shall address you. These statements were not given spontaneously, as evidence of his own, of his clear and undoubted guilt. They were almost involuntarily made, in pursuance of that law of heaven, by which "truth will out," bursting through all concealments, and opening to the light of day the actual facts, in despite of all human devices to cover them; and if it come from no other source, it will burst from the conscious and swollen heart of the criminal. I have not reduced my extracts to order, be-

cause I intended to continue my address until to-morrow, and I have not been able to formulate it. I feel, however, that the time has come, when this cause should be sent to you, and decided before this day's sun goes down. The country and the world will breathe freer for your verdict, for all humanity respects the security of human life.

I have hastily, during the intermission, glanced over, and thrown out such passages as I did not, in the present aspect of the case, care to trouble you with; and I have marked others for citation. I have not even time to arrange the order of my topics of remark; but surely I need not; for every material utterance that is to be made to you now, will come from the assassin of President Garfield. He seriously, and perhaps honestly thinks he has so *masked* this case, that your intelligence and your appreciation of the motives of human action cannot penetrate it. If I do not reduce them to methodical order, you understand the unprecedented circumstances under which I present them. They are the utterances of the man, who says he stakes his life on the act, and who says he is ready to go to the gallows *on this political issue*, and heaven forbid that you should interfere with his well-considered purpose.

His honor will tell you, that if the will of this man was controlled by intellectual processes, as yours and mine are, and if he could do or refrain from doing a criminal act; if he could choose between the personal God and the personal devil; if he could elect whether to shoot or not to shoot the victim of his malice, he is guilty in law.

The PRISONER. (Interjecting.) He won't do anything of the kind, sir, under the decision of the New York Court of Appeals.

Mr. PORTER. Guiteau differs materially in opinion from that learned Court.

But let us resume the reading:

"*I have always been a peaceable man.* I don't fight with anybody, and no one fights with me. I never struck my father, and I never thought of striking him.

"I don't care a snap about notoriety—not a snap."

"That is a good quartette—solid: Grant, Conkling, Arthur, and I."

Not, of course, that he cared a snap about notoriety.

"General Arthur will take care of me.

"The government don't want me convicted."

The PRISONER. (Interjecting.) That is true.

Mr. PORTER. The gentlemen in charge of this prosecution are Colonel Corkhill, Mr. Davidge, and myself.

(Reading.) "*The gentlemen here don't want me convicted, and I ain't going to be, probably. I repudiate the idea of Mr. Scoville. I am not insane now, and never pretended that I was.*"

The PRISONER. (Interjecting.) On the 2d day of July, and for 30 days before that, I was insane; that was an insane act. That is what I have always said about it.

Mr. PORTER. (Continuing.) Again at page 1747:

"*I do not pretend that I am any more insane than you are; nor haven't been, since the firing of that shot.*"

The PRISONER. (Interjecting.) That is what I have always said about it, sir. It is true.

Mr. PORTER. What a sudden cure of the disease of the brain!

"*Transitory mania is my case.*"

The PRISONER. (Interjecting.) You were on the case of Sickles, and got beat on the very doctrine you are trying to fool this jury with.

Mr. PORTER. The prisoner, *as usual*, is mistaken. I had nothing to do with either of those cases. But Guiteau's should be called a thunder-and-lightning order of insanity. It comes with no warning. It makes its appearance like a stroke of lightning, a flash upon the night sky. The stroke is given, and the flash is gone. The prisoner was entirely sane *before* the flash of that June night, entirely sane *after* the stroke of the July bullet. He was the victim of *transitory mania*, as he has so often told you. Dr. Barker photographed Guiteau, although he had not examined him. He did so in such vivid colors, that if his testimony stood alone, eminent as he is as a scientist, it would hang this prisoner, when you apply to Guiteau the scientific tests, which the doctor so admirably elucidated. Let us resume the reading:

"I claim transitory mania.

"That is all there is of the case,"

The PRISONER. (Interjecting.) *That is exactly it, sir.* That is all I claimed from the start.

Mr. PORTER. (Continuing.)

“I don't claim that I am insane any more than you are, except, *on—*”

Not *before*, not *after—*

“*on* the 2d of July.”

When the sun rose on the morning of the second of July, President Garfield was in the full vigor of health and life, honored and trusted, respected and beloved. When the sun went down that day, General Garfield was in the agonies of a long, slow, torturing, and lingering death. A great calamity had, in the meanwhile, happened to this swindling Guiteau. When the sun rose that morning he woke from a refreshing night's sleep. He took his bath; he ate his hearty meal; he examined his bull-dog pistol, which he had bought some weeks before; he found it was in working condition; he wiped it to keep it so; he wrapped it up carefully; he arranged the papers that were to be found in his pockets after the murder; he arranged those that were to be hurried off that day by the telegraphic wire; he went to the depot; *he completed the arrangements for his own safety*; he provided for all the contingencies that might arise. Once more, he thought he had better look at the weapon of murder; he went to a closet, examined it and approved it. He came out and watched the people as they entered, unconscious of the presence of an armed murderer. He waylaid the President. *Just then—JUST THEN*, he was seized with a sudden attack of *transitory mania*, fired, fired again, and while President Garfield was swaying to the ground, he turned to find his way to that pre-engaged carriage, when he was intercepted by the policeman.

His transitory mania was gone.

The PRISONER. (Interjecting.) I had had it for *thirty days*.

Mr. PORTER. (Continuing.) This is the insanity which he originally set up as a defense. You will remember that he claimed he was insane for thirty days from the first of June.

The PRISONER. (Interjecting.) That is correct, sir.

Mr. PORTER. (Continuing.) But when he saw how that was

used against him, when he discovered, by the course of the argument, that this was fatal to his theory, he fell back on the Abrahamic theory of transitory mania, and his *last* utterance before you was one *which excluded the thirty days*. I read his words:

“I don't claim that I was any more insane than you are, and *never have*, except *on the 2d of July, 1881.*”

He read to the same effect in his speech, as I find in the printed report, though it did not happen to me to hear it. You did, and will remember it.

Another extract:

“Now, a vast deal of rubbish has got into this case on both sides. The issue here is, *who fired that shot, the Deity or me?*”

That is his statement to you, *that is his charge to this jury*. This man, who was acting under the command of HIM who wields the power of the universe, and who controls the starry system of worlds that revolve about His throne, *thinks such protection insufficient for him*. He wants Washington policemen, and General Sherman's troops, to come to the help of the Almighty.

.

Gentlemen, the time has come when I must close. The Government has presented the case before you, without fear, favor, or affection. We have endeavored to discharge our responsible duties as well as we could, and his honor has most certainly discharged his as well as he could, under many difficulties and embarrassments *unprecedented in our judicial annals*. I know you will be faithful to your oaths, and will discharge your still greater responsibilities with equal fidelity.

No. 39.—2,104 words.

PART IV.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

Wise Words to Young Men.

I NEVER look upon a large company of young persons but with feelings of profound anxiety. I have lived long and have seen the dangers that lie in the path of youth. I would gladly, if I could, say a word that might be a lamp to your path and a light to your feet.

I remember when I was taught this very important lesson—that it was always safe to do that which I knew to be right, and always dangerous to do that which I knew to be wrong. Guided in some degree by that lesson I have passed through a long life, having now reached my eightieth year, and by another resolution, which I formed very early in life, have been able to pass through its dangers in safety. That resolution was this: that I would try to give the world an equivalent in some form of usefulness for that which I consumed in it.

I think, young men, if you keep these principles in view, and carry them into practice in your daily life, you will find them of incalculable service.

Let me say to you that the more you observe and reflect, the more you will find that there is a reign of law in the world which holds and controls matter and mind for wise, useful, and noble ends.—PETER COOPER.

No. 1.—236 words.

FREEDOM'S battle once begun
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won.

—BYRON.

Good Advice.

YOUNG men, believe that success in life is within the reach of every one who will truly and nobly seek it; that there is scope for all; that there is abundance of work for those who are wise enough to look for it where it is, and that with sound morality and a careful adaptation of means to ends, there are in this land of ours larger opportunities, more just and well-grounded hopes, than in any other land whereon the sun ever shone. There is work for all, and this great country whereof we are citizens is destined, in spite of her present embarrassments, to bound upwards on a career of prosperous activity such as the world has not yet known.

That you may be a part of that movement, that you may help to inspire it, is my hope. May the few hints you have received from me in this short lecture be of value in guiding you in the right course.—HORACE GREELEY.

No. 2.—165 words.

Memory.

COMPLAINTS are continually heard about bad memories. Some people have the misfortune of having been born with shocking bad memories, while others have in their early years been gifted with wonderfully good ones, but by some mysterious process have gradually lost the power of retaining even the most recent facts. Some, again, have the rare faculty of at once, without the slightest difficulty, committing to memory any and everything they please, but unfortunately in a very few days it is all entirely forgotten. Others, on the contrary, have great difficulty in fixing anything in their minds, but when once a thing is fixed it is fixed forever.

The truth is, most persons do not know how to employ their memories; the instrument may be tolerably good, but the skill to use it aright is wanting. Memory is an art, and as such needs cultivation as much as any other art, and its usefulness is, of course, beyond question.

No. 3.—158 words.

Boys.

YES, we are boys—always playing
 With tongue or with pen,
 And I sometimes have asked,
 Shall we ever be men?
 Shall we always be youthful
 And laughing and gay,
 Till the last dear companion
 Drops smiling away?

.
 Then here's to our boyhood—
 Its gold and its gray,
 The stars of its winter,
 The dews of its May;
 And when we have done
 With our life-lasting toys,
 Dear Father, take care of
 Thy children, the boys.

—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

No. 4.—77 words.

Thrift.

FOOLISH spending is the father of poverty. Do not be ashamed of hard work. Work for the best salaries and wages you can get, but work for half price rather than be idle. Be your own master, and do not let society or fashion swallow up your individuality—hat, coat, and boots. Do not eat up or wear out all you can earn. Compel your selfish body to spare something for profit's sake. Be stingy with your own appetite, but merciful to others' necessities. Help others, and ask no help for yourself. Be proud. Let your pride be of the right kind. Be too proud to wear a coat you cannot afford to buy; too proud to be in company that you cannot keep up with in expenses; too proud to lie, or steal, or cheat; too proud to be stingy; in short, be a man of integrity and individuality.

No. 5.—150 words.

Personal Account-Keeping.

I THINK every young man should begin forthwith to keep debit and credit with himself and with the world. If every man would resolve to know just where all the money that passes through his hands goes to, and would keep that account carefully, setting down every item at the close of each week, I venture to say there would be economies in his next year's account that were overlooked in the past. I hope these colleges are destined to teach us method and order in our business and in our industry. There are probably 500,000 farmers in the State of New York to-day who, if you were to ask each of them how much per bushel his corn had cost him to grow for the last twenty years, I doubt if fifty of the 500,000 could tell you. And this is but one instance out of ten thousand. Now, every grower of agricultural products should inquire and ascertain, year after year, "What does this cost me? What does it bring me? Am I growing wheat at a profit, corn at a profit, and grass at a profit? Which among my products are profitable to me? On which do I realize a loss?" All business should be done with that constant regard to method; but how seldom do we find this or anything like it? I venture to say that the young man who has commenced to keep an account of his time—to charge himself with wasted hours, with neglected opportunities, and with squandered means—will find himself very soon resolving on wholesome retrenchments and reforms. (a—268 words.)

I LAY this down as a general rule that any young man who, at the close of his first year of responsible, independent life, has saved something, and knows where to find it, will go on to competence; whereas the young man who at the close of his first year has made nothing and has saved nothing—I do not say in money, but who has made himself no better off—will almost certainly die a poor man, and, if he lives in this city, he will probably be buried at the public cost. (b—94 words.)—HORACE GREELEY.

No. 6.—362 words,

Short Words are Best.

THROUGH life we all teach and we all learn. This world is a great school-house, where we find out what is good and what is evil, and thus get ready to act in some other sphere. What we are at the end of this life we shall be when the next begins. We must spare no pains, then, when we teach others or ourselves. We teach ourselves by our thoughts, others by our words. We must take care that we think and speak in a way so clear that we do not cheat or mislead ourselves by vague and hazy ideas. To save us from this we must learn to think in words; we must get the habit of using them in thought with the same care which we use when we speak or write to others. Words give a body and form to our thoughts, without which they are apt to be so vague and dreamy that we do not see where they are weak and false. If we put them into a body of words we will, as a rule, learn how much of the truth there is in them. When in that form we can turn them over in our minds. If we write them out we find that in many cases the ideas we thought we had hold of fade away when we put them to this test. If they prove to be real and of value they are thus not only made clear to us, but they are in a shape where we can make them clear to others. (a—267 words.)

WHEN our ideas float in our mind in a hazy way, and we are in doubt about them, if we talk with others as a rule our doubts are solved by the fact that when we state them in a clear way we see the truth at once. In most cases, what we say to others, not what they say to us when we consult them, settles our doubts. We must not only think in words, but we must also try to use the best words, and those which in speech will put most clearly what is in our minds into the minds of others. This is the great art to be gained by those who wish to teach in the school, the church, at the bar, or through the press. To do this in the right way they should, as a rule, use the short words which we learn in early life, and which have the same sense to all classes of men. They are the best for the teacher, the orator, and the poet. (b—176 words.)

IF you will look at what has been said in prose or in verse that comes down to us through many years, which has struck all minds and that men most quote, you will find that they are in short words of our own tongue. Count them in Gray's *Elegy*, which all love to read, and you will find that they make up the large share of all that he uses. The English of our Bible is good, but now and then some long words are found, and they always hurt the verse in which you find them. Take that which says, "O ye generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come?" There is one long word which ought not to be in it, namely, "generation." In the older version the word "brood" is used. Read the verse again with this term, and you feel its full force. When Daniel Webster made a speech he used to tell those who put it in form for the press to strike out every long word. If you will study the things he said or wrote you will find they were mainly made up of short, clear, strong terms, although he sometimes used those of length for the sake of the sound. (c—215 words.)

No. 7.—658 words.

A Fatherly Talk.

LIKE an indulgent father who would save his children from his own untoward experiences and failures, I am constantly thinking what can be done to give those just coming upon the stage the benefit of the experience of those who are passing off. If the world is to grow in practical wisdom, in solidity of knowledge, each generation must profit by the mistakes and also the achievements of the generations that have preceded it. I can think of no better way to conclude my remarks or, if possible, to answer my own question, than to express a few of my own wishes that have come to me as I have been writing out these thoughts. (a—116 words.)

THE first among my wishes is that I could have had in my youth a calm, wise friend who would have taken the trouble to understand something about me beyond the general knowledge which everybody seems to possess, that boys will be boys, and who had the wisdom, as also the patience, to direct and en-

courage me in the ways and purposes best for me. I wish in some way it could have been given me to understand that the associations and habits of my youth would follow me all my days, and in some measure dominate my life. I wish I could have known that while labor was in itself right and honorable, and manual labor from its necessity and utility particularly so, there were other objects in life which even a boy could entertain without losing his self-respect or abridging his usefulness; that the reading of good books, though it may consume time and take a boy's mind off his work, is not necessarily an evil, and that there are other good books besides the Bible. (b—178 words.)

I WISH those who had charge of my religious training could have known as much of the necessities of my life as I know myself and had left a little chance for that life to expand as God meant it should. It would have saved me a great deal of time that has been wasted and much needless suffering if I could have learned earlier that the life that now is was of quite as much concern to me as the life which is to come. And that if I did my duty in the one, God would take care of the other. It would have been a treasure of treasures to me if I could have understood when a boy that life was made up in single hours and single days and that it was, consequently, of the first importance, so far as my own life was concerned, how much I could get out of each hour and day in its turn. I wish I had known when a boy that my eyes and ears were given me for a purpose and that they could be opened and shut just as I chose and made to subserve my own good. I wish that grown men and women with whom I came in contact could have realized how easily I was impressed by their words and actions, and how indelible such impressions were, that they might have helped me in the right way as well as the wrong, and saved me much mental anguish. (c—253 words.)

I WILL not say, young men, never get into debt, although as a rule it is best not to. But I will say, never get so far into debt as not to be able to see your way out, and then do not be satisfied with seeing your way out, but just as fast as you can, work

your way out. And if you are ever so unlucky as to owe a man without being able to pay him when you have promised and he expects you to, don't look upon him as your enemy and avoid him. If there is a prospect of your meeting him on the street, do not cross over to the other side in order not to meet him. Rather if you are on the other side, cross over in order to meet him. Cultivate close relations with the man you owe, and let him feel that you neither forget nor desire to forget the obligation. And finally pay him. (d—182 words.)

COULD I, through you, reach the ears of the toiling millions of our land, I would cry to you, "Shut your ears to all who would counsel violent disruption of present social conditions. Shut your ears to all eloquent incendiarisms. Rely on yourselves. Honor yourselves, and all men will be forced to honor you. Remember that every blow struck at the bidding of a demagogue recoils upon the striker." Recently I addressed a meeting held under the auspices of an organization of artisans whose symbol is an uplifted arm grasping in its hand a hammer. To me that hammer represented labor, and the arm that wielded it the capital which employs labor. Neither can exist without the other. Woe be to the man who would move the hammer to smite the arm that uses it, and woe be to the arm that will not recognize that without the hammer its strength and sinews are in vain. Remember, young men, that the interests of labor and capital, of employer and employed, are as close and inseparable as a soul and body. (e—181 words.)

I HAVE aimed these remarks almost wholly to young men, not because I deem them more deserving or more worthy of thought than young women, but because they need talking to. It is a question, of course, whether talking to a young man will keep him from going astray, but the chances are worth the effort. As to girls, they are, of course, reasonable and will always do just as they are told, and this is why I hesitate to commit them by anything I may say. There are people in the world who pretend to believe that the only proper thing for a girl to do is to get married and give a man the privilege of supporting her. I do not belong to this class. There is no

objection on general principles to a girl's getting married. The practice is noble rather than otherwise, and especially so as it involves the other side, but I think it a very low conception of matrimony that it should call for a one-sided support. I believe it to be the privilege of every girl to be able to support herself so that she will never be forced to accept a husband that she does not want, nor even one that she does want save on equal terms. (f—216 words.)

No. 8.—1126 words.

Address at Gettysburg.

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation—or any nation so conceived and so dedicated—can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who have given their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our power to add or to detract. The world will very little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

No. 9.—226 words.

The Old Man and Death.

A POOR, disabled old man had wandered out into an adjacent forest one afternoon to gather a few sticks to burn, as the weather was quite cold. He had made up his bundle, and laying it on his shoulders was trudging back with it ; but what with age and the weight of his burden, he soon grew so faint and weary that he sank under it ; and, seated on the ground, he called upon Death to appear as soon as he liked and entirely ease him of his troubles. Death no sooner heard him than he came, and demanded in thundering tones what he wanted. The poor old creature, who little thought Death had been so near, and frightened out of his wits with the encounter, answered him pleadingly that, as by chance he had let his bundle fall, and being too feeble and infirm to get it up alone, he had made bold to call upon him and ask him to render him a little assistance ; that this, indeed, was all he required at the present moment, and he entreated his worship would not be offended with him for the liberty he had taken in so doing, and he would undertake to get along as he was until Nature sent him to do her final errand.

No. 10.—217 words.

Practical Education.

THE objection has been made to our old-fashioned colleges that they are not practical. I do not think that is an accurate statement of the objection. What I would say is, that they are practical with reference to two or three pursuits, but that the demands of the time require nine-tenths of our young men in other pursuits than those ; and they are not practical with reference to these. If a young man seeks to be an engineer in the control of steam, or a builder of machinery, or a director of workmen, or wishes to qualify for one of the ten thousand pursuits which are opening on every side, I could not say to him that a college course would be his best, his most economical preparation for that life. This has often saddened me. In this great hive of population there are indolent men, and needy men, and idle men in every sphere. But I say there is not one stout, temperate spadesman—not one man who comes here able to dig

ditches, or to mine coal, or to do any kind of rude labor—who need stand idle and starve, if he will only go on his feet where the work is to be found. He need not go far. (a—215 words.)

BUT while such is the fact with regard to mere laboring men; whilst every laboring man, who is not a drunkard, who comes to this country with no evil passion to gratify, can surely get on; while such men amount to three hundred thousand comers a year, and are so much addition to our productive wealth, I know there are to-day one thousand college graduates—some of them having graduated with honor at German universities—who are walking the stony streets of this New York, and know not how to earn a living. This is a condemnation of our university system. As a preparation for a professional life—I should rather say for certain pursuits in life—it may be very well; but when I see, as I do see, so many men whose education has cost so much, find themselves totally unable with all that to earn a living; not immoral men, nor drinking men, but men simply who cannot find places adapted to their capacities: when I see this I am moved to protest against a system of education which seems to me so narrow and so partial. (b—190 words.)—HORACE GREELEY.

No. 11.—405 words.

A Receipt for Success.

MR. NASMYTH, the inventor of the steam-hammer, said: "If I were to try to compress into one sentence the whole of the experience I have had during an active and successful life, and offer it to young men as a rule and certain receipt for success in any station, it would be comprised in these words: 'Duty first! Pleasure second!' From what I have seen of young men and their after progress, I am satisfied that what is generally termed 'bad fortune,' 'ill luck,' and 'misfortune,' is, in nine cases out of ten, simply the result of reversing the above simple maxim. Such experience as I have had convinces me that absence of success arises, in the great majority of cases, from want of self-denial and want of common sense. The worst of all maxims is 'Pleasure first! Work and duty second!'"

No. 12.—144 words.

The Heart's Sorrow.

THEY saw the vault covered, and the stone fixed ; then, when the dusk of evening had come on and not a sound disturbed the sacred stillness of the place ; when the bright moon poured in her light on tomb, and monument and pillar, wall and arch, and most of all, it seemed to them, upon her quiet grave ; in that calm time when outward things and inward thoughts teem with assurance of immortality, and worldly hopes and fears are humbled in the dust before them ; then, with tranquil and submissive hearts, they turned away and left the child with God. Oh ! It is hard to take to heart the lesson that such deaths will teach ; but let no man reject it, for it is one that all must learn, and is a mighty, universal truth. When Death strikes down the innocent and young, for every fragile form from which he lets the panting spirit free a hundred virtues rise in shapes of mercy, charity and love, to walk the world and bless it. Of every tear that sorrowing mortals shed on such green graves some good is born, some gentler nature comes. In the destroyer's steps there spring up bright creations that defy his power, and his dark path becomes a way of light to Heaven.

No. 13.—217 words.

Grandmother's Spectacles.

BUT sometimes these optical instruments get old and dim. Grandmother's pair had done good work in their day. They were large and round, so that when she saw a thing she saw it. There was a crack across the upper part of the glass, for many a baby had made them a plaything, and all the grandchildren had at some time tried them on. They had sometimes been so dimmed with tears that she had to take them off and wipe them on her apron before she could see through them at all. Her "second-sight" had now come, and she would often let her glasses slip down, and then look over the top of them while she read. Grandmother was pleased at this return of her vision. Getting along so well without them, she often lost her spectacles. Sometimes they would lie for weeks untouched

on the shelf in the red morocco case, the flap uplifted. She could now look off upon the hills, which for thirty years she had not been able to see from the piazza. Those were mistaken who thought she had no poetry in her soul. You could see it in the way she put her hand under the chin of a primrose, or cultured the geranium. (a—211 words.)

SITTING on the piazza one warm, hazy September evening, in her rocking-chair, she saw a ladder of cloud set up against the sky, and thought how easy it would be for a spirit to climb it. She saw in the deep glow of the sunset a chariot of fire, drawn by horses of fire, and wondered who rode in it. She saw a vapor floating thinly away, as though it were a wing ascending, and grandmother muttered in a low tone, "A vapor that appeareth for a little season, and then vanisheth away." She saw a hill higher than she had ever seen before on the horizon, and on the top of it a king's castle. The motion of the rocking-chair became slighter and slighter, until it stopped. The spectacles fell out of her lap. A child, hearing it, ran to pick them up, and cried, "Grandmother, what is the matter?" She answered not. She never spake again. Second-sight had come! Her vision had grown better and better. What she could not see now was not worth seeing. Not now through a glass darkly! Grandmother had no more need of spectacles! (b—191 words.)—T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

No. 14.—402 words.

ON this question of principle, while actual suffering was yet afar off, they (our fathers) raised their flag against a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome, in the height of her glory, is not to be compared—a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts; whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England.—WEBSTER,

89 words.

Want of Capital.

IT is, in my judgment, a vulgar error, yet a very common one, to suppose that a man needs capital to go to work with. I do not mean to say that capital is not very convenient and very acceptable; but I do say that there is a prevalent mistake. If you were to ask the first hundred young men who should pass a given corner in Broadway to-morrow morning whether they would not like to borrow \$5,000 or \$10,000 and go into business, I apprehend that ninety of them would answer, on the instant, "Yes, I would like it." And yet I predict that nine-tenths would fail if their wish were gratified. There are a hundred men who know how to get money where there is one who knows how to take good care of it. Our young men are continually reaching out after the control of money before learning, or seeking to learn, how to make that control safe to themselves. It is the capacity to use money safely and wisely that men need, and not the money. It is not so difficult to get possession of other men's money as it is to use it in such a manner as to be profitable to the lender and the user.—HORACE GREELEY.

No. 15.—215 words.

AND, when those who have rivaled her (Athens's) greatness shall have shared her fate; when civilization and knowledge shall have fixed their abode in distant continents; when the sceptre shall have passed away from England; when, perhaps, travelers from distant regions shall in vain labor to decipher on some mouldering pedestal the name of our proudest chief, shall hear savage hymns chanted to some misshapen idol over the ruined dome of our proudest temple, and shall see a single naked fisherman wash his nets in the river of the ten thousand masts—her influence and her glory will still survive, fresh in eternal youth, exempt from mutability and decay, immortal as the intellectual principle from which they derived their origin, and over which they exercise their control.—MACAULAY,

133 words,

Faith without Works.

ELDER John Stevens held a pastorate in the Free Baptist Church at Gardner forty years ago. Remarkable alike for sincere piety and genuine humor, the good man so tempered his teachings as to make them acceptable to saint and sinner.

Riding one day along the road to West Gardner, he overtook an ox team that was stuck in the mud. The discouraged cattle had refused to pull; and the driver, who had sworn until the air was blue, was preparing another string of oaths, when the parson stopped his horse and said: "Try prayer, my friend, try prayer."

"Try it yourself," retorted the vexed teamster.

"I will do it," said the elder, and dropped on his knees in the wagon. For a while he prayed around his subject as if afraid to touch it. (a—134 words.)

GRADUALLY, however, his faith strengthened; and in a voice which bade fair to arouse the neighborhood, he besought the owner of the cattle on a thousand hills to move the hearts and legs of those stubborn oxen. The prayer was unconsciously long, and no sooner had it ended than the impatient driver prepared to start his team. "Stop!" said the elder, descending from his wagon. "As I have done the praying, I ought to do the driving. Hold my horse and give me a good stick."

At that moment another ox team was seen approaching. "Hello, neighbor!" the parson shouted to the new-comer, "lend me your cattle for a moment."

"Hold on!" cried the owner of the mired cart, "that is not fair. If you can handle this team better by praying than I can by swearing, do it; but no doubling up, mind you, no doubling up."

Elder John's robust figure was drawn up to its fullest height, and his voice was like the roar of the ocean as he answered: "My friend, the Master I serve is abundantly able to move this load with a single yoke of oxen or without any oxen at all, but when in direct answer to prayer He sends me an extra pair of cattle, I am going to hook them on." And he proceeded to do so. (b—226 words.)

No. 16.—360 words.

Ink.

DID you ever wonder of what *ink*, the article so much used in the world, is made? It is composed of sulphate of iron, water, gum, and galls. The latter are excrescences on the trunk of the oak tree. These lumps are caused by little insects which bore through the bark of the tree and lay their eggs in the holes thus formed. Some of the sap of the tree forces through the holes and forms the knotty-looking spots, called *galls*. The blackness of the ink is caused by the union of the galls and the sulphate of iron. Water is added to keep the ink from being too black, and the gum is needed to cause the ink to adhere to the substance upon which the writing is done. Ink is poisonous, and for that reason the habit which many people have of putting their pens in their mouths is exceedingly dangerous. If there should be a cut on the lip, and the ink should get under the skin, a painful sore would probably be the result.

No. 17.—179 words.

By James Russell Lowell.

DEEP in the forest was a little dell,
 High overarched with the leafy sweep
 Of a broad oak, through whose gnarled roots there fell
 A slender rill that sung itself asleep.
 Where its continuous toil had scooped a well
 To please the fairy folk; breathlessly deep
 The stillness was, save when the dreaming brook
 From its small urn a drizzly murmur shook.

(a—62 words.) —From "*A Legend of Brittany*."

WHERE'ER a single slave doth pine,
 Where'er one man may help another,
 Thank God for such a birthright, brother;
 That spot of earth is thine and mine!
 There is the true man's birthplace grand,
 His is a world-wide fatherland!

(b—40 words.) —From "*The Fatherland*."

No. 18.—102 words.

The Voyage of Life.

LIFE bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel through the playful murmuring of the little brook and the winding of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands, we are happy in the hope and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries us on and still our hands are empty. Our course in manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment passing before us; we are excited by some short-lived disappointment. The stream bears us on and our joys and our griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot be delayed. Whether rough or smooth, the river hastens on toward its home till the roar of the ocean is in our ears and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the land lessens from our eyes, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our further voyages there is no witness save the Infinite and the Eternal.

No. 19.—211 words.

The Old Things.

GIVE me the old songs, those exquisite bursts of melody which thrilled the lyres of the inspired poets and minstrels of long ago. Every note has borne on the air a tale of joy and rapture—of sorrow and sadness! They tell of days gone by, and time hath given them a voice which speaks to us of those who once breathed these melodies—of what they now are, and what we soon shall be. My heart loves those old melodies; may they be mine to hear till life shall end, and as I launch my boat upon the sea of eternity, may their echoes be wafted to my ear to cheer me on my passage from the scenes of earth and earthland!

Give me the old paths, where we have wandered and culled the flowers of love and friendship, in the days of "Auld Lang Syne"; sweeter, far, the dells whose echoes have answered to

our voices ; whose turf is not a stranger to our footsteps, and whose rills have in childhood's days reflected back our forms, and those of our merry playfellows, from whom we have been parted and meet no more in the old nooks we love so well. (a—202 words.)

GIVE me the old house, upon whose stairs we seem to hear light footsteps, and under whose porch a merry laugh seems to mingle with the winds that whistle through old trees, beneath whose branches lie the graves of those who once trod the halls and made the chamber ring with glee.

And O ! above all, give me the old friends—hearts bound to mine in life's sunshiny hours, and a link so strong that all the storms of earth might not break it asunder—spirits congenial whose hearts through life have throbbed in unison with our own. O ! when death shall still this heart, I would not ask for aught more sacred to hallow my dust than the tear of an old friend. May my funeral dirge be chanted by the old friends I love so well and so fondly, who have not yet passed away to the spirits' bright home. (b—152 words.)

No. 20.—354 words.

The Burial Service.

AS we turned the corner to the churchyard the tolling of the bell began, and when we reached the church Dad got down, and with trembling hands led the wagon to the very steps, and only then was he able, at the foot of the little Greek cross, to give her into other hands.

To the solemn words, " I am the resurrection and the life," we entered the church. Surely, I think, " The peace of God, which passeth all understanding," is there. The last rays of sunlight had touched the stained-glass windows, and the beautiful little edifice was all aglow with crimson and gold light. It touches tenderly the poor little white coffin until it was poor no longer. Dad it clothed in royal purple, and as he stood with folded arms and uplifted eyes, the figures of " Faith " and " Hope " in a memorial window seemed to say, " Only be thou strong and very courageous, for the Lord thy God is with thee." Was it

prophecy or fancy, who can say? The golden crown from an opposite window descended upon the silvered head of the white-robed priest, saint-like, with a very glory of light around him. (a—200 words.)

THE choir softly sings, "Art thou weary?" but at the fifth stanza,

"If I still hold closely to him,
What hath he at last?
Sorrow vanquished, labor ended,
Jordan passed,"

the notes of the little soprano died away in a sob, and we left the flower-decked church and golden lights, and Sis was laid to rest in the peaceful little churchyard. Dad broke down once, and Sympathy, Dad's oldest girl, forgot all save her great sympathy for him, and raising herself on tiptoe kissed him, and as the last words of the benediction were pronounced a mocking-bird, as if to assure us that death is only seemingly sad, sang the wildest, gladdest song I ever heard from the throat of a bird; and so we left Sis with the music of the birds, and soft sighing of the sweet old pines and the sound of the sobbing waves on the white, white beach, while Dad and his sad little band of mourners went away on their eight weary miles home in the darkening lonely night. (b—175 words.)

No. 21.—375 words.

"THAT old bell now is silent,
And hush'd its iron tongue,
But the *spirit* it awakened
Still lives—forever young."

WHEN Freedom on her natal day
Within her war-rocked cradle lay,
An iron race around her stood,
Baptized her infant born in blood;
And through the storm which round her swept
Their constant ward and watching kept.

—WHITTIER.

Eating.

EATING is such a common thing with us, happening, as it does, something like 1,095 times a year, that the process is looked upon as even less interesting than that of washing. To be sure, there are people who look upon eating as one of the greatest objects of life, and it is also true that unless we eat we cannot live; but the eating referred to here is the mechanical process, and not the gastronomical. To eat, with us, involves taking the food either with the hands or some apparatus or appliance fitted for the hands, such as a knife and fork, using the front teeth or incisors to bite off the piece desired, and then masticating or grinding the food with the back or molar teeth. The masticated food is then dropped by way of the esophagus or gullet into the stomach and then acted upon by the various fluids of the body until digestion has been accomplished. (a—160 words.)

THE process is by no means the same in every animal. That peculiar echnida, the sea-urchin, has five teeth in five jaws, one in each jaw, all the five immediately surrounding the stomach. The jaws have a peculiar centralized motion, all turning inward and downward so that they also act as feeders. Snails have teeth under their tongues—hundreds of them—but as if these were not enough, some of them also in their stomachs. The cat-fish, which among other strange things always walks with its head downwards, does not chew its food at all, but masticates it with its gizzard. So do geese, flies, ducks, and indeed all modern birds. Seizing their food in their beaks, they swallow it whole if grain or seed, and in large pieces if it be fruit or bread. In that condition it goes into the gizzard, which acts as a mill. (b—151 words.)

No. 22.—311 words.

THAT which made these men cannot die. The hand that traced the charter of Independence is, indeed, motionless; the eloquent lips that sustained it are hushed; but the lofty spirits that conceived, resolved, and maintained it, these cannot die.
—EDWARD EVERETT.

New England.

THE farmers of New England have every reason to thank God for the conditions in which they are placed. They need not sigh for more genial climes nor more fertile soils; these they cannot have without dreadful abatements of health and comfort. Of all the conditions on earth which it has been my lot to see or read of, I am bold to aver that I know of none more favorable to health, competence, and intellectual and moral improvement than that enjoyed by the rural population of New England. I despise the contempt with which some pretend to look down upon us, and the opprobrium which they have the impudence to cast upon our habits of thrift and frugality. I deem it my highest boast that I am a New England man and a Yankee. I do not ask to have a living without labor; that would be asking for a curse instead of a blessing, and a boon for which I have no claim. I only ask that a living shall be secured to me with a reasonable labor, and this New England in her various departments of industry promises to all her children. (a—195 words.)

BETTER than all this, more than any other community in our country, New England is one common brotherhood linked together by a common sympathy, a common origin, and the interchange of good offices. In all civil and religious blessings, where is the community more favored? Where are the means of education more extended, the institutions of religion better maintained, the standard of morals higher, the public peace more quiet, the course of Justice more established, the courtesies of life more freely rendered? While the beautiful prairies of the great western valley are as fertile as the banks of the Nile, and magnificent beyond description, I yet return to my native home in New England with all the warmth of a first love. Her secluded valleys, her verdant meadows, her rounded summits, her dense forests, her rocky mountains, her crystal lakes, her ocean-bound shores, her silvery streams and her gushing springs,—all are charming to me. Here, too, my friends and brethren dwell, and I am satisfied to live under her stormy

skies, to encounter her bristling tempests, to dig in her hard soil, for the mind as well as the body is braced by the exposure and toil. (b—198 words.)

IN the midst of what others deem evil, I see many compensations for which I look in vain to other countries and climes apparently more favored. In whatever direction I turn my eyes there is such an exuberance of blessings to those who will perform their duty that it would be the height of ingratitude to complain and the height of folly to abandon a certain good for that which is, at least, uncertain and doubtful. I cling to her with the warmest affection of a child, and having been so long sheltered and nourished by her never-failing care and kindness, I ask only that I may find a last resting-place in the lap that gave me birth. (c—119 words.)

No. 23.—512 words.

Love of Country.

NEXT to the worship of the Father of us all, the deepest and grandest of human emotions is the love of the land that gave us birth. It is an enlargement, an exaltation of all the tenderest and strongest sympathies of kindred and of home. In all centuries and climes it has lived and defied chains and dungeons and racks to crush it. It has strewed the earth with its monuments, and has shed undying lustre on a thousand fields on which it has battled. Through the light of ages Thermopylæ glows like some mountain peak on which the morning sun has risen, because twenty-three hundred years ago this hallowing passion touched its mural precipices and its crowning crags. It is easy, however, to be patriotic in piping times of peace, and in the sunny hour of prosperity. (a—138 words.)

IT is national sorrow—it is war, with its attendant perils and horrors, that tests this passion, and winnows from the masses those who, with all their love of life, still love their country more. We honor commerce with its busy marts, and the workshop with its patient toil and exhaustless ingenuity, but still we would be unfaithful to the truth of history did we not con-

fess that the most heroic champions of human freedom and the most illustrious apostles of its principles have come from the broad fields of agriculture. (b—91 words.)

THERE seems to be something in the scenes of nature, in her wild and beautiful landscapes, in her cascades, and cataracts, and waving woodlands, and in the pure and exhilarating airs of her hills and mountains, that unbraces the fetters which man would rivet upon the spirit of his fellow man. It was at the handles of the plough, and amid the breathing odors of its newly opened furrows, that the character of Cincinnatus was formed, expanded and matured. It was not in the full city, but in the deep gorges and upon the snow-clad summits of the Alps, amid the eagles and the thunders, that William Tell laid the foundations of those altars to human liberty against which the surging tides of European despotism have beaten for centuries—but, thank God! have beaten in vain. (c—137 words.)

It was amid the primeval forests and mountains, the lakes and leaping streams of our own land; amid fields of waving grain; amid the songs of the reaper and the tinkling of the shepherd's bell, that were nurtured those rare virtues which clustered, star-like, in the character of Washington, and lifted him, in moral stature, head and shoulders above even the demi-gods of ancient story. (d—67 words.)

No. 24.—533 words.

THERE are days which occur in this climate, at almost any season of the year, wherein the world reaches its perfection; when the air, the heavenly bodies, and the earth make a harmony, as if Nature would indulge her offspring; when, in these bleak upper sides of the planet, nothing is to desire that we have heard of the happiest latitudes, and we bask in the shining hours of Florida and Cuba; when everything that has life gives sign of satisfaction, and the cattle that lie on the ground seem to have great and tranquil thoughts.—EMERSON.

96 words.

From Republican Platform.

WE earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland. Free Suffrage.—We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the national Constitution and to the indissoluble union of the States; to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. (a—104 words.)

WE hold the free and honest public ballot and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States. Protection of American Industries.—We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. (b—119 words.)

No. 25.—223 words.

Solitude.

IN the early morning one watches the silent battle of dawn and darkness upon the waters of Tahoe, with a placid interest, but when the shadows sulk away and one by one the hidden beauties of the shores unfold themselves in the full splendor of noon, when the still surface is belted like a rainbow with broad bars of blue and green and white, half the distance from circumference to center; when in the lazy summer afternoons he lies in a boat far out where the dead blue of the deep water be-

gins, and smokes the pipe of peace and idly winks at the distant crags and patches of snow from under his cap brim; when the boat drifts shoreward on the white waters and he lolls over the gunwale and gazes about or down through the crystal depths, and notes the colors of the pebbles and views the finny armies gliding in procession a hundred feet below; when at last he sees moon and stars, mountain ridges feathered with pines, jutting whitecaps, bold promontories, grand sweeps of rugged scenery topped with bold glimmering peaks, all magnificently pictured in the polished mirror of the lake in richest, softest detail, the tranquil interest that was born with the morning deepens and deepens by surer degrees till it culminates at last in resistless fascination. It is solitude,—for birds and squirrels on shore and fishes in the water are all the creatures that are near to make it otherwise; but it is not the sort of solitude to make one weary.—MARK TWAIN.

No. 26.—259 words.

Government Procedure.

WHEN Congress authorizes a payment for any purpose the Secretary promptly advises the Registrar thereof and directs him to make an entry of the amount on his books under the proper heading, that it may be drawn against as needed. This done, the treasury is ready to pay any claimant the sum due him out of that appropriation, and if the Comptroller has received from the Auditor, approved in proper form, a claim made thereon, he will, if he sees no objection to paying it, ask the Secretary to issue his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the claimant for the amount stated. A warrant will consequently issue, but it will first go to the Comptroller, that he may minute on it the account, then to the Registrar who will charge the amount to the claimant and to the proper appropriation, enter it in the general amount of expenditures under the proper classification, then send it to the Treasurer, who will pay it to the claimant, as directed, obtaining his receipt therefor.

No. 27.—173 words.

The Relations of Politics and Letters.

THERE is one general relation common to all departments of politics and letters. It is found in the circumstance that a country's institutions and thoughts are alike colored by the mental characteristics of its people. Between the laws and the literary art of Greece existed an almost perfect correspondence. Both were pure, vigorous, wieldy ; possessed of unlimited grasp and power of adaptation. Rome's literature was the counterpart of her massive jurisprudence and all-embracing polity. The tramp of her lictors bearing the emblems of the state echoes in the periods of her orators and swells in the measured cadence of her poets and historians. The restless spirit of Gallic politics is reflected in the fickleness, brilliancy and frivolity of Gallic letters ; and the government and writings of England are united in the common bond of their composite natures.

No. 28.—137 words.

EDGAR A. ENOS.

The Minute Men of '75.

WE are fortunate that we behold this day. The heavens bend benignly over us, the earth blossoms with renewed life, and our hearts beat joyfully together with one emotion of filial gratitude and patriotic exultation. Citizens of a great, free, and prosperous country, we come hither to honor the men, our fathers, who on this spot and upon this day, a hundred years ago, struck the first blow in the contest which made the country independent. Here, beneath the hills they trod, by the peaceful river on whose shores they dwelt, amidst the fields that they sowed and reaped, proudly recalling their virtue and their valor, we come to tell their story, to try ourselves by their lofty standard, to know if we are their worthy children ; and, standing reverently where they stood, and fought and died, to swear before God and each other, in the words of him upon whom, in our day, the spirit of the revolutionary fathers visibly descended, "that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth!"

(a—180 words.)

THIS ancient town, with its neighbors who share its glory, has never failed fitly to commemorate this great day of its history. Fifty years ago, while some soldiers of the Concord fight were yet living—twenty-five years ago, while still a few venerable survivors lingered—with prayer, and eloquence, and song, you renewed the pious vow. (b—57 words.)

No. 29.—237 words.

No, Cassius, no; think not, thou noble Roman,
That ever Brutus will go bound to Rome;
He bears too great a mind. But this same day
Must end that work, the ides of March began;
And whether we shall meet again, I know not,
Therefore our everlasting farewell take:—
For ever, and for ever, farewell, Cassius!
If we do meet again, why, we shall smile;
If not, why then this parting was well made.

No. 30.—74 words.

—SHAKESPEARE.

Music in Nature.

THERE is no accident of nature's causing which can bring discord. The loosened rock may fall into the abyss and the overblown tree rush down through the branches of the wood, and the thunder peal awfully across the sky, and sudden and violent as these changes seem, their tumult goes up with the sound of the wind and waters and the exquisite ear of the musician can detect no jar. I have read somewhere of a custom in the Highlands which, in connection with the principle it involves, is exceedingly beautiful. It is believed that to the ear of the dying, which just before death always becomes exquisitely acute, the perfect harmony of the voices of nature is so ravishing as to make him forget his suffering and die gently, like one in a pleasant trance. (a—136 words.)

AND so when the last moment approaches they take him from the close dwelling and bear him out into the open sky that he may hear the familiar rushing of the streams. I can believe that it is not superstition. I do not think we know how

exquisitely nature's many voices are attuned to harmony and to each other. The old philosopher we read of might not have been dreaming when he discovered that the order of the sky was like a score of written music and that two stars, which are said to have appeared since his death, were wanting to complete the harmony. It is natural for us to suppose that every part of the universe is perfect, and it is a glorious and elevating thought that the stars of heaven are moving on continuously to music, and the sounds we daily listen to are but part of the melody. (b—151 words.)

No 31.—287 words.

No Fear of Death.

My friends: I know how vain it is to gild a grief with words, and yet I wish to take from every grave its fear. Here, in this world, where life and death are equal kings, all should be brave enough to meet what all the dead have met. The future has been filled with fear, stained and polluted by the heartless past. From the wondrous tree of life the buds and blossoms fall with ripened fruit, and in the common bed of earth the patriarchs and babes sleep side by side. Why should we fear that which will come to all that is? We cannot tell, we do not know, which is the greater blessing—life or death. We cannot say that death is not a good. We do not know whether the night here is not somewhere else a dawn. Neither can we tell which is the more fortunate—the child dying in its mother's arms before its lips have learned to form a word, or he who journeys all the length of life's uneven road, painfully taking the last slow steps with staff and crutch. Every cradle asks us "Whence?" and every coffin "Whither?" (a—198 words.)

No man, standing where the horizon of a human life has touched a grave, has any right to prophesy a future filled with pain and tears. It may be that death gives all there is of worth to life. If those we press and strain against our hearts could never die, perhaps that love would wither from the earth. May be this common fate treads from out the paths

between our hearts the weeds of selfishness and hate, and I had rather live and love where death is king than have eternal life where love is not. Another life is naught unless we know and love again the ones who love us here. They who stand with breaking hearts around this little grave need have no fear. The larger and the nobler faith in all that is and is to be, tells us that death, even at its worst, is only perfect rest. We know that through the common wants of life—the needs and duties of each hour—their grief will lessen day by day, until at last this grave will be to them a place of rest and peace—almost a joy. There is for them this consolation: the dead do not suffer. If they live again, their lives will be surely as good as ours. We have no fear. We are children of the same mother, and the same fate awaits us all. We, too, have our religion, and it is this: Help for the living,—Hope for the dead. (b—253 words.)—ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

No. 32.—451 words.

Reform in Trade.

I HAVE said that the public is all the time blindly, unconsciously seeking new economies—seeking to have its buying and selling done by fewer hands or at a smaller expense. Thus we have seen in our day that, though the number of traders increases, yet the increase bears no proportion to the development of trade itself. The dry-goods store, which was a box a little more than a hundred years ago, has become a palace; and the merchant, the wholesale merchant, who does less than a million of dollars a year of trade is counted a small affair, where a hundred thousand would have been large a few years ago. Now, we have in our grain elevators and all the machinery of commerce new and gigantic appliances adapted to the new demand, or new consciousness of demand. Yet this process of concentration is barely begun. I heard the other day that a young man had a new thought with regard to the flour trade. He has determined to send to every mechanic's, or every laboring man's, or every man's door a barrel of flour at wholesale price; that is to say, to bring himself into a relation with the

producers and the consumers of flour which shall cut off a platoon of middlemen, and, while giving him but a very small profit on each barrel of flour, will yield a large profit on the annual sale of a hundred thousand barrels of flour. And this is one of the ideas which, in some hands, will yet be rendered fruitful.

No. 33.—262 words.

An Appeal to Arms.

MR. PRESIDENT, it is natural to man to indulge in the illusion of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth and listen to the song of that siren until she transforms us into beasts. Is this the part of wise men engaged in a great and arduous struggle for liberty? Are we disposed to be of the number of those who, having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not the things which so nearly concern their temporal salvation? For my part, whatever anguish of spirit it may cost, I am willing to know the whole truth, to know the worst, and to provide for it. (a—111 words.)

I HAVE but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past. And, judging by the past, I wish to know what there has been in the conduct of the British ministry for the last ten years to justify those hopes with which gentlemen have been pleased to solace themselves and the house? Is it that insidious smile with which our petition has been lately received? Trust it not, sir; it will prove a snare to your feet. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss. (b—108 words.)

ASK yourselves how this gracious reception of our petition comports with those warlike preparations which cover our waters and darken our land. Are fleets and armies necessary to a work of love and reconciliation? Have we shown ourselves so unwilling to be reconciled that force must be called in to win back our love? Let us not deceive ourselves, sir. These are the implements of war and subjugation—the last arguments to which kings resort. I ask these gentlemen, sir, what means

this martial array, if its purpose be not to force us to submission? Can gentlemen assign any other possible motive for it? Has Great Britain any enemy in this quarter of the world to call for all this accumulation of navies and armies? (c—125 words.)

NO, sir; she has none. They are meant for us—they can be meant for no other. They are sent over to bind and rivet upon us those chains which the British ministry have been so long forging. And what have we to oppose to them? Shall we try argument? Sir, we have been trying that for the last ten years. Have we anything new to offer upon the subject? Nothing. We have held the subject up in every light of which it is capable, but it has been all in vain. Shall we resort to entreaty and humble supplication? What terms shall we find which have not been already exhausted? Let us not, I beseech you, sir, deceive ourselves longer. (d—121 words.)

SIR, we have done everything that could be done to avert the storm which is now coming on. We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated ourselves before the throne and have implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and the Parliament. Our petitions have been slighted, our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult, our supplications have been disregarded, and we have been spurned with contempt from the foot of the throne! (e—81 words.)

IN vain, after these things, may we indulge the fond hope of peace and reconciliation. There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish to be free—if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending—if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have been so long engaged, and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained—we must fight! I repeat it, sir—we must fight. An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left us! (f—109 words.)

No. 34.—655 words.

Power of the Sun.

AS surely as the force which moves the clock's hands is derived from the arm which winds up the clock, so surely is all terrestrial power drawn from the sun. Leaving out of account the eruption of volcanoes and the ebb and flow of the tides, every mechanical action on the earth's surface, every manifestation of power, organic or inorganic, vital and physical, is produced by the sun. His warmth keeps the sea liquid and the atmosphere a gas, and all the storms which agitate both are blown by the mechanical force of the sun. He lifts the river and the glacier up to the mountains, and thus the cataract and the avalanche shoot with an energy derived immediately from him. Thunder and lightning are also his transmitted strength. (a—130 words.)

EVERY fire that burns and every flame that glows dispenses light and heat which originally belonged to the sun. In these days, unhappily, the news of battle is familiar to us, but every shock and every charge is an application or misapplication of the mechanical force of the sun. He blows the trumpet, he urges the projectile, he bursts the bomb; and remember this is not poetry but rigid mechanical truth. He rears, as I have said, the whole vegetable world and through it the animal. The lilies of the field are his workmanship; the verdure of the meadows and the cattle upon a thousand hills; he forms the muscles, he urges the blood, he builds the brain. His fleetness is in the llama's foot, he springs in the panther, he soars in the eagle, he slides in the snake. He builds the forest and hews it down, the power which raised the tree and which wields the axe being one and the same. (b—160 words.)

No. 35.—290 words.

TYNDALL.

ONE gun loaded with an idea is more fatal than the muskets of a whole regiment. A bullet kills a tyrant, but an idea kills tyranny. What chance have a thousand men fighting for sixpence a day against a hundred fighting for life and liberty, for home and native land?—G. W. CURTIS.

The Bell.

IN some strange land and time—for so the story runs—they were about to found a bell for a midnight tower—a hollow, starless heaven of iron. It should toll for dead monarchs, “The king is dead,” and make a glad clamor for the new prince, “Long live the king.” It should proclaim so great a passion or so grand a pride that either would be worship, or, wanting these, forever hold its peace. Now, this bell was not to be dug out of the cold mountains; it was to be made of something that had been warmed by a human touch and loved with a human love; and so the people came, like pilgrims to a shrine, and cast their offerings into the furnace and went away. There were links of chains that bondsmen had worn bright, and fragments of swords that had broken in heroes’ hands; there were crosses and rings and bracelets of fine gold; trinkets of silver and toys of poor red copper. They even brought things that were licked up in an instant by the red tongues of flame, good words they had written and flowers they had cherished, perishable things that could never be heard in the rich tone and volume of the bell. (a—212 words.)

AND, by and by, the bell was alone in its chamber, and its four windows looked forth to the four quarters of heaven. For many a day it hung dumb. The winds came and went, but they only set it sighing; the birds came and sang under its eaves, but it was an iron horizon of dead melody still; all the meaner strifes and passions of men rippled on below it; they outgroped the ants and outwrought the bees and outwatched the shepherds of Chaldea, but the chambers of the bell were as dumb as the cave of Macpelah.

At last there came a time when men grew grand for right and truth, and stood shoulder to shoulder over all the land, and went down like reapers to the harvest of death; looked in the graves of them that slept, and believed there was something grander than living; glanced on into the far future, and discovered there was something bitterer than dying; and so, standing between the quick and the dead, they acquitted them-

selves like men. Then the bell awoke in its chamber, and the great waves of its music rolled gloriously out and broke along the blue walls of the world like an anthem; and every tone in it was familiar as a household word to somebody, and he heard it and knew it with a solemn joy. Poured into that fiery heart together, the humblest gifts were blent in one great wealth, and accents, feeble as a sparrow's song, grew eloquent and strong; and lo! a people's stately soul heaved on the waves of a mighty voice. (b—270 words.)

WE thank God, in this our day, for the furnace and the fire; for the offerings of gold, and the trinkets of silver, and the broken links of iron; for the good sword and the true word; for the great triumph and the little song. We thank God for the loyal Ruths, who have taken up the words of their elder sister and said to the Naomi of a latter time, "Where thou goest I will go; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." By the memory of the Ramah, into which rebellion has turned the land; for the love of the Rachels now lamenting within it; for the honor of heaven, and the hope of mankind, let us who stand here—past and present, clasping hands over our heads, the broad age dwindled to a line beneath our feet, and bridged over with the graves of dead martyrs—let us declare before God and these witnesses:

"We will finish the work that the fathers began."

(c—169 words.)—BAYARD F. TAYLOR.

No. 36.—651 words.

AND what were the *women* of the United States in the struggle of the Revolution? When the soldiers were destitute of clothing, or sick, or in prison, from whence did relief come? From the hearts where patriotism erects her favorite shrine, and from the hand which is seldom withdrawn when the soldier is in need. The voice of our history speaks trumpet-tongued of the daring and intrepid spirit of patriotism burning in the bosoms of the women of that day.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

81 words.

School Revisited.

THE old school is there still, with the high cupola upon it, and the long galleries, with the sleeping-rooms opening out on either side, and the corner one where I slept. But the boys are not there, nor the old teachers. They have ploughed up the playground to plant corn; and the apple-tree with the low limb, that made our gymnasium, is cut down.

I was there only a little time ago. It was on a Sunday. One of the old houses of the village had been fashioned into an inn, and it was there I stopped. But I strolled by the old tavern, and looked into the bar-room, where I used to gaze with wonder upon the enormous pictures of wild animals, which heralded some coming menagerie. There was just such a picture hanging there still, and two or three advertisements of sheriffs, and a little bill of a "horse stolen," and, as I thought, the same brown pitcher on the edge of the bar. I was sure it was the same great wood-box that stood by the fire-place, and the same whip and great-coat seemed to me to be hanging in the corner. (a—203 words.)

I WAS not in so gay a costume as I once thought I would be wearing when a man; I had nothing better than a rusty shooting-jacket. But even with this I was determined to have a look about the church and see if I could trace any of the faces of old times. They had sadly altered the building; they had cut out its long galleries and its old-fashioned square pews and filled it with narrow boxes, as they do in the city. The pulpit was not so high or grand, and it was covered over with the work of the cabinet-makers.

I missed, too, the old preacher whom we all feared so much, and in place of him was a jaunty-looking man, whom I thought I would not be at all afraid to speak to, or, if need be, to slap on the shoulder. And when I did meet him after church I looked him in the eye as boldly as a lion. What a change was that from the school days! (b—176 words).—Ik MARVEL, from "*Reveries of a Bachelor.*"

No. 37.—379 words.

A Shipwreck.

THE most beautiful and affecting incident I know, associated with a shipwreck, succeeds this dismal story for a winter night. The Grosvenor, East Indiaman homeward bound, goes ashore on the coast of Caffraria. It is resolved that the officers, passengers, and crew, in number one hundred and thirty-five souls, shall endeavor to penetrate on foot, across trackless deserts, infested by wild beasts and cruel savages, to the Dutch settlements at the Cape of Good Hope. With this forlorn object before them, they finally separate into two parties—nevermore to meet on earth.

There is a solitary child among the passengers—a little boy of seven years old, who has no relation there—and when the first party is moving away he cries after some member of it, who has been kind to him. The crying of a child might be supposed to be a little thing to men in such great extremity; but it touches them, and he is immediately taken into the detachment. (a—165 words.)

FROM which time forth this child is sublimely made a sacred charge. He is pushed on a little raft, across broad rivers, by the swimming sailors; they carry him by turns through the deep sand and long grass, he patiently walking at all other times; they share with him such putrid fish as they find to eat; they lie down and wait for him when the rough carpenter, who becomes his especial friend, lags behind. Beset by lions and tigers, by savages, by thirst, by hunger, by death in a crowd of ghastly shapes, they never—O Father of all mankind! Thy name be blessed for it!—forget the child. The captain stops exhausted, and his faithful coxswain goes back and is seen to sit down by his side, and neither of the two shall be any more beheld until the great last day; but as the rest go on for their lives they take the child with them. The carpenter dies of poisonous berries, eaten in starvation; and the steward, succeeding to the command of the party, succeeds to the sacred guardianship of the child. (b—186 words.)

GOD knows all he does for the poor baby; how he cheerfully carries him in his arms when he himself is weak and ill; how

he feeds him when he himself is griped with want ; how he folds his ragged jacket around him, lays his little worn face with a woman's tenderness upon his sunburnt breast, soothes him in his sufferings, sings to him as he limps along, unmindful of his own parched and bleeding feet. Divided for a few days from the rest, they dig a grave in the sand and bury their good friend the cooper—these two companions alone in the wilderness—and then the time comes when they both are ill and beg their wretched partners in despair, reduced and few in number now, to wait by them one day. They wait by them one day ; they wait by them two days. On the morning of the third they move very softly about in making their preparations for the resumption of their journey, for the child is sleeping by the fire, and it is agreed with one consent that he shall not be disturbed until the last moment. The moment comes, the fire is dying, and the child is dead. (c—204 words.)

HIS faithful friend, the steward, lingers but a little while behind him. His grief is great, he staggers on for a few days, lies down in the desert, and dies. But he shall be reunited in his immortal spirit—who can doubt it?—with the child, where he and the poor carpenter shall be raised up with the words : “ Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto Me.”

As I recall the dispersal and disappearance of nearly all the participators in this once famous shipwreck (a mere handful being recovered at last), and the legends that were long afterwards revived from time to time among the English officers at the Cape, of a white woman with an infant, said to have been seen weeping outside a savage hut far in the interior, who was whisperingly associated with the remembrance of the missing women saved from the wrecked vessel, and who was often sought, but never found, thoughts of another kind of travel come into my mind.

Thoughts of a voyager unexpectedly summoned from home, who traveled a vast distance, and could never return. Thoughts of this unhappy wayfarer in the depths of his sorrow, in the bitterness of his anguish, in the helplessness of his self-re-

Extract from Lord Chatham's Speech on the Impossibility of Conquering America.

MY Lords, it has been usual on similar occasions of difficulty and distress for the Crown to make application to this House, the great hereditary council of the nation, for advice and assistance. As it is the right of Parliament to give, so it is the duty of the Crown to ask it.

But on this day, and in this extremely momentous exigency, no reliance is reposed on your councils, no advice is asked of Parliament; but the Crown, from itself, and by itself, declares an unalterable determination to pursue its own preconceived measures. And what measures, my Lords? Measures which have produced hitherto nothing but disappointments and defeats. I cannot, my Lords—I will not join in congratulations on misfortune and disgrace.

This, my Lords, is a perilous and tremendous moment. It is not a time for adulation; the smoothness of flattery cannot save us in this rugged and awful crisis. (a—152 words.)

IT is now necessary to instruct the throne in the language of truth. We must, if possible, dispel the darkness and delusion which envelop it, and display in its full danger and genuine colors the ruin which is brought to our doors.

Can ministers still presume to expect support in their infatuation? Can Parliament be so dead to its dignity and duty as to give its support to measures thus obtruded and forced upon it? Measures, my Lords, which have reduced this great and flourishing empire to scorn and contempt. But yesterday, "and England might have stood against the world: now, none so poor to do her reverence." The people whom we at first despised as rebels, but whom we now acknowledge as enemies, are abetted against you, supplied with every military store, their interest consulted, and their ambassadors entertained by your inveterate enemy, and our ministers do not and dare not interpose with dignity and effect. (b—158 words.)

THE desperate state of our army abroad is in part known. No man more highly esteems and honors the English troops

than I do. I know their virtues and their valor; I know they can achieve anything except impossibilities; and I know that the conquest of English America is an impossibility. You cannot, my Lords,—you cannot conquer America.

What is your present situation there? We do not know the worst, but we know that in three campaigns we have done nothing and suffered much.

You may swell every expense and strain every effort, accumulate every assistance, and extend your traffic to the shambles of every German despot; your attempts for ever will be vain and impotent; doubly so, indeed, from this mercenary aid on which you rely, for it irritates to an incurable resentment the minds of your adversaries to overrun them with the mercenary sons of rapine and plunder, devoting them and their possessions to the rapacity of hireling cruelty.

If I were an American as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop remained in my country I never would lay down my arms—*never*, NEVER, NEVER! (c—190 words.)

No. 39.—500 words.

The Lessons of the Sky.

IT is a strange thing how little, in general, people know about the sky. The noblest scenes of the earth can be seen and known but by few, but the sky is for all; bright as it is, it is “not too bright nor good for human nature’s daily food”; it is fitted in all its functions for the perpetual comfort and exalting of the heart, for soothing it and purifying it from dross and dust. Sometimes gentle, sometimes capricious, sometimes awful, never the same for two moments together, almost human in its passions, almost spiritual in its tenderness, almost divine in its infinity,—its appeal to what is immortal in us is as distinct as its ministry of chastisement or of blessing to what is mortal or essential. (a—129 words.)

AND yet we never attend to it, we never make it a subject of thought, but as it has to do with our animal sensations. If, in our moments of utter idleness and insipidity, we turn to the sky as a last resource, which of its phenomena do we speak of?

One says it has been wet : and another, it has been windy ; and another, it has been warm. Who among the whole chattering crowd can tell me of the forms and the precipices of the chain of tall white mountains that girded the horizon at noon yesterday ? Who saw the narrow sunbeam that came out of the south and smote upon their summits until they melted and moldered away in a dust of blue rain ? Who saw the dance of the dead clouds when the sunlight left them last night, and the west wind blew them before it like withered leaves ?

All has passed unregretted or unseen, or if the apathy be ever shaken off, even for an instant, it is only by what is extraordinary. And yet it is not in the broad and fierce manifestations of the elemental energies, not in the clash of the hail nor the drift of the whirlwind, that the highest characters of the sublime are developed. God is not always so eloquent in the earthquake, nor in the fire, as in "the still, small voice." They are but the blunt and the low faculties of our nature which can only be addressed through lampblack and lightning. (b—245 words.)

No. 40.—374 words.

Work and Patience.

[Rev. Dr. Collyer has the rare faculty of saying just the right thing in the right place, and his utterances are typical specimens of simple and concise English. The following selection from an address, delivered by him before the Stenographers' Association of the City of New York, is a good illustration of this.]

SHALL I go on to say that I think this hard pan is found again in a certain quality of patience, through which we can work right on, and wait for the time when we shall begin to see the good of it all, whether that comes soon or late ? It is a vice of our time and country that we so seldom work on long lines, but want to reap our harvest the week after we have sown our seed, and forever nourish the notion that if we fail to catch one thing on the wing we shall succeed with another. But is this not the truth, that success means what the good apostle calls patient continuance in well doing ? Nor should we ever say of a man who has done well, "It is more by good

luck than good management." Good luck *is* good management. Take the most successful men in this city, who have lived out their life, and that is what you are sure to find, that they were men of a vast patience with what they took in hand, and a vast endurance. (a—188 words.)

A. T. STEWART was one of these men; his superb business was the creation of his whole manhood, and was built up patiently as a bee builds its cell, and then stores it with honey. He was the life of his enormous business to the minutest point, and it was his life to do his great stint every day; and now that he is dead and gone, no man living and working at the business in his name is so intensely alive in that great store as A. T. Stewart. His presence still pervades and his spirit still inspires all that is best in the concern. Commodore Vanderbilt was another of these patient men who work at things through a lifetime, and turn them all to account through steady striving; yes, and draw their life at last from what they do. "I have such and such things to do," he said to my friend, Mr. Ogden, when he was quite an old man, "and when I get them done, if I can find no other big job to do, I shall die;" and this, I believe, was about the truth of the old man's end. (b—195 words.)

THAT is a very touching story to me of the young man who went to see Charles Dickens to show him some drawings, and see if he might not illustrate the great novelist's books. He went away disappointed and sad, I suppose, but not to sit down and fold his hands. He wrote for the magazines; did anything he could do, with pen and pencil, patiently and persistently. At last he felt his time had come to do something better—wrote that wonderful book, "Vanity Fair," and from that day Thackeray divided the kingdom with the man who had kindly refused his drawings. So George Eliot did journey-work for the booksellers for many a year, translating from the German, working and reviewing anything she could do, patiently waiting. (c—130 words.)

I GIVE you credit for a sweet and wholesome bringing up in the good old home, and bid you see to it you do not give up

your birthright. I bid you do at all costs what you can do best, let it be rough work or fine, to hold on with patience and work on long lines, to take care of your health and not barter it away for learning, or use it up in folly, and to lay up grand reserves of power of character, and of all that makes a man, for the days which will surely come to search you to the very marrow of your bones and the centre of your soul. Then, when you also come to these solemn searchings of life and time, you need not fear. It will be with you as it was with one of our citizens, who was minister to London. When our bonds were in debate, an old merchant went to see him about them, and then went back to his committee and said: "Gentlemen, it is all right; I move we take them; the American Minister says they are good, and I see a hundred cents on the dollar written all over his face." (d—207 words.)

BUT fail here, disregard such lessons, take the drift down, and it shall come to pass as the years come and go, that this record of the evil and sin of them shall write itself over the fair, sweet lines I see as I look at you, and hide them all away; and it may be then with you as a friend told me it was with one whom Mr. Lincoln met one day, as they were walking together in Washington. He took one swift, keen look at the man as he passed, and then whispered to my friend, "If the Almighty writes a good hand, that man is a scamp." (e—111 words.)

No. 41.—831 words.

New Haven.

LEAVING New York by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, we found ourselves, at the end of three hours' ride, in New Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms."

Everything here bears the impress of New England, with the special peculiarities of Connecticut, land of smart sayings and of the proverbial wooden nutmegs and oak hams. Stepping from the cars, my ears were first saluted by the salutations of two genial Yankees, one of whom, I inferred from the conversation, had just arrived from Bridgeport, and the other at the

depot had awaited his coming. Compliments were passed by the latter, who saluted his friend with :

“ Well, old boy, where have you been all summer? I see you have got your dust full of eyes.”

The reply to this salute was in entire harmony with the interrogation, and both walked away from the station, amusing each other with odd maxims and witty retorts.

It being our intention to remain several weeks in New Haven, we decided to take up our abode at a private house, and with this object in view we started in pursuit of suitable accommodations. It was soon discovered that in the matter of board we were competing with “ Old Yale,” students always being preferred, owing to the prospect of permanency.

A reconnoissance of several hours, during which we saw more stately elms than I ever expect to see again in so short a period, brought us to 66 Chapel Street, where we were pleasantly lodged, with an excellent table, and favored with a Yankee landlord from the classic banks of the Rhine. (a—269 words.)

UNIVERSAL quiet on the streets, and an inexhaustible supply of brown bread and beans at the breakfast-table, was an unmistakable evidence that we had reached a New England Sunday. After breakfast, the weather being fine, I was invited to accompany some young gentlemen in a sail down the harbor. Being uncertain as to the propriety of such a proceeding on the seventh day, I was promptly assured that the Blue Laws of Connecticut would not be outraged in case I had taken a generous ration of brown bread and beans before starting.

A ride of half an hour, with but little wind in our sails, carried us down through the oyster-beds to a point nearly opposite the lighthouse at the mouth of the harbor. A novel sight, in my judgment, is a multitude of oyster plantations staked out in such a manner as to show the proprietor of each particular section his exact limit or boundary.

To those of my readers who are familiar with hop-growing regions, I would say that an oyster farm is not unlike a hop field which seems to have been suddenly inundated by water, leaving only the tops of the poles above the surface. Oyster

raising is one of the leading features of New Haven enterprise, and the Fair Haven oysters, in particular, are regarded among the best that are cultivated on the Atlantic coast. On our return trip up the harbor the tide was going out, and as the water was extremely shallow in many places and also very clear, we could see oysters and their less palatable neighbors, clams, in abundance. I was strongly tempted to make substantial preparation for an oyster dinner, but on being informed that such a course would be equivalent to staking out claims in a strange watermelon-patch, I concluded to desist, and contented myself with seeing more oysters in half an hour than I had seen in all my life before. (b—329 words.)

CAPT. WILLARD GLAZIER.

No. 42.—598 words.

Physical Development.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When Corotto's masterpiece of painting, "The Three Archangels," at Verona, was criticised because the limbs of the angels were too slender, Corotto said, "Then they will fly all the better." And "earthly angels," says Colonel Higginson, "have been flying to heaven for the same reason ever since, and they commonly have flown very early."

From the time of St. Jerome, who declared that the duty of a monk was not to teach, but to weep, and who describes himself as "weak of digestion, his skin squalid, and his bones as scarcely holding together," down to the beginning of the present decade, a vigorous constitution and exuberant health have always been considered inconsistent with "spiritual sanctity." Only three of the famous Greek and Latin fathers—Ambrose, Augustine, and Athanasius—were able-bodied men. "But the permanent influence of these three has been far greater, for good or for evil, than that of all the others put together." (a—160 words.)

STUDENTS of divinity, forty years ago, were practically excluded by public opinion from participation in any form of athletic sports. They were forced to conform their lives, their

dress, and their diet almost to the ascetic standard of the Middle Ages. I know a clergyman who has now reached fourscore years, who, in his youth, just escaped expulsion from the Baptist Divinity School at West Newton, Mass., for participating in the game of ball called "rounders." Another was driven from his pulpit for swimming the Connecticut and pitching quoits; and the idea is still rife in most communities that the minister of the Gospel must be not as other men, but make his life eccentric by the practice of excessive self-abnegation. The most cursory glance at the history of the Church will, however, establish the fact that almost all the great and permanent religious movements have been accomplished by vigorous and able-bodied "saints" who have been the exception to the general rule of health. (b—166 words.)

I NEED scarcely allude to the typical scholar or professor in the colleges of the last half-century. His description, in a word, is that of great intellectuality, feeble constitution, chronic indigestion, and peevish regret that lack of health had prevented the accomplishment of the magnificent undertakings he had always purposed to make. Horace Mann has capitally said, "All through the life of a pure-minded but feeble-bodied man his path is lined with memory's grave-stones, which mark the spots where noble enterprises perished for lack of physical vigor to embody them in deeds." All this is changed, and to-day the preacher or the scholar may adorn the walls of his study with the trophies of the chase or the prizes won in the athletic contests of his college days, with no alarm lest his piety should be thought the less sincere because of his manly physique or his vigorous personality.

It is now my purpose to show that we are at the threshold, in America, of a new era of physical development, and that upon such physical development will speedily come an intellectual age likely to transcend anything that the world has yet seen. (c—200 words.)—JOHN S. WHITE.

No. 43.—526 words.

Madam Esmond and Major Washington.

ON the day appointed for Madam Esmond's entertainment to the General, the house of Castlewood was set out with the greatest splendor; and Madam Esmond arrayed herself in a much more magnificent dress than she was accustomed to wear. Indeed, she wished to do every honor to her guest, and to make the entertainment, which, in reality, was a sad one to her, as pleasant as might be for her company. The General's new aid-de-camp was the first to arrive. The widow received him in the covered gallery before the house. He dismounted at the steps, and his servants led away his horses to the well-known quarters. No young gentleman in the colony was better mounted or a better horseman than Mr. Washington.

For a while, ere the Major retired to divest himself of his riding-boots, he and his hostess paced the gallery in talk. She had much to say to him; she had to hear from him a confirmation of his own appointment as aid-de-camp to General Brad-dock, and to speak of her son's approaching departure. The negro servants, bearing the dishes for the approaching feast, were passing perpetually as they talked. They descended the steps down to the rough lawn in front of the house, and paced awhile in the shade. Mr. Washington announced his Excellency's speedy approach, with Mr. Franklin of Pennsylvania in his coach. (a—236 words.)

THIS Mr. Franklin had been a common printer's boy, Mrs. Esmond had heard; a pretty pass things were coming to when such persons rode in the coach of the Commander-in-Chief! Mr. Washington said a more shrewd and sensible gentleman never rode in coach or walked on foot. Mrs. Esmond thought the Major was too liberally disposed toward this gentleman; but Mr. Washington stoutly maintained, against the widow, that the printer was a most ingenious, useful, and meritorious man.

"I am glad, at least, that, as my boy is going to make the campaign, he will not be with tradesmen, but with gentlemen—with gentlemen of honor and fashion," says Madam Esmond, in her most stately manner.

Mr. Washington had seen the gentlemen of honor and fashion over their cups, and perhaps thought that all their sayings and doings were not precisely such as would tend to instruct or edify a young man on his entrance into life; but he wisely chose to tell no tales out of school, and said that Harry and George, now they were coming into the world, must take their share of good and bad, and hear what both sorts had to say.

"To be with a veteran officer of the finest army in the world," faltered the widow; "with gentlemen who have been bred in the midst of the Court; with friends of his Royal Highness, the Duke—"

The widow's friend only inclined his head; he did not choose to allow his countenance to depart from its usual gravity. (b—256 words.)

"AND with you, dear Colonel Washington, by whom my father always set such store. You don't know how much he trusted in you. You will take care of my boy, sir, will not you? You are but five years older, yet I trust to you more than to his seniors; my father always told the children, I always bade them, to look up to Mr. Washington."

"You know I would have done anything to win Colonel Esmond's favor. Madam, how much would I not venture to merit his daughter's?"

The gentlemen bowed with not too ill a grace. The lady blushed, and dropped one of the lowest courtesies. (Madam Esmond's courtesy was considered unrivaled over the whole province.) "Mr. Washington," she said, "will be always sure of a mother's affection while he gives so much of his to her children." And so saying she gave him her hand, which he kissed with profound politeness. The little lady presently re-entered her mansion, leaning upon the tall young officer's arm. Here they were joined by George, who came to them accurately powdered and richly attired, saluting his parent and his friend alike with low and respectful bows. (c—194 words.)

No. 44.—686 words.

W. M. THACKERAY.

WE join ourselves to no party which does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.—RUFUS CHOATE.

The Birth of a \$1 Bill.

IT is an interesting sight to see how the Government turns out day by day tons and tons of crisp, new bank notes or silver certificates—to watch the silent engravers etch the steel, the shirt-sleeved plate printers take the impressions, and the careful messengers carry off the finished bills by the cart-load. When Congress has ordered the issue of a new series of notes the first step in the bureau is the preparation of what is known as the model. This is generally a handsome pen-and-ink drawing of the proposed bill, and is submitted finally to the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval. Nothing about the note is left to mere chance. The banker does not regard money from a purely artistic standpoint. He wants the denomination to be plain and distinct, and he asks that the figure of the note be placed in the upper right-hand corner, in order to facilitate counting. The fact that a note must bear a certain title rather restricts the artist in the preparation of the model, but very frequently, as in the case of the new \$20 silver certificate, which bears the portrait of the late Secretary Manning, both utility and artistic beauty are combined. In this particular bill the artist has made a striking innovation. The portrait, instead of being at one end of the note, is in the centre, and is supported on the sides by figures of Prosperity and Labor. The lettering is at the extremities of the certificate, and the effect produced by this new idea is really very striking. (a—268 words.)

THE model having been adopted, the next step is the engraving of the plate. The room in which this work is done is a large, well-lighted apartment on the ground floor. It must not be supposed for an instant that the entire face of a note is engraved by one man. The portrait goes to one, the vignette to another, the lettering, script, and border to others, and so on until no less than twelve men are at work. It is a long and tedious task, requiring great care and accurate skill. No less than six weeks' time is necessary for the engraving of a portrait like that of Secretary Manning. The steel used is all imported from England, and is a remarkably fine grade. Engravers all

over the world use English steel, and have done so for a century. When, at the end of many months of careful engraving, the various portions of the note are finished, an impression of each section is taken upon a solid plate of steel. Each separate part is placed in the position it would occupy on the note, and when the transfer is finally accomplished, the face of the new bill appears in perfect form. (b—203 words.)

THE plate is hardened and across its engraved surface is passed a soft steel roller. The depressions of the plate appear on the roller as a raised surface, and when the little cylinder has been hardened it is a perfect die. It, in turn, is rolled by tremendous pressure upon a plate of soft steel. The power exerted to force the fine lines of the die into the steel is so great that a thin bit of paper placed on the plate leaves a deep impression, and a bit of lint, scarcely visible to the naked eye, forms a rough scar. A fly-speck under this pressure makes a deep hole in the metal, and particles of dust must be carefully removed lest they, too, leave their imprint. This transfer process not only allows any number of plates to be made, but is an excellent guard against counterfeiting. Each face and each reverse of a note, being taken from the same die, are exactly alike. In no other way could this result be reached. No engraver, be he ever so careful, could reproduce, without the variation of a hair's breadth, any work of his hands. Four impressions of the die are made upon a plate, so that the faces or backs of four notes are always printed at the same time. The plate, after being hardened, is finished. It costs the Government, from its inception to its completion, between \$1,500 and \$2,000 in actual outlay for labor expended upon it. (c—258 words.)

FROM the engraving-room the plate goes upstairs to the printers. There are about 200 of these, and each will take from 600 to 1,000 impressions daily. All the late issues of bank notes require but two impressions, one each for the back and face. The currency of 1875, however, required three, because in the centre of the reverse side was an elaborate historical picture printed in black. No one knows exactly why these pictures

were printed on these notes, unless it was an artistic device. At any rate, these bills cost a good deal more than the others, and the experiment has never been repeated. Eventually they will disappear. When the sheet of notes has been printed on both sides, with numerous examinations and countings in between, it goes to the numbering division. (d—136 words.)—*The Washington Post*.

No. 45.—865 words.

Napoleon Dismissing the Assembly.

THE emperor entered with his usual proud and careless indifference. His quick glance swept past the ranks of the Assembly, and rested for a moment on the place where the ambassadors of the foreign governments formerly stood beside the throne, and where no one was to be seen to-day. But not a feature changed; he was still calm and grave. With a gentle nod he turned toward the ministers who were on the left, and addressed each of them a few kind words; he then quickly ascended the steps of the throne. Under the canopy he turned his eyes toward the side where were the members of the Senate and the Legislature.

Napoleon's eyes flashed down the silent Assembly with the expression of terrible anger. When he spoke, his voice rolled like thunder through the hall, and echoed in the trembling hearts of those who were conscious of their guilt, and who hung their heads under the outburst of their sovereign's wrath.

"Gentlemen of the Legislature," he said, "you come to greet me. I accept your greetings, and will tell you what you ought to hear. You have it in your power to do much good and you have done nothing but mischief. Eleven-twelfths of you are patriotic; the rest are factious. What do you hope by putting yourselves in opposition? To gain possession of power? But what are your means? Are you the representatives of the people? I am. Four times I have been invoked by the nation, and have had the votes of four millions of men. I have a title to supreme authority, which you have not. You are nothing but the representatives of the departments. Your report

is drawn up with an astute and perfidious spirit, of the effects of which you are well aware. Two battles lost in Champagne would not have done me so much mischief. (a—204 words.)

“I HAVE sacrificed my passions, my pride, my ambition to the good of France. I was in expectation that you would appreciate my motives, and not urge me to what is inconsistent with the honor of the nation. Far from that, in your report you mingle irony with reproach; you tell me that adversity has given me salutary counsels. How can you reproach me with my misfortunes? I have supported them with honor, because I have received from nature a sturdy temper; and if I had not possessed it, I would never have raised myself to the first throne of the world. Nevertheless, I have need of consolation, and I expected it from you; so far from receiving it, you have endeavored to depreciate me; but I am one of those whom you may kill, but cannot dishonor. Is it by such reproaches that you expect to restore the lustre of the throne? What is the throne? Four pieces of gilded wood, covered with a piece of velvet. The real throne has its seat in the heart of the nation. You cannot separate the two without mutual injury; for it has more need of me than I have of it. What could a nation do without a chief? (b—210 words.)

“WHEN the question was how we could repel the enemy, you demand institutions as if we had them not! Are you not content with the constitution? If you are not, you should have told me so four years ago, or postponed your demand two years after a general peace. Is this the moment to insist on such a demand? You wish to imitate the Constituent Assembly, and commence a revolution? Be it so. You will find I will not imitate Louis XVI. I would rather abandon the throne, I would prefer making part of the sovereign people to being an enslaved king. I am sprung from the people; I know the obligations I contracted when I ascended the throne. You have done much mischief; you would have done me still more, if I had allowed your report to be printed. (c—132 words,)

“YOU speak of abuses, of vexations. I know, as well as you, that such have existed; they arose from circumstances and the

misfortunes of the times. But was it necessary to let all Europe into our secrets? Is it fitting to wash our dirty linen in public? In what you say there is some truth and some falsehood. What, then, was your obvious duty? To have confidentially made known your grounds of complaint to me, by whom they would have been thankfully received. I do not, any more than yourselves, love those who have oppressed you. In three months we shall have peace; the enemy will be driven from our territory, or I shall be dead. We have greater resources than you imagine; our enemies have never conquered us—never will. They will be pursued over the frontier more quickly than they crossed it. Go!" (d—145 words.)

No. 46.—691 words.

L. MUHLBACH.

Ancient Luxury.

BUT, after all, while wealth is the basis—the raw material—it does not alone furnish culture any more than exalted aims. It has often been said that the luxury of the present exceeds that of any former period, but a cursory glance at the past shows this to be incorrect. In spite of the sumptuary laws of Rome that empire became the centre of almost unbounded riches. Cræsus used to say that no man ought to be called rich who could not support a standing army. At one of his entertainments, to which the whole of Rome was invited, costly viands were served upon ten thousand tables. Cicero had several villas besides his house in the city, all of which in the days antedating "modern improvements" required a retinue of thousands of persons. At the death of one of Cæsar's daughters the funeral baked meats were set forth on 22,000 tables, with three guests at each. The later Roman emperors exceeded all former displays of lavishness. Caligula desired to sail his own galleys on smooth water; accordingly canals were dug parallel with the coast, and as by magic huge boats were launched and silken sails unfurled over decks of wood enriched with gleaming jewels. Over the sterns rare twining vines made bowers beneath which he reclined in company with his gay minions. (a—222 words.)

THEY had but to stretch forth their hands to pluck ripe fruits gleaming among trees growing as if in their native gardens, while multitudes of slaves stood ready to obey every caprice of their infamous master. At one time a naval battle was undertaken from the decks of these galleys, in which nearly 3,000 men were engaged, while at its close he scattered largess of gold broadcast among the populace to watch their scrambles for the unearned lucre. And when he tired of his inland sea he had only to turn to his stables, where favorite coursers munched their grain from troughs of marble or ivory. As he drove them along the Appian Way, in harness of purple and collars of pearls, they were only less richly bedecked than his wife, who wore on state occasions a single set of jewels on which the royal spendthrift had expended a trifle of two millions of dollars. (b—157 words.)

AND what are modern palaces compared with that which Nero built, with a portico a mile in length faced with a double row of columns? Within the entrance stood that statue of him made of silver and gold, 120 feet in height, which has given its name to the most magnificent ruin of all those mute and melancholy tokens of a debauched civilization, of an era when material luxury was sapping the foundations of virile energy. The whole of the interior was decorated with gilding and carvings, and mother-of-pearl and ivory inlaid with gems. And when the attendants led out the mules, shod with silver, attached to the thousand chariots which made up the retinue of the infamous ruler, themselves wearing chains and adornings of precious metals, they formed such processions of splendor as no nineteenth century—most happily—can equal. Art had become enervated and debased along with morals, for the one is but the glass through which man looks on the life which the other has molded. (c—172 words.)

No. 47.—551 words.

THE flame of liberty is extinguished in Greece and Rome, but the light of its glowing embers is still bright and strong on the shores of America.—LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

Opening of the American Institute Fair.

(Reported by J. N. KIMBALL.)

CHAIRMAN :

"I greet you all here on this auspicious evening. For many years back, further back than a great many of you now remember, it has always been customary to open this exhibition by a formal address from a gentleman well known in politics, the mechanical arts, sciences, and the fine arts. We propose to do the same this year, and the pleasant duty devolving upon me as Chairman of the Board of Managers at this moment is to introduce to you the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, late Lieutenant Governor of the State, vice District Attorney, and of other offices, which it is not necessary for me to mention. I now present to you Mr. Woodford." (a—117 words.)

STEWART L. WOODFORD :

"*Ladies and Gentlemen*.—To speak against the hammer of the carpenter, the buzz of the engine, and the pleasant chatter of the young ladies and their numerous attendants, will be a difficult task and so I shall be very brief.

"During the last few weeks I have felt constrained, under the necessities of a political canvass, to say rather some unkind things about Tammany Hall, and so it is exceedingly pleasant this night to bear this tribute to Tammany Hall—that in 1828, sixty-three years ago, the American Institute was organized by a few public-spirited citizens in one of the upper rooms of Tammany Hall; and I am willing to admit, that for once in her history, Tammany Hall did a thoroughly good thing. (Applause.) The objects of the American Institute, as I understand them, are to encourage American inventions, to educate American mechanics in the mechanical arts, and, generally, to assist in all practical ways in the development of American resources and American ability. And frankly, my friends, I like this name of *American Institute*. (Applause.) I like it because it speaks in a word all the meaning of American progress and American effort. What this Institute has done in the way of development, in invention, in ministering to mechanical education, can hardly be estimated justly or properly honored. (b—212 words.)

“THIS was one of the first fairs ever established in this country; now we have them in every town, we have them in every county, we have them in every State; but the American Institute fair that was organized sixty years ago, in the city of New York, was logically the seed-corn of the great Columbian Exposition that is to be held in Chicago next year, and to the founders of this Institute should the credit and the honor this day be given.

“The educational work that has been done by this American Institute was early seen by one of the greatest of our American thinkers, and there was no work that was done in the city or State of New York that so commended itself to the warm heart and large brain of that pioneer of American development, Horace Greeley, as did that of the American Institute and the American Institute fair. (Applause.) (c—155 words.)

“WHEN your Institute was organized and the first of your fairs was held, American education was almost entirely confined within the several crafts, to the education that the master mechanic could give to his apprentices and his men. To-day there are industrial schools with trained professors, with scientific education, established in every one of the great cities of the American Union. Education, higher education, has ceased to be scholastic and has become practical. In 1828 almost every man who went to Harvard, to Columbia, or to Yale could talk Latin and Greek to you, but could not drive a nail or use a hammer without mashing his thumb. (Laughter.) To-day in the highest universities of the country we have engineering schools, mechanical schools, and electrical schools. We have the great Massachusetts School of Technology at Boston; we have the Stevens Institute, across the river in Hoboken; we have the School of Mines in Columbia College; we have the great Sheffield School in Yale University; we have the Sibley College at Cornell University; and to-day the health of the nation and the best of the trained intellect of the entire country goes into the workshop and teaches men to use the tremendous material forces of nature in a scientific manner and with perfect and thorough development. (d—218 words.)

“WHY, gentlemen, do you realize what tremendous progress scientific education has made within the last fifty years? To-day the lineman who takes care of the telegraph in your street, the man who in his shirt-sleeves stands by yonder dynamo and regulates the forces that light this great exposition, knows more about electricity than Benjamin Franklin did, than Faraday did, than all the professors in all the universities of the United States did when this Institute was organized in 1828. (Applause.) The man who stands beside the steam engine, the man who controls those tremendous forces of physics and of steam, the common day-laborer, knows more about steam than Robert Fulton did. Every one of us have to-day as the alphabet—the simple letters in the alphabet of our acquisition—more of scientific development than the college professors and the master scientists did fifty years ago. Now, where to does this all tend? Year by year we are making tremendous strides, year by year we are taking within our grasp these tremendous forces. Where to are we going? The men of the world to-day stand on the very top of the scientific acquisition of all the ages that are gone. (e—206 words.)

“THIS land of ours (and oh, I love to speak of it as you speak of this Institute), this *American* land of ours, with steam plow, with steam sower, with steam reaper, with steam binder, with railroads to carry grain to market, with great elevators to store it, with steamships of ten thousand tons to bear it across the sea, this great American land of ours is furnishing wheat and corn for the civilized world, and wherever famine stalks with gaunt figure and with grimy visage, there American production is ministering to the world's wants. (Applause.)

“To-day (and oh, I love that name *American*), to-day the American mine is furnishing silver and gold and copper, and in spite of the pessimists, before twelve months have rolled by it will be furnishing American tin (applause), that we may supply the needs, the business, the industry, the development of the world. (f—150 words.)

“Now, ladies and gentlemen—I will take that back—women and men (I like these simple words better than the phrase

'ladies and gentlemen,' for if any one is a true, honest woman, if any one is a true, honest man, they are better than a gentleman and better than a lady), this ripple of my poor voice against the hammer and the moving throng is an unequal struggle. The time has come for this people of ours to step to the front to assert modestly, and yet with dignity, our American claim for an American policy; that we shall develop what our fathers begun when they sowed the seed-corn of the American Institute; that we shall develop this continent; that we shall keep the common school; that we shall keep our free worship; that we shall keep our free ballot; that we shall keep our free manhood, and that we shall show to the nations of the world that the American freeman, the American workman, the American citizen shall step to a height of grandeur and dignity and power, such as the citizen of old Rome never viewed in the palmiest days of Roman story. (Applause.) (g—200 words.)

"TWELVE months will soon roll round, and on the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus the great exhibition will open at Chicago. From every city, from every territory of our own land and from every island and from every continent of the world, the production of the farmer, the production of the artisan, the production of the scholar, the production of the laborer, will be brought into competition, and there may the best man win. But you and I will be disappointed, if under the influence of our free institutions, our free American liberty, trained in such schools as the American Institute, we shall not stand in the very forefront of the achievement of the world. Good-night." (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN :

"*Ladies and Gentlemen* :—After listening to the eloquent address of Mr. Woodford, there remains but one word for me to add, and that is to say that by authority of the Board of Managers I hereby declare this, the sixtieth exhibition of the American Institute, opened." (h—158 words.)

No. 48.—1,416 words.

Mr. Pickwick's Ride in August.

THERE is no month in the whole year in which nature wears a more beautiful appearance than in the month of August. Spring has many beauties and May is a fresh and blooming month, but the charms of this time of year are enhanced by their contrast with the winter season. August has no such advantage. It comes when we remember nothing but clear skies, green fields, and sweet-smelling flowers—when the recollection of snow and ice and bleak winds has faded from our minds as completely as they have disappeared from the earth, and yet what a pleasant time it is! Orchards and corn-fields ring with the hum of labor; trees bend beneath the thick clusters of rich fruit which bow their branches to the ground; and the corn, piled in graceful sheaves or waving in every light breath that sweeps above it, as if it wooed the sickle, tinges the landscape with a golden hue. A mellow softness appears to hang over the whole earth; the influence of the season seems to extend itself to the very wagon, whose slow motion across the well-reaped field is perceptible only to the eye, but strikes with no harsh sound upon the ear. (a—203 words.)

AS the coach rolls swiftly past the fields and orchards which skirt the road, groups of women and children piling the fruit in sieves or gathering the scattered ears of corn pause for an instant in their labor, and, shading the sun-burnt face with a still browner hand, gaze upon the passengers with curious eyes, while some stout urchin, too small to work, but too mischievous to be left at home, scrambles over the side of the basket in which he has been deposited for security and kicks and screams with delight. The reaper stops in his work and stands with folded arms, looking at the vehicle as it whirls past; and the rough cart-horses bestow a sleepy glance upon the smart coach team, which says, as plainly as a horse's glance can, "It's all very fine to look at, but slow going over a heavy field is better than warm work like that upon a dusty road, after all." You cast a look behind you as you turn a corner of the road. The women and children have resumed their labor,

the reaper once more stoops to his work, the cart-horses have moved on, and all are again in motion. (b—205 words.)—
CHARLES DICKENS, from “*Pickwick Papers.*”

No. 49.—408 words.

General Blucher’s Vow.

THEY entered the large reception room, opened only on festive occasions. It contained nothing but some tiseled furniture, a few tables with marble tops, and on the pillars between the windows large Venetian mirrors. Otherwise the walls were bare, except over the sofa, where hung, in a finely-carved and gilded frame, a painting, which, however, was covered with a large veil of black crape.

Blucher conducted the two to this painting; for a moment he stood still and gazed on it gravely and musingly, and, raising his right hand with a quick jerk, he tore down the mourning veil.

“Queen Louisa!” exclaimed Scharnhorst, admiring the tall and beautiful lady smiling on him. (a—111 words.)

“Yes,” said Blucher, solemnly, “Queen Louisa! The guardian angel of Prussia, whose heart Napoleon broke! This pride and joy of all our women had to depart without hoping even in the possibility that the calamities which ruined her might come to an end. On the day she died I covered her portrait with this veil, and swore not to look again at her adored countenance until able to draw my sword, and, with Prussia’s soldiers, avenge her untimely death. The time has come! Louisa, rise again from your grave, open once more your beautiful eyes, for day-light is at hand, and our night is ended. Now, my beautiful queen, listen to the oath of your most faithful servant!” He drew his sword, and, raising it up to the painting, exclaimed: “Here is my sword! When I sheathed it last I wept, for I was to be an invalid, and should no longer wield it; I was to sit here in idleness, and silently witness the sufferings of my fatherland. But now I shall soon be called into service, and I swear to you, Queen Louisa, that I will not sheathe this sword before I have avenged your death, before

Germany and Prussia are free again, and Napoleon has received his punishment. I swear it to you, as sure as I am old Blucher, and have seen the tears which Prussia's disgrace has often wrung from your eyes. May God help me! May He in His mercy spare me until I have fulfilled my oath. Amen!" (b--256 words.)—L. MUHLBACH.

No. 50.—367 words.

Queen Elizabeth and Raleigh.

THE young cavalier we have so often mentioned had probably never yet approached so near the person of his sovereign, and he pressed forward as far as the line of warders permitted, in order to avail himself of the present opportunity. His companion, on the contrary, cursing his impudence, kept pulling him backwards, till Walter shook him off impatiently, and letting his rich cloak drop carelessly from one shoulder; a natural action, which served, however, to display to the best advantage his well-proportioned person. Unbonneting at the same time, he fixed his eager gaze on the Queen's approach, with a mixture of respectful curiosity, and modest yet ardent admiration, which suited so well with his fine features, that the warders, struck with his rich attire and noble countenance, suffered him to approach the ground over which the Queen was to pass somewhat closer than was permitted to ordinary spectators. Thus the adventurous youth stood full in Elizabeth's eye,—an eye never indifferent to the admiration which she deservedly excited among her subjects, or to the fair proportions of external form which chanced to distinguish any of her courtiers. Accordingly, she fixed her keen glance on the youth, as she approached the place where he stood, with a look in which surprise at his boldness seemed to be unmingled with resentment, while a trifling accident happened which attracted her attention towards him yet more strongly. The night had been rainy, and just where the young gentleman stood a small quantity of mud interrupted the Queen's passage. As she hesitated to pass on, the gallant, throwing his cloak from his shoulders, laid it on the miry spot, so as to insure her stepping over it dryshod. Elizabeth looked at the young man, who ac-

complicated this act of devoted courtesy with a profound reverence and a blush that overspread his whole countenance. The Queen was confused, and blushed in her turn, nodded her head, hastily passed on, and embarked in her barge without saying a word. (a—334 words.)

“COME along, Sir Coxcomb,” said Blount; “Your gay cloak will need the brush to-day, I wot. Nay, if you had meant to make a foot-cloth of your mantle, better have kept Tracy’s old *drap-de-bure*, which despises all colors.”

“This cloak,” said the youth, taking it up and folding it, “shall never be brushed while in my possession.”

“And that will not be long, if you learn not a little more economy; we shall have you in *cuervo* soon, as the Spaniard says.”

Their discourse was here interrupted by one of the band of Pensioners. “I was sent,” said he, after looking at them attentively, “to a gentleman who hath no cloak, or a muddy one. You, sir, I think,” addressing the young cavalier, “are the man; you will please to follow me.”

“He is in attendance on me,” said Blount, “on me, the noble Earl of Sussex’s master of horse.”

“I have nothing to say to that,” answered the messenger; “my orders are directly from her majesty, and concern this gentleman only.”

So saying, he walked away, followed by Walter, leaving the others behind; Blount’s eyes almost starting from his head with the excess of his astonishment. At length he gave vent to it in an exclamation: “Who the good jere would have thought this!” And shaking his head with a mysterious air, he walked to his own boat, embarked, and returned to Deptford. (b—233 words.)—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

No. 51.—567 words.

SINCE first I heard our north wind blow,
 Since first I saw Atlantic throw
 On our fierce rocks his thunderous snow,
 I loved thee, Freedom.

—LOWELL.

Coronation of Napoleon.

THE thundering roar of cannon and the chimes of bells proclaimed that the emperor and empress, with their train, were now leaving the palace to ascend into the wonderful carriage made of gold and glass, and which was waiting for them at the Pavilion de l'Horloge to proceed toward the cathedral.

This carriage, prepared expressly for this day's celebration, was of enormous size and breadth, with windows on all sides, and entirely alike in its front and back seats. It therefore happened that their imperial majesties, on entering the carriage, not thinking of the direction to be taken, sat down on the front instead of the back seat. The empress noticed the mistake, and when she laughingly called the emperor's attention to it, they both took the back seat without a suspicion that this little error was a bad omen.

Another little mishap occurred before they entered Notre Dame, which threw a gloom of sad forebodings and fear over the heart of the empress. Whilst alighting out of the carriage, the empress, whose hand was occupied in the holding and carrying of her robe and mantle, let slip from her fingers the imperial ring which the pope had brought her for a present, and which before the coronation he was to bless, according to the accustomed ceremonial, and then place it on her finger as a token of remembrance of the holy consecration. This made Josephine tremble, and her cheeks turned pale, especially as the ring could nowhere be found. It had rolled a considerable distance from the carriage, and only after some minutes did Eugene Beauharnais find it and bring it to his mother, to her great delight and satisfaction. (a—281 words.)

AT last the procession entered Notre Dame, and the brilliant solemnity began. It is not our purpose to describe here again the ceremony which has been in all its details portrayed in so many works, and to repeat the solemn addresses and the different events of this great and memorable day. It is with Josephine we have to do, and with what concerns her individual destiny—that alone claims our attentive consideration.

One event, however, is to be mentioned. At the moment

the emperor took from the altar the so-called crown of Charles the Great, and with firm hand placed it on his head—at the moment when he assumed the place of the ancient Kings of France, a small stone, which had detached itself from the cupola, fell down, touched his head, leaped on his shoulder, slipped down his imperial mantle, and rolled over the altar-steps near to the pope's throne, where it remained still until an Italian priest picked it up.

At the moment of his loftiest grandeur the destiny of his future aimed its first stone at him, and marked him as the one upon whom its anger was to fall.

This was the third evil omen of the day; but fortunately Josephine had not noticed it. Her whole soul was absorbed in the sacred rites; and, after the emperor had crowned himself, her heart trembled with deep emotion and agitation, for now the moment had come when she was to take her part in the solemnity.

The Duchess d'Abrantes, who was quite near Josephine, and an immediate witness of the whole celebration, depicts the next scene in the following words: "The moment when the greatest number of eyes were fixed upon the altar-steps where the emperor stood was when Josephine was crowned by him, and was solemnly consecrated Empress of the French. What a moment! . . . what a homage! What a proof of love manifested to her from him who so much loved her!" (b—330 words.)—L. MUHLBACH

No. 52.—611 words.

Daniel Webster's Speech.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I owe the honor of this occasion, and I esteem it an uncommon and extraordinary honor, to the young men of this city of Albany; and it is my first duty to express to these young men my grateful thanks for the respect they have manifested towards me. Nevertheless, nevertheless, young men of Albany, I do not mistake you, or your object, or your purpose. I am proud to take to myself whatever may properly belong to me, as a token of personal and political regard from

you to me. But I know, young men of Albany, it is not I, but the cause; it is not I, but your own generous attachments to your country; it is not I, but the Constitution of the Union,—which has bound together your ancestors and mine, and all of us for more than half a century. It is this that has brought you here to-day to testify your regard towards one who, to the best of his humble ability, has sustained that cause before the country. Go on, young men of Albany! Go on, young men of the United States! Early manhood is the chief prop and support, the reliance and hope, for the preservation of public liberty and the institutions of the land. Early manhood is ingenious, generous, just. It looks forward to a long life of honor or dishonor; and it means, by the blessing of God, that it shall be a life of honor, of usefulness, and success, in all the professions and pursuits of life; and that it shall close, when close it must, with some claim to the gratitude of the country. Go on, then; uphold the institutions to which you were born! You are manly, fearless, bold. You fear nothing but to do wrong, dread nothing but to be found recreant to patriotism and to your country. (a—314 words.)

GENTLEMEN, I certainly had no expectation of appearing in such an assemblage as this to-day. It is not probable that for a long time to come I may again address any large assemblage of my fellow-citizens. If I should not, and if this were the last, or to be among the last, of all the occasions in which I am to appear before any great number of the people of the country, I shall not regret that that appearance was here. I find myself in the political capital of the greatest, most commercial, most powerful State of the Union. I find myself invited to be here by persons of the highest respectability, without distinction of party. I consider the occasion as somewhat august. I know that among those who now listen to me there are such as are of the wisest, the best, the most patriotic, and the most experienced public and private men in the State of New York. Here are governors and ex-governors; here are judges and ex-judges, of high character and high station; and here are persons from all the walks of professional and private life, distinguished for

talent and virtue and eminence. Fellow-citizens, before such an assemblage, and on such an invitation, I feel bound to guard every opinion and every expression ; to speak with precision such sentiments as I advance, and to be careful in all that I say, that I may not be misapprehended or misrepresented. (b—245 words.)

I AM requested, fellow-citizens, by those who invited me, to signify my sentiments on the state of public affairs in this country, and the interesting questions which are before us. This proves, gentlemen, that in their opinion there are questions sometimes arising which range above all party, and all the influences and considerations and interests of party. It proves more ; it proves that, in their judgment, this is a time in which public affairs do rise in importance above the range of party, and draw to them an interest paramount to all party considerations. If that be not so, I am here without object, and you are listening to me for no purpose whatever. Then, gentlemen, what is the condition of public affairs which makes it necessary and proper for men to meet and confer together on the state of the country ? What are the questions which are overriding, subduing, and overwhelming party, uniting honest, well-meaning persons to lay party aside, to meet and confer for the general public weal ? I shall, of course, fellow citizens, not enter at large into many of these questions, nor into any lengthened discussion of the state of public affairs, but shall endeavor to state what that condition is, what these questions are, and to pronounce a conscientious judgment of my own upon the whole. (c—223 words.)

THE last Congress, fellow-citizens, passed laws called adjustment measures, or settlement measures ; laws intended to put an end to certain internal and domestic controversies which existed in the country, and some of them for a long time. These laws were passed by the constitutional majorities of both houses of Congress. They received the constitutional approbation of the President. They are the laws of the land. To some, or all of them, indeed to all of them, at the time of their passage, there existed warm and violent opposition.

None of them passed without heated discussion. Government was established in each of the territories of New Mexico and Utah, but not without opposition. The boundary of Texas was to be settled by compromise with that State, but not without determined and violent opposition. These laws all passed; and as they have now become, from the nature of the case, ir repealable, it is not necessary that I should detain you by discussing their merits and demerits. Nevertheless, gentlemen, I desire on this and on all public occasions, in the most emphatic and clear manner, to declare that I hold some of these laws, and especially that which provided for the adjustment of the controversy with Texas, to have been essential to the preservation of the public peace. (d—218 words.)

I WILL not now argue that point, nor lay before you at large the circumstances which existed at that time,—the peculiar situation of things in so many of the Southern States; or the fact that many of those States had adopted measures for the separation of the Union; the fact that Texas was preparing to assert her rights to territory, which New Mexico thought was hers by right; and that hundreds and thousand of men, tired of the ordinary pursuits of private life, were ready to rise and unite in any enterprise that might open itself to them, even at the risk of a direct conflict with the authority of this Government. I say, therefore, without going into the argument with any details, that in March of 1850, when I found it my duty to address Congress on these important topics, it was my conscientious belief, still unshaken, ever since confirmed, that if the controversy with Texas could not be amicably adjusted, there must, in all probability, have been civil war and civil bloodshed. And in the contemplation of such a prospect, it was of little consequence on which standard victory should perch; although in such a contest we took it for granted that no opposition could arise to the authority of the United States that would not be suppressed. But what of that? I was not anxious about the military consequences of things; I looked to the civil and political state of things and their results; and I inquired what would be the condition of the country if in

this agitated state of things, if in this vastly extended though not generally pervading feeling at the South, war should break out, and bloodshed should ensue in that extreme of the Union? (e—293 words.)

THAT was enough for me to inquire into and regard; and, if the chances had been but one in a thousand that such would have been the result, I should still have felt that that one-thousandth chance should be guarded against by any reasonable sacrifice; because, gentlemen, sanguine as I am for the future prosperity of the country, strongly as I believe now, after what has passed, and especially after those measures to which I have referred, that it is likely to hold together, I yet believe firmly that this Union, once broken, is utterly incapable, according to all human experience, of being reconstructed in its original character, of being recemented by any chemistry or art or effort or skill of man. Now, gentlemen, let us pass from those measures which are now accomplished and settled. California is in the Union, and cannot be got out; the Texas boundary is settled, and cannot be disturbed; Utah and New Mexico are Territories, under provision of law, according to accustomed usage in former cases; and these things may be regarded as settled. But then there was another subject, equally agitating and equally irritating, which, in its nature, must always be subject to consideration or proposed amendment, and that is the fugitive slave law of 1850, passed at the same session of Congress. Allow me to advert, very shortly, to what I consider the ground of that law. You know, and I know, that it was very much opposed in the Northern States; sometimes with argument not unfair, often by mere ebullition of party, and often by those whirlwinds of fanaticism that raise a dust and blind the eyes, but produce nothing else. (f—281 words.)

Now, gentlemen, this question of the propriety of the fugitive slave law, or the enactment of some such law, is a question that must be met. Its enemies will not let it sleep or slumber. They will "give neither sleep to their eyes nor slumber to their eyelids" so long as they can agitate it before the people. It is with them a topic, a desirable topic, and all know who have

much experience in political affairs, that for party men, and in party times, there is hardly anything so desirable as a topic. Now, gentlemen, I am ready to meet this question. I am ready to meet it; I am ready to say that it was right, proper, expedient, just, that a suitable law should be passed for the restoration of the fugitive slaves found in free States, to their owners in the slave States. I am ready to say that, because I only repeat the words of the Constitution itself, and I am not afraid of being considered a plagiarist, nor a feeble imitator of other men's language and sentiments, when I repeat and announce to every part of the country, to you here, and at all times, the language of the Constitution of my country. (g—209 words.)

GENTLEMEN, before the Revolution, slavery existed in the Southern States, and had existed there for more than a hundred years. We of the North were not guilty of its introduction. That generation of men, even in the South, were not guilty of it. It had been introduced according to the policy of the mother country, before there was any independence in the United States; indeed, before there were any authorities in the Colonies competent to resist it. Why, gentlemen, men's opinions have so changed on this subject, and properly, the world has come to so much juster sentiments, we can hardly believe that which is certainly true, that at the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, the English Government insisted on the fulfillment, to its full extent, of a condition in the treaty of the Assiento, signed at Utrecht, in 1713, by which the Spanish Government had granted the unqualified and exclusive privilege to the British Government of importing slaves into the Spanish Colonies in America! That was not then repugnant to public sentiment; happily, it would be now. (h—179 words.)

No. 53.—1,962 words.

THE torch of freedom God has lit
 Burns upward for the Infinite,
 And through all hindrances it will
 And must and shall burn upward still.

—GERALD MASSEY.

Mr. Gladstone on the Silver Question.

DEAR SIR:

I am very reluctant to send you a reply which may be thought to indicate indifference to the circumstances of depressed interests in land, whether they be those of landlords, farmers, or laborers; for I fear that these last also have in some parts of the country been undergoing a diminution of wages very much to be lamented. But the special calls of the present time put it wholly out of my power to enter orally upon any full or profitable discussion on a subject which is in itself complex, and the adequate illustration of which from contemporary facts would require an expenditure of time beforehand such as is out of my power to make. I know that the circumstances of agriculture (in which I have every reason to feel a deep interest) vary materially, not only from time to time, but also in one portion of the country as compared with another; and while I regret that in Suffolk you should find it your duty to record an increasing depression, I trust that county may soon share in the relative improvement which is, I think, observable in various parts of the country. I cherish this hope all the more because the great coal and metal industries which for many recent years shared the depression of agriculture, or even suffered still more heavily, now show signs of revival. (a—230 words.)

IN no case can anything but mischief arise from referring distress to causes which are not its real source. The standard of value, which is the great instrument of exchange, is itself a commodity, and, being such, is itself subject to fluctuation. Such fluctuation is economically an evil, and every wisely-governed State should seek to have for its standard of value the commodity which is the least subject to fluctuation. That commodity, as I conceive, is gold, and to adopt any other standard or to add to gold any other metal more subject to fluctuation than gold would be to increase that fluctuation, and therewith the consequent inconvenience or distress. If a change were made which should of itself lower the value of sterling money in which debts are payable, this would be an additional and most formidable mischief. Thirty or forty years

ago it was very commonly thought that gold had undergone a very heavy depreciation. There is now an opinion that it has been artificially and very largely forced up in value. My belief has been all along that any increase or any decrease of value which has taken place has been within very narrow limits. I cannot deny that the action of certain great Continental States may have had a limited effect in raising the exchangeable value of gold. Such action has arisen, I must suppose, from a desire to attain or approach to the best possible standard; and while I regret the inconvenience which may be due even to a minor change of value, there will be a future compensation in the results of a policy that extends the area over which the best and most stable standard is in use. (b—287 words.)

I ALSO observe that incidental contraction may be counteracted by incidental expansion. It is at this time thought by many persons that South Africa is to make a material addition to the available gold currency of the world. I personally am aware of no sufficient reason why we ourselves should not effect a moderate addition to it by the gradual introduction of a carefully limited system of issuing notes smaller in value than five pounds. But I am convinced that any search for industrial relief of whatever kind from legislative alteration in the basis of our exchanges, great and small, which is gold, would be a barren and hopeless quest, diverting men for the time from efforts after practical thrift and improvement, and ending in substantial, perhaps in bitter, disappointment. As your letter appeals to me upon a subject of wide public interest, you are entirely free, if you should think proper, to publish this reply. (c—157 words.)

No. 54.—674 words.

YET, from out and from off all things around us—our laughing harvests, our songs of labor, our commerce on all the seas, our secure homes, our school-houses and churches, our happy people, our radiant and stainless flag—how they come pealing, pealing, “Independence now, and Independence forever.”—
RUFUS CHOATE.

George Washington to the President of Congress.

SIR :

WHITE PLAINS, 6th Nov., 1776.

I have the honor to inform you that yesterday morning the enemy made a sudden and unexpected movement from the several posts they had taken in our front.

They broke up their whole encampment the preceding night, and have advanced toward Kingsbridge on the North River. The design of this manœuvre is a matter of much conjecture and speculation, and cannot be accounted for with any degree of certainty. The grounds we had taken possession of were strong and advantageous, and such as they could not have gained without much loss of blood in case an attempt had been made. I had taken every possible precaution to prevent their outflanking us, which may have led to the present measure. They might still have in view their original plan, and by a sudden wheel try to accomplish it. Detachments are constantly out to observe their motions, and to harass them as much as possible. (a—158 words.)

IN consequence of this movement I called a council of general officers to consult on such measures as should be adopted in case they pursue their retreat to New York, the result of which is herewith transmitted. In respect to myself, I cannot indulge an idea that Gen. Howe, supposing he is going to New York, means to close the campaign and to sit down without attempting something more. I think it highly probable, and almost certain, that he will make a descent with part of his troops into Jersey ; and as soon as I am satisfied that the present manœuvre is real and not a feint, I shall use every means in my power to forward a part of our troops to counteract his designs ; nor shall I be disappointed if he sends a detachment to the southward for the purpose of making a winter campaign. (b—149 words.)

FROM information I have received, there is now a number of transports at Red Hook, with about three thousand troops on board. Their destination, as given out, is to Rhode Island, but this seems altogether improbable for various reasons ; among others, the season is much against it. In the Southern States

they will find it much milder, and much more favorable for their purpose. I shall take the liberty of mentioning that it may not be improper to suggest the probability of such a measure to the Assemblies and Conventions in those States, that they may be on their guard, and the propriety of their establishing and laying up magazines of provisions and other necessaries in suitable places. This is a matter of exceeding importance, and that cannot be too much attended to.

From the approaching dissolution of the army, and the departure of the new levies, which is now on the eve of taking place, and the little prospect of levying a new one in time, I have written to the Eastern States, by the unanimous advice of the general officers, to forward supplies of militia in the room of those that are now here, and who, it is feared, will not be prevailed on to stay any longer than the time they are engaged for. (c—217 words.)

THE propriety of this application, I trust, will appear when it is known that not a single officer is yet commissioned to recruit, and when it is considered how essential it is to keep some show of force and shadow of an army. I expect the enemy will bend their force against Fort Washington and invest it immediately. From some advices it is an object that will attract their earliest attention.

I am happy to inform you that in the engagement on Monday night our loss was by no means so considerable as was conjectured at first. By some deserters and prisoners we are told that of the enemy was tolerably great; some accounts make it about four hundred in killed and wounded; all agree that among the former was a Colonel Carr of the Thirty-fifth Regiment. The force that will be sent to Jersey after I am satisfied of Mr. Howe's retreat, in addition to those now there, according to my present opinion, will make it necessary for me to go with them, to put things in a proper channel, and such a way of defense as shall seem most probable to check the progress of the enemy, in case they should attempt a descent there or move towards Philadelphia. I have the honor to be, etc.,

(d—222 words.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

No. 55.—746 words,

Washington to Lieutenant-General Howe.

HEADQUARTERS, 17 December, 1776.

SIR:—

I would beg leave to recall your attention to the proposition for the exchange of prisoners, in the several letters I have lately written on that subject, and to inform you that I have not received such officers in exchange as were requested by me. I am persuaded, sir, that this mistake has arisen from Mr. Commissary Loring's zeal to facilitate the business; but I would at the same time desire that you would give him orders, whenever any of your officers are sent in by me, not to send others in exchange till he is furnished with a list from me of such as I would choose to prefer, which shall always be done as soon as possible. For, as the prisoners seldom pass my headquarters on their way, it is not in my power to transmit such lists by them without occasioning their delay. If this mode is not complied with in future, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of stopping others from going in, as my ideas and expectations are by no means answered by what has happened. I am, with due respect, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

No. 56.—199 words.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Washington's Letter to the President of Congress.

[“ On Christmas night, 1776, in a driving storm of sleet, and amid drifting ice that threatened every moment to crush the boats, General Washington crossed the Delaware with twenty-four hundred picked men, fell upon the Hessians at Trenton, in the midst of their festivities, captured nearly one thousand prisoners, slew their leader, and safely escaped back to camp, with the loss of only four men—two killed and two frozen to death.”]

HEADQUARTERS, NEWTOWN, 27 December, 1776.

SIR:—

I have the pleasure of congratulating you upon the success of an enterprise, which I had formed against a detachment of the enemy lying in Trenton, and which was executed yesterday morning. The evening of the 25th I ordered the troops intended for this service to parade back of McKonkey's Ferry, that they might begin to pass as soon as it grew dark, imagining we should be able to throw them all over, with the neces

sary artillery, by twelve o'clock, and that we might easily arrive at Trenton by five in the morning, the distance being about nine miles. But the quantity of ice, made that night, impeded the passage of the boats so much, that it was three o'clock before the artillery could all be got over; and near four, before the troops took up their line of march. This made me despair of surprising the town, as I well knew we could not reach it before the day was fairly broke. But as I was certain there was no making a retreat without being discovered and harassed on repassing the river, I determined to push on at all events. I formed my detachment into two divisions, one to march by the lower river road, the other by the upper or Pennington road. As the divisions had nearly the same distance to march, I ordered each of them, immediately upon forcing the outguards, to push directly into the town, that they might charge the enemy before they had time to form. (a—257 words.)

THE upper division arrived at the enemy's advanced post exactly at eight o'clock; and in three minutes after, I found, from the fire on the lower road, that that division had also got up. The outguards made but small opposition, though, for their numbers, they behaved very well, keeping up a constant retreating fire from behind houses. We presently saw their main body formed; but, from their motions, they seemed undetermined how to act. Being hard pressed by our troops, who had already got possession of their artillery, they attempted to file off by a road on their right, leading to Princeton. But, perceiving their intention, I threw a body of troops in their way, which immediately checked them. Finding from our disposition that they were surrounded, and that they must inevitably be cut to pieces if they made any further resistance, they agreed to lay down their arms. The number that submitted in this manner was twenty-three officers and eight hundred and eighty-six men. Colonel Rahl, the commanding officer, and seven others were found wounded in the town. I do not exactly know how many were killed; but I fancy not above twenty or thirty, as they never made any regular stand. Our loss is very trifling indeed, only two officers and one or two privates wounded. (b ~220 words.)

I FIND that the detachment of the enemy consisted of three Hessian regiments of Anspach, Kniphausen, and Rahl, amounting to about fifteen hundred men, and a troop of British light-horse; but immediately upon the beginning of the attack, all those, who were not killed or taken, pushed directly down the road towards Bordentown. These would likewise have fallen into our hands could my plan have been completely carried into execution. General Ewing was to have crossed before day at Trenton Ferry, and taken possession of the bridge leading out of town; but the quantity of ice was so great that, though he did everything in his power to effect it, he could not get over. This difficulty also hindered General Cadwalader from crossing with the Pennsylvania militia from Bristol. He got part of his foot over; but, finding it impossible to embark his artillery, he was obliged to desist. I am fully confident that, could the troops under Generals Ewing and Cadwalader have passed the river, I should have been able with their assistance to drive the enemy from all their posts below Trenton. But the numbers I had with me being inferior to theirs below me, and a strong battalion of light infantry being at Princeton above me, I thought it most prudent to return the same evening with the prisoners and the artillery we had taken. We found no stores of any consequence in the town. (c—239 words.)

IN justice to the officers and men, I must add that their behavior upon this occasion reflects the highest honor upon them. The difficulty of passing the river in a very severe night, and their march through a violent storm of snow and hail, did not in the least abate their ardor; but, when they came to the charge, each seemed to vie with the other in pressing forward; and were I to give a preference to any particular corps, I should do great injustice to the others. Colonel Baylor, my first aide-de-camp, will have the honor of delivering this to you; and from him you may be made acquainted with many other particulars. His spirited behavior upon every occasion requires me to recommend him to your particular notice. I have the honor to be, etc.,

(d—140 words.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

No. 57.—856 words.

Washington's Farewell Address.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS :

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when the thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom the choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest, no deficiency of respect for your past kindness, but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both. (a—191 words.)

THE acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty and to a deference to what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea. I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may

be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove of my determination to retire. (b—191 words.)

THE impression with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust I will only say that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that, if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it. (c—150 words.)

IN looking forward to the moment which is to terminate the career of my political life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me, and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which our passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead—amidst appearances sometimes dubious—vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging—in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry with me to my grave as a strong incitement

to unceasing wishes that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it. (d—302 words.)

HERE, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation and to recommend to your frequent review some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motives to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of our hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment. (e—162 words.)

THE unity of government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that from different causes and from different quarters much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth—as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most con-

stantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts. (f—228 words.)

FOR this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together. The independence and liberty which you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and success.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for careful guarding and preserving the union of the whole. (g—146 words.)

THE North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the same agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own

channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated ; and while it contributes in different ways to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of the maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in like intercourse with the West in the progressive improvement of interior communications by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort ; and what is, perhaps, of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of the indispensable outlets for its productions to the weight, influence, and future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious. (h—247 words.)

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THOUGH in reviewing the incidents of my administration I am unconscious of intentional error, I am, nevertheless, too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence, and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectations that retreat in which I promise myself to realize without alloy the sweet enjoyment of partaking in the midst of my

fellow-citizens the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers. (i—208 words.)

No. 58.—1,825 words.

Declaration of Independence.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great

Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. (a—342 words.)

HE refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of the people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into a compliance with his measures. He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasion of the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise,—the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their office and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither

swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance. (b—292 words.)

HE has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws,—giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops against us ;

For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment of any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States ;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world ;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent ;

For depriving us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury ;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses ;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies ;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments ;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. (c—252 words.)

HE is at this time transporting large bodies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely

paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection against us, and has endeavored to bring upon the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of the attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends. (d—284 words.)

WE, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved;

and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. (e—158 words.)

No. 59.—1,328 words.

The Union.

I PROFESS, in my career hitherto, to have kept steadily in view the prosperity and honor of the whole country, and the preservation of the Federal Union. It is to that Union we owe our safety at home, and our consideration and dignity abroad. It is to that Union that we are chiefly indebted for whatever makes us most proud of our country. That Union we reached only by the discipline of our virtues, in the severe school of adversity. It had its origin in the necessities of disordered finance, prostrate commerce and ruined credit. Under its benign influences, these great interests immediately awoke, as from the dead, and sprang forth with newness of life. Every year of its duration has teemed with fresh proofs of its utility and its blessings; and although our territory has stretched out wider and wider, and our population spread farther and farther, they have not outrun its protection or its benefits. It has been to us all a copious fountain of national, social and personal happiness. (a—172 words.)

I HAVE not allowed myself to look beyond the Union to see what might lie hidden in the dark recess behind. I have not coolly weighed the chances of preserving liberty, when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken asunder. I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of disunion, to see whether, with my short sight, I can fathom the depth of the abyss below; nor could I regard him as a safe counselor in the affairs of this government, whose thoughts should be mainly bent on considering, not how the Union should be best preserved, but how tolerable might be the condition of the people when it shall be broken up and destroyed. (b—119 words.)

WHILE the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant that, in my day at least, that curtain may not rise. God grant that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind. When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured; bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as—"What is all this worth?" Nor those other words of delusion and folly, "Liberty first, and Union afterwards"; but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment dear to every true American heart—*Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.* (c—224 words.)

No. 60.—515 words.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

IN some far-away and yet undreamt-of hour, I can even imagine that England may cast all thoughts of possessive wealth back to the barbaric nations among whom they first arose; and that, while the sands of the Indus and adamant of Golconda may yet stiffen the housings of the charger and flash from the turban of the slave, she, as a Christian mother, may at last attain to the virtues and the treasures of a heathen one, and be able to lead forth her Sons, saying, "These are my jewels."—RUSKIN.

93 words.

EXPLANATION.

In order that this List may be clearly understood, the following explanation should be noted :

Verbs ending with a mute *e* are indicated by a small capital E, the *past* and *present* participle endings being placed in parentheses immediately following the root verb. For example : "Bereave^E, (ed, ing),"—thus giving the three words, *bereave*, *bereaved*, *bereaving*.

Verbs closing with a consonant also have the tense endings in parentheses, the final consonant being doubled where necessary.

PART V.

SPELLING LIST.

Aback'	Abound' (ed, ing)	Accent'	Achieve'ment
Ab'acus	About'	Accent' (ed, ing)	Achromat'ic
Abad'don	Above'	Accent'uate (ed, ing)	Achro'matism
Abaft'	Above'-board	Accept' (ed, ing)	Ac'id
Aban'don (ed, ing)	Abacadab'ra	Accept'able	Acid'ify (ing)
Aban'donment	Abra'de' (ed, ing)	Accept'ance	Acid'ity
Abas'e' (ed, ing)	Abra'sion	Accepta'tion	Acid'ulous
Abash' (ed, ing)	Abreast'	Accept'or	Acknowl'dge (ed, ing)
Abat'able	Abri'dge' (ed, ing)	Ac'cess	Acknowl'dgment
Abate' (ed, ing)	Abri'dg'ment	Acces'sible	Ac'me
Abatte'ment	Abroad'	Acces'sibly	Ac'olyte
Abattoir'	Ab'rogate (ed, ing)	Acces'sory	Ac'onite
Abb	Abrupt'	Ac'cident	A'corn
Ab'bacy	Abruptly	Ac'cidental	Acoust'ics
Ab'be	Ab'scess	Acclaim'	Acquaint' (ed, ing)
Ab'bess	Ab'scind' (ed, ing)	Acclama'tion	Acquaint'ance
Ab'bey	Ab'scis'sion	Accli'matize (ed, ing)	Acquiesc'e' (ed, ing)
Ab'bot	Ab'scond' (ed, ing)	Accliv'ity	Acquire' (ed, ing)
Abbre'viate (ed, ing)	Ab'sence	Accom'modate (ed, ing)	Acquis'itiveness
Ab'dicate (ed, ing)	Ab'sent' (ed, ing)	Accom'panied	Acquit' (ted, ting)
Abdica'tion	Absentee'	Accom'panier	Acquit'tal
Abdo'men	Absinthe'	Accom'paniment	A'cre
Abdom'inal	Ab'solute	Accom'panist	A'creage
Abduct' (ed, ing)	Absolu'tion	Accom'pany (ing)	Ac'rid
Abduct' (ed, ing)	Ab'solutism	Accom'plice	Acrimo'nious
Abed'	Absol'vatory	Accom'plish (ed, ing)	Ac'rimony
Aber'rance	Absolve' (ed, ing)	Accom'plishment	Across'
Abet' (ted, ting)	Absorb' (ed, ing)	Accord' (ed, ing)	Acros'tic
Abet'tor	Absorb'able	Accor'dion	Act (ed, ing)
Abey'ance	Absorp'tion	Accost' (ed, ing)	Ac'tinism
Abhor'rence	Absorp'tive	Accouche'ment	Actinom'eter
Abid'ance	Abstain' (ed, ing)	Accoucheur'	Ac'tion
Abid'e' (ing)	Abstemi'ous	Account' (ed, ing)	Ac'tionable
Ab'igail	Absten'tion	Account'ably	Ac'tive
Abil'ity	Abster'gent	Account'ant	Ac'tivity
Abiogen'esis	Ab'stinence	Accou'trement	Ac'tor
Ab'ject	Abstract' (ed, ing)	Accred'it (ed, ing)	Ac'tress
Ab'jection	Ab'stract	Accres'cent	Ac'tual
Ab'jectness	Ab'stractedness	Accre'tion	Act'uary
Abjura'tion	Abstrac'tion	Accru'e' (ed, ing)	Act'uate (ed, ing)
Abjure' (ed, ing)	Abstruse'	Accru'ment	Acu'ity
Abla'tion	Abstruse'ness	Accu'mulate (ed, ing)	Acu'men
Ab'lative	Absurd'	Accu'mulative	Acupunct'ure
Ab'laze'	Absurdly	Ac'curate	Acute'
Ab'le	Absurdly	Accurse' (ed, ing)	Ad'age
Ab'le-bod'ied	Abun'dance	Accus'able	Ada'gio
Ab'luent'	Abun'dant	Accusa'tion	Ad'amant
Ab'lution	Abus'able	Accu'sative	Ad'am's-apple
Ab'ly	Abus'e' (ed, ing)	Accu'satory	Adapt' (ed, ing)
Ab'negate (ed, ing)	Abu'sive	Accuse' (ed, ing)	Adaptabil'ity
Abnor'mal	Abut' (ted, ting)	Accus'tom (ed, ing)	Adapta'tion
Aboard'	Abut'ment	Accus'tomedness	Adapt'ive
Abode'	Abysm'	Ace	Add (ed, ing)
Abol'ish (ed, ing)	Abyss'	Aceph'ala	Adden'dum
Abol'ishable	Abyssin'ian	Aceph'alous	Ad'der
Aboli'tion	Acacia'	Acerb'	Ad'dible
Aboli'tionist	Academ'ical	Acerb'ity	Addict' (ed, ing)
Abom'inable	Academi'cian	Acet'ic	Addi'tion
Abom'inably	Academy'	Acet'ica'tion	Addi'tional
Abom'inat'e (ed, ing)	Ac'ajou	Acet'ify (ing)	Ad'dle
Aborig'inal	Acan'thus	Ache (ed, ing)	Ad'dle-head'ed
Aborig'ines	Acced'e' (ed, ing)	Achieve' (ed, ing)	Address' (ed, ing)
Abor'tion	Accel'erate (ed, ing)		
Abor'tive	Accel'erator		

Address'es	Ad valorem	Afore'thought	Akim'bo
Adduc'e (ed, ing)	Advance' (ed, ing)	Afraid'	Akin'
Adduc'tor	Advance'ment	Afresh'	Al'abaster
Adept'	Advant'age	African	Alac'rity
Ad'equacy	Advanta'geous	Aft	Alarm' (ed, ing)
Ad'equate	Ad'vent	Af'ter	Alarm'ist
Ad'equately	Advent'i'tious	Af'ter-birth	Alb'
Adhere' (ed, ing)	Advent'ure	Af'ter-girth	Al'batross
Adhe'rence	Adven'turer	Af'ter-crop	Albes'cent
Adhe'sion	Adven'turesome	Af'ternoon	Al'bicore
Adhe'sive	Adven'turous	Af'ter-pains	Albi'no
Adieu'	Ad'verb	Af'terpart	Al'bum
Ad infinitum	Ad'versary	Af'terpiece	Albu'men
Ad interim	Ad'verse	Af'terthought	Albu'minous
Adipose'	Adver'sity	Af'terward	Albu'minuria
Ad'it	Advert' (ed, ing)	Af'terward	Al'chemical
Adja'cency	Advert'ent	Against'	Al'chemy
Adja'cent	Ad'vertise (ed, ing)	Agape'	Al'cohol
Ad'jective	Adver'tisement	Ag'ate	Al'coholic
Adjoin' (ed, ing)	Advice'	Agave'	Al'coholism
Adjourn' (ed, ing)	Advis'able	Age	Al'coholom'eter
Adjourn'ment	Advis'ably	Ag'ed	Al'cooran
Adju'dicate (ed, ing)	Advis'r' (ed, ing)	Ag'ency	Al'coave
Adjudica'tion	Advis'edly	Ag'ent	Al'derman
Ad'junct	Advis'edness	Agglom'crate (ed, ing)	Ale
Adjura'tion	Ad'vocacy	Agglomera'tion	Aleak'
Adjur'e (ed, ing)	Ad'vocate (ed, ing)	Agglu'tinate (ed, ing)	Aleec'
Adjust' (ed, ing)	Adze	Agglutina'tion	Alem'bic
Adjust'able	Zu'gis	Aggrandiz'able	Alert'
Adjust'ment	A'erate (ed, ing)	Ag'grandize (ed, ing)	Alert'ness
Adjuta'ncy	Aera'tion	Ag'gravate (ed, ing)	Alexan'drine
Adjuta'nt	Ae'rial	Aggrava'tion	Al'gebra
Adjuta'nt	Ae'rie	Ag'gregate (ed, ing)	Al'gebraic
Admeas'urement	A'erolite	Aggrega'tion	Al'gebraically
Admin'ister (ed, ing)	Aerom'eter	Ag'gregator	Al'gid
Admin'istrative	A'eronaut	Aggress' (ed, ing)	Al'gidity
Admin'istrato'r	Aeronaut'ics	Aggress'ive	Al'ibi
Administra'trix	A'erostat	Aggress'or	Al'ien
Ad'mirable	Aerostat'ics	Aggriev'ance	Alienability
Ad'mirably	Æsthet'icism	Aghast'	Alienat'ed (ed, ing)
Ad'miral	Æsthetics	Ag'ile	Aliena'tion
Ad'miralty	Afar'	Agil'ity	Alienator
Admira'tion	Affability	Agist'	Alienee'
Admire' (ed, ing)	Aff'able	Ag'itate (ed, ing)	Alienor'
Admis'sible	Aff'ably	Agita'tion	Al'iform
Admis'sion	Affair'	Ag'itator	Align'ment
Admit' (ted, ting)	Affect' (ed, ing)	Ag'nal	Al'iment
Admit'tance	Afecta'tion	Ag'nate	Al'iment'ary
Admix' (ed, ing)	Afect'ion	Agnos'tic	Al'iment'al
Admix'ture	Afect'ionate	Agnos'ticism	Al'imenta'tion
Admon'ish (ed, ing)	Afect'ioned	Agog'	Al'imony
Admon'ishment	Aff'ance (ed, ing)	Ag'onize (ed, ing)	Al'iquot
Admon'itor	Affida'vit	Agra'rian	Al'kales'cency
Adnas'cent	Affilia'tion	Agra'rianism	Al'kales'cent
Ado'	Affin'ity	Agree' (ing)	Al'kali [fied
Ado'be	Affirm' (ed, ing)	Agreeability	Al'kalim'eter
Adoles'cence	Affirm'able	Agree'ably	Al'kaline
Adoles'cent	Affirma'tion	Agreed'	Al'lah
Ado'nis	Affirm'ative	Agree'ment	Allay' (ed, ing)
Adopt' (ed, ing)	Affix' (ed, ing)	Agricul'tural	Alliga'tion
Adop'tion	Affix'ture	Ag'riculture	Allege' (ed, ing)
Adop'tive	Affia'tion	Aground'	Allege'able
Ador'able	Affia'tus	Ag'ue	Allege'ance
Adora'tion	Afflict' (ed, ing)	Ahead'	Allegor'ical
Adore' (ed, ing)	Afflict'edness	Aho'y'	Allegor'ically
Adorn' (ed, ing)	Afflic'tion	Aid (ed, ing)	Al'legory
Adorn'ment	Affluence	Aid'-de-camp	Alle'viat'e (ed, ing)
Adown'	Affluent	Ai'grette	Alle'viative
Adrift'	Afford' (ed, ing)	Ail (ed, ing)	Al'ley
Adroit'	Affran'chise (ed, ing)	Ail'ment	All-fours'
Adroitly	Affray'	Aim (ed, ing)	Allia'ceous
Adroit'ness	Affright' (ed, ing)	Aim'less	Alli'ance
Adula'tion	Affright'edly	Air (ed, ing)	Allies'
Ad'ulator	Affront' (ed, ing)	Air-gun	Al'ligator
Adult'	Af'ghan	Air'ily	Allitera'tion
Adult'erant	Afield'	Air-pump	Allit'erative
Adult'erate (ed, ing)	Afire'	Airs	Al'ium
Adult'era'tion	Afloat'	Air'-shaft	Al'locate (ed, ing)
Adult'erer	Afoot'	Air'-tight	Alloca'tion
Adult'eres	Afore'	Air'y	Allocu'tion
Adult'erous	Afore'mentioned	Aisle	Allo'dial
Adult'ery	Afore'said	Aitch'-bone	Allo'dium

Allopath'ic	Am'ber	A'nal	Anni'hilatE (ed, ing)
Allop'athist	Am'bergris	Analec'tic	Annihila'tion
Allop'athy	Ambidex'trous	Analep'tic	Anniver'sary
Allot' (ted, ting)	Am'bient	Anal'ogism	An'notatE (ed, ing)
Allot'ment	Ambigu'ity	Anal'ogous	Annota'tion
Allow' (ed, ing)	Ambig'uous	An'alogue	Annota'tor
Allow'able	Am'bit	Anal'ogy	Annota'tory
Allow'ably	Am'ble (ed, ing)	Anal'y sis	Annot'to
Allow'ance	Ambro'sia	Analy'tical	Annoy' (ed, ing)
Alloy' (ed, ing)	Ambro'sial	Analy'tics	Annoy'ance
All'spice	Am'bulance	Analyz'able	An'nual
Allude' (ed, ing)	Am'bulatory	An'alyzE (ed, ing)	Annu'ity
Allure' (ed, ing)	Ambuscade'	Anar'chical	Annul' (led, ling)
Allure'ment	Am'bus	An'archism	Annu'lar
Allu'sion	Ame'lorable	An'archist	An'nulet
Allu'sive	Ame'liorate (ed, ing)	An'archy	Annul'ment
Allu'sory	Ameliora'tion	Anasar'cous	Annu'meratE (ed, ing)
Allu'vium	Amen'	Anastal'tic	Annuncia'tion
Ally' (ing), allied	Amenability	Anastat'ic	Annu'nciator
Al ma Mater	Amen'able	Anath'ema	An'odyne
Almight'iness	Amend' (ed, ing)	Anatom'ical	Anoint' (ed, ing)
Almight'y	Amend'able	Anat'omist	Anom'alous
Al'mond	Amend'ment	Anat'omy	Anom'aly
Al'moner	Amends'	Ances'tral	Anon'
Alms	Amen'ity	An'cestry	Anon'y mous
Alms'house	Amerce' (ed, ing)	An'chor (ed, ing)	Anor'thoscope
Al'oe	Amercement	Anch'orage	Anos'mia
Aloet'ic	Am'ethyst	Anch'o'rite	An'serine
Aloft'	Amiability	Ancho'vy	An'swer (ed, ing)
Along'shore	A'miable	Anchylo'sis	An'swerable
Along'side	A'miably	An'cillary	An'swerably
Aloof'	Amicabil'ity	Ancip'ital	Ant
Alp	Am'icable	And'iron	Antag'onism
Alpac'a	Am'icably	An'ecdotal	Antag'onist
Al'pha	Am'idine	Anecdotal	Antarc'tic
Al'phabet	Amid'ships	An'ecdote	Ant'bear
Alphabet'ical	Am'ity	AnelE' (ed, ing)	Ante-bellum
Al'pine	Ammo'nia	Anemom'eter	Antece'dence
Al'tar	Ammo'niac	Anem'one	Antece'dent
Al'tar-piece	Am'monite	Anem'oscope	Ante'chamber
Al'ter (ed, ing)	Ammun'ition	An'eroid	Ant'edatE (ed, ing)
Altera'tion	Am'nesty	An'eurism	Antedilu'vian
Al'terative	Amne'sia	Aneuris'mal	Ant'elope
Alterca'tion	Am'orous	An'gel	Antemerid'ian
Alter'nate (ed, ing)	Amor'phous	Angel'ically	Antemun'dane
Alterna'tion	Amortiza'tion	An'ger (ed, ing)	Antem'næ
Alter'native	Amount' (ed, ing)	Angi'na	Antenu'p'tial
Aitim'eter	Amour'	Angiot'omy	Antepas'chal
Altis'onant	Amphib'ian	An'gle (ed, ing)	Antepenul'timate
Altitude	Amphib'ious	Anglican	Antepenult'
Al'to	Amphithe'atre	An'glicize (ed, ing)	Ante'rior
Al'truism	Am'phora	Angostu'ra	Ante'riorly
Altruis'tic	Am'ple	An'gry	Ante-room
Al'um	Am'pleness	An'guish	Anthelmin'tic
Alu'mina	Am'pliate (ed, ing)	An'gular	An'them
Aluminif'erous	Amplifica'tion	An'gularity	Antholog'ical
Alumin'ium	Am'plify (ing), ampli-	An'helatic	Antholog'y
Alu'minum	fed	Anhy'drous	An'thracite
Alum'nus	Am'plitude	An'il	An'thrax
Al'veolar	Ampulla'ceous	Anil'ity	An'thropoid
Al'veolate	Am'putatE (ed, ing)	Animad'ver'sion	Anthropology
Al'veolus	Am'putation	Anmad'ver' (ed, ing)	Anthropom'orphous
Al'vine	Amuck'	An'im'al	Anthropoph'agous
Al'ways	Am'ulet	Animal'cular	Anthropoph'agy
Am'adou	Amuse' (ed, ing)	Animal'eule	Antibil'ious
Amann'	Amuse'ment	An'imatE (ed, ing)	Ant'ic
Amal'gam	Amu'sive	Anima'tion	Ant'ichrist
Amal'gamatE (ed, ing)	Amyg'dalate	An'imator	Antich'ronism
Amalgama'tion	Amyla'ceous	Animos'ity	Antic'ipant
Amanuen'sis	Am'yline	An'imus	Antic'ipatE (ed, ing)
Am'aranth	Anabap'tism	An'ise	Anticipa'tion
Amass' (ed, ing)	Anabap'tist	Ank'er	Antic'ipator
Amateur'	Anach'ronism	An'kle	Anticli'max
Am'ative	Anach'ronistic	Ank'let	Anticli'nal
Am'ativeness	Anacon'da	Anna	Anticon'tag'ious
Am'atory	Anacreon'tic	An'nalist	Ant'idotal
Amauro'sis	Anæ'mia	An'nals	Ant'idote
Amaze' (ed, ing)	Anæsthe'sia	An'neal' (ed, ing)	Antifeb'rile
Amaze'ment	An'aglyph	Annece'tant	Antil'ogy
Amaz'ingly	Anaglyp'tic	An'nelides	Antimason'ic
Am'azon	Anagog'ical	Annex' (ed, ing)	Antimo'nial
Amba'ges	Anagog'ics	Annexa'tion	Antim'ony
Ambas'sador	An'agram	Anni'hilable	Antino'mian

An'tinomy	Appella'tion	Arboricult'ural	Armo'rial
Antipath'ic	Appellee'	Arboricult'ure	Armor'ican
Antipathy	Appellor'	Ar'bor vi'tæ	Ar'mor-plated
Antiphlogis'tic	Append' (ed, ing)	Arc	Ar'mory
Antiph'rasis	Append'age	Arcade'an	Arm'-pit
Antip'odes	Appen'dant	Arcana	Arms
An'tipope	Appen'dix	Arca'num	Ar'my
Antiqua'rian	Ap'petency	Arch (ed, ing)	Aro'ma
An'tiquary	Ap'petite	Archæolog'ical	Aroma'tic
Antique'	Applaud' (ed, ing)	Archæolog'ist	Aro'matize (ed, ing)
Antiq'uity	Applause'	Archæol'ogy	Arouse' (ed, ing)
Antiscorbu'tics	Appli'able	Archæol'ogy	Arpeg'gio
Antiscrip'tural	Appli'ance	Archæ'ic	Ar'pent
Antisep'tic	Appli'cability	Archæ'ism	Ar'quebuse
Antislav'ery	Ap'plicable	Archani'gel	Arrack'
Antispasmod'ic	Ap'plicant	Archbish'op	Arraign' (ed, ing)
Antithe'ism	Appli'cation	Archdea'con	Arraign'ment
Antithe'ist	Ap'plicative	Archdi'ocese	Arrange' (ed, ing)
Antith'esis	Appl'y (ing), applied	Archdu'cal	Arrange'ment
An'titype	Appoint' (ed, ing)	Arch'en'emy	Ar'rant
Ant'ler	Appoint'able	Arch'ery	Array (ed, ing)
A'nus	Appointee'	Arch'es-court	Arrears'
An'vil	Appoint'ment	Archety'pal	Arrest' (ed, ing)
Anxi'ety	Appor'tion (ed, ing)	Archety'pe	Arri'val
An'ywise	Appor'tionment	Archfiend'	Arrive' (ed, ing)
A'orist	Ap'posite	Archiepiscop'al	Ar'rogance
Aor'ta	Apposi'tion	Archiepiscop'ate	Ar'rogant
Ap'ace'	Apprai'sal	Archipel'ago	Ar'rogatE (ed, ing)
Apartment	Apprais'e (ed, ing)	Archit'ect	Arroga'tion
Apartment's	Apprais'ement	Archit'ecture	Ar'row
Apathet'ic	Appre'ciable	Archit'rave	Ar'rowroot
Ap'athy	Appre'ciate (ed, ing)	Archit'rave	Ar'senal
ApE (ed, ing)	Apprecia'tion	Arch'ly	Ar'senic
Ap'erient	Apprehend' (ed, ing)	Arch'ness	Ar'son
Ap'erture	Apprehen'sion	Archpriest'	Art
A'pex	Apprehen'sive	Archpriest'	Arte'rial
Aphel'ion	Appren'tice	Arch'raitor	Arteri'otomy
Aphlogis'tic	Apprise' (ed, ing)	Arch'way	Ar'tery
Aph'ony	Apprise' (ed, ing)	Ar'cuate	Arte'sian-well
Aph'orism	Approach' (ed, ing)	Ar'cuate	Art'ful
Aphorism'al	Approach'able	Ar'dent	Arthri'tis
Aphrodis'iac	Approba'tion	Ar'dently	Art'choko
Aph'tha	Approba'tory	Ar'dor	Art'icle (ed, ing)
Aphy'lous	Appro'priate (ed, ing)	Ar'duous	Artic'ular
A'piarist	Appropri'a'tion	Ar'ea	Artic'ulate (ed, ing)
A'piary	Appro'priator	Arefac'tion	Articula'tion
Apic'ulate	Approv'able	Are'na	Art'ifice
A'pish	Approv'al	Are'ola	Artific'er
Apoc'alyptse	Approve' (ed, ing)	Areom'eter	Artific'ial
Apoc'rypha	Approx'imate (ed, ing)	Areop'agus	Artificial'ity
Apoc'ryphal	Approxima'tion	Ar'gent	Artil'lery
Ap'odal	Ap'pulse	Ar'gill	Artil'leryman
Ap'ogee	Appur'tenance	Ar'gilliferous	Art'isan
Apologet'ic	Appur'tenant	Ar'gillite	Art'ist
Apol'ogist	A'prietot	Ar'gosity	Artis'tic
Ap'ologue	A'propos'	Ar'gue (ed, ing)	Art'less
Apol'ogy	Apt	Ar'gument	Art'lessly
Ap'ophthegm	Ap'titude	Ar'gument'ative	Arundina'ceous
Apoplec'tic	Apt'ness	Ar'gus	Arts
Ap'oplexy	Ap'pyretic	Ar'ria	Asafœ'tida
Apos'tasy	A'qua	Ar'rians	Asbes'tos
Apos'tate	A'qua fortis	Ar'id	Ascend' (ed, ing)
Apos'tatize (ed, ing)	Aqua'rium	Ar'id'ity	Ascend'ant
Apos'tle	Aquat'ic	Ar'idness	Ascend'ency
Apostol'ic	A'quatint	Ar'ries	Ascen'sion
Apos'trophe	A'qua-vi'tæ	Ar'rise (ing), 'arose	Ascen't
Apoth'ecary	Aq'educt	Aristoc'racy	Ascertain' (ed, ing)
Apothe'osis	Aq'ueous	Aris'tocrat	Ascet'ic
Appall' (ed, ing)	Aq'uline	Aristoteli'an	Ascet'icism
Appara'tus	Ar'abesque	Arith'metic	Asci'ans
Appar'el (ed, ing)	Ar'able	Arith'met'ical	Asci'tes
Appar'ent	Arach'noïd	Ark	Ascribe' (ed, ing)
Appari'tion	Arama'ic	Arm (ed, ing)	Ascrip'tion
Appeall' (ed, ing)	Ara'neous	Arma'da	Asep'tic
Appeal'able	Arbit'rument	Armadil'lo	Ases'ual
Appear' (ed, ing)	Ar'bitrarily	Ar'mature	Ashamed'
Appear'ance	Ar'bitrary	Arm'ful	Ash'en
Appeas'able	Ar'bitratE (ed, ing)	Armig'erosus	Ash'lar
Appease' (ed, ing)	Arbitra'tion	Armip'otent	Aside'
Appeas'ement	Ar'bitrator	Ar'mistice	As'inine
Appeas'ive	Ar'bor	Arm'let	Asi'phonate
Appell'ant	Arbores'cent	Ar'mor	Askance'
Appell'ate	Arbores'cence	Ar'morer	Askew'

Aslant'	Asthmatic	Audac'ity	Avouch'able
Asleep'	Asthmat'ical	Au'dible	Avouch'ment
Asp	Aston'ish (ed, ing)	Au'dience	Avow' (ed, ing)
Aspar'agin	Aston'ishment	Aud'iphone	Avow'al
Aspar'agus	Astound' (ed, ing)	Au'dit (ed, ing)	Avow'edly
As'pect	Astrad'dle	Au'ditor	Avul'sion
As'pen	Astr'al	Au'ditory	Avun'cular
Asper'ity	Astray'	Auge'an	Awak'en (ed, ing)
Asperse' (ed, ing)	Astric'tion	Au'ger	Award' (ed, ing)
Asper'sion	Astrin'gent	Aught'	Aware'
Asphalt'	As'trolabe	Augment' (ed, ing)	Awe (ed, ing)
Asphal'tic	Astrol'oger	Aug'ment	Aw'ful
As'phodel	Astrol'ogy	Augmenta'tion	Aw'while
Asphyx'ia	Astron'omer	Augmen'tative	Awk'ward
Aspir'ant	Astron'omy	Au'gur (ed, ing)	Awl
As'pirate (ed, ing)	Astute'	Au'gury	Awn'ing
Aspira'tion	Asun'der	Au'gust	Awry'
Aspire' (ed, ing)	Asy'lum	August'	Axe
Asquint'	Asymptot'ical	August'an	Axil'lā
Ass	At'aghan	Augus'tines	Axil'lary
Assail' (ed, ing)	Atax'y	Auk	Ax'iom
Assail'ant	Atelier'	Aunt	Axiomat'ic
Assas'sin	Athana'sian	Aure'ola	Ax'is
Assas'sinate (ed, ing)	A'theism	Au'rephone	Ax'le
Assassina'tion	A'theist	Au'ricle	Ax'olotl
Assault' (ed, ing)	Athenæ'um	Auric'ular	A'yah
Assay' (ed, ing)	Athero'ma	Aurii'erous	Aye
Assay'er	Athlete	Au'rist	Aza'lea
Assem'blage	Athlet'ic	Au'rochs	Az'imuth
Assem'ble (ed, ing)	Atlante'an	Auro'ra	Az'oic
Assem'bley	At'las	Ausculta'tion	Az'ote
Assent' (ed, ing)	At'mosphere	Au'spices	Azure
Assen'tient	At'om	Auspi'cious	Azy'gous
Assent'ingly	Atom'ic	Austere'	
Assen'tive	Atone' (ed, ing)	Auster'ity	
Assert' (ed, ing)	Atone'ment	Au'stral	
Asser'tor	Atone'ic	Authentic	
Assess' (ed, ing)	Atone'ious	Authentic'ally	
Assess'able	Atro'cious	Authentic'a'tion	
Assess'ment	At'rophy	Authentic'ity	
Assess'or	Attach' (ed, ing)	Au'thor	
As'sets	Attach'able	Au'thress	
Assev'erate (ed, ing)	Attach'ment	Author'itative	
Assevera'tion	Attack' (ed, ing)	Author'ity	
Assidu'ity	Attack'able	Authoriza'tion	
Assid'uous	Attain' (ed, ing)	Au'thorize (ed, ing)	
Assign' (ed, ing)	Attain'der	Au'thorship	
Assign'able	Attain'ment	Autobiog'raphical	
Assigna'tion	Attain't (ed, ing)	Autobiog'raphy	
Assignee'	At'tar	Autoc'racy	
Assign'ment	Attempt'	Au'tocrat	
Assign'or	Attempt'able	Au'tograph	
Assim'ilate (ed, ing)	Attend' (ed, ing)	Automat'ic	
Assimila'tion	Attend'ant	Autom'aton	
Assist' (ed, ing)	Attend'	Auton'omy	
Assist'ance	Atten'tion	Au'topsy	
Assist'ant	Atten'tive	Autum'nal	
Assize'	Atten'uant	Auxil'iary	
Assizes	Atten'uate (ed, ing)	Avail' (ed, ing)	
Asso'ciable	Attenua'tion	Avail'able	
Asso'ciate (ed, ing)	Attest' (ed, ing)	Avalanche'	
Associa'tion	Attest'a'tion	Av'arice	
Asso'ciative	Attes'tor	Avari'cious	
As'sonant	At'tic	Avatar'	
Assort' (ed, ing)	At'ticism	A've	
Assort'ment	At'tire' (ed, ing)	Avenge' (ed, ing)	
Assuage' (ed, ing)	At'titude	Avenge'ful	
Assuage'ment	Attitu'dinal	Avengement	
Assua'sive	Attitu'dinize (ed, ing)	Av'enne	
Assume' (ed, ing)	Attor'ney	Aver' (red, ring)	
Assump'sit	Attract' (ed, ing)	Av'erage (ed, ing)	
Assump'tion	Attrac'tion	Aver'ment	
Assur'ance	Attract'ive	Averse'	
Assure' (ed, ing)	Attrib'utable	Aver'sion	
Assured'ly	Attrib'ute (ed, ing)	Av'ert' (ed, ing)	
As'ter	At'tribute	A'viary	
As'terisk	Attri'tion	Avid'ity	
As'terism	Attun'E (ed, ing)	Avoca'tion	
Astern'	Auc'tion	Av'ocet	
As'teroid	Auctioneer'	Av'oid' (ed, ing)	
Asthe'nia	Auda'cious	Av'oid'ance	
Asthen'ic	Auda'ciousness	Av'oirdupois'	
Asth'ma		Avouch' (ed, ing)	

B

Baa
Bab'ble (ed, ing)
Babe
Ba'by
Ba'ble
Baboon'
Babylo'nish
Bac'calau'reate
Bac'chanal
Bac'hana'lian
Bach'elor
Bac'il'us
Back (ed, ing)
Back'bite (ing), back-
Back'bone [bitten]
Backgam'mon
Back'ground
Backs
Back'side
Back'slide
Backslid'ing
Back'stairs
Back'stays
Back'ward
Back'woodsman
Ba'con
Badge
Bad'ger (ed, ing)
Bad'inage
Bad'ness
Bad'fle (ed, ing)
Bag
Bagatelle'
Bagn'io
Bag'pipe
Bag'reef
Bail
Ballee'
Bail'iff
Bail'ment
Bail'or
Bails
Bait' (ed, ing)
Baize
Bajoc'co

Bake (ed, ing)	Bar'ley-corn	Beak'er	Belch (ed, ing)
Bak'ery	Bar'ley-sugar	Beam	Bel'dam
Bal'ance (ed, ing)	Barm	Bean	Belea'guer (ed, ing)
Bal'cony	Bar'-maid	Bean'meal	Bel'fry
Bald	Barn	Bear'(ing), bore, borne	Bel'ial
Bal'dachin	Bar'nacle	Beard (ed, ing)	Belief
Bal'derdash	Barom'eter	Beard'less	Believ'able
Bald'pate	Bar'on	Bear'-garden	Believe'(ed, ing)
Bal'dric	Bar'oness	Bear'ing	Belike'
Bale (ed, ing)	Barouche'	Bear'ish	Bell
Balsen'	Barque	Beast	Belladon'na
Bale'ful	Bar'rack	Beast'liness	Belle
Bal'ister	Bar'rator	Beat (ing), beaten	Belles lettres
Balk (ed, ing)	Bar'ratory	Beat'ific	Bel'licose
Ball	Bar'rel (ed, ing)	Beat'ify (ing), beati-	Bellig'erent
Bal'lad	Bar'ren	Beat'itude	Bell'metal
Bal'last	Bar'ricade	Beau	Bel'lows
Bal'let	Bar'rier	Beau-monde	Bell'-pull
Bal'loon	Bar'rister	Beau'teous	Bell'wether
Balloon'ist	Bar'-shot	Beau'tiful	Bel'ly
Bal'lot (ed, ing)	Bar'ter (ed, ing)	Bea'ver	Bel'ly-band
Balm	Bar'tizan	Becaf'co	Bel'lyful
Balm'y	Bary'ta	Becalm' (ed, ing)	Belt
Bal'sam	Bary'tes	Beck	Bel'vedere
Balsam'ic	Bar'ytone	Bec'kon (ed, ing)	Bemoan' (ed, ing)
Bal'ustrate	Bas'al	Beclud' (ed, ing)	Bemourn' (ed, ing)
Bamboo'	Basalt'	Bed	Bemud'dle (ed, ing)
Bamboo'zLE (ed, ing)	Base	Bedaub' (ed, ing)	Bench
Ban	Base'less	Bedaz'zLE (ed, ing)	Bend
Band (ed, ing)	Base'ment	Bedeck' (ed, ing)	Beneath'
Band'age	Bashaw'	Bedev'il (ed, ing)	Ben'edict
Ban'deau	Bash'ful	Bedew' (ed, ing)	Benedic'tine
Ban'dit	Basil'ica	Bediz'en (ed, ing)	Benedic'tion
Bandit'ti	Bas'ilisk	Bed'lam	Benefac'tor
Band'rol	Bas'in	Bed'-pan	Benefac'tress
Ban'dy (ing), bandied	Bas'is	Bedrag'gle (ed, ing)	Ben'efice
Ban'dy-legged	Bask (ed, ing)	Bed'ridden	Beneficence
Bane'ful	Basque	Bed'screw	Beneficent
Bang	Bas-relief'	Bed'tick	Benefi'cial
Ban'gle	Bass	Bedwar'f (ed, ing)	Ben'efit (ed, ing)
Ban'ish (ed, ing)	Bas'soon	Bee	Benevolence
Ban'ishment	Bass-vi'ol	Beech	Benevolent
Ban'jo	Bast	Beech'mast	Benight'ed
Bank	Bast'ard	Beef	Benig'nant
Bank'rupt	Bast'tardy	Beel'zebub	Benig'nity
Bank'ruptcy	Baste (ed, ing)	Beer	Ben'ison
Ban'ner	Bastina'do	Bees'-wax	Ben't'-grass
Ban'nock	Bast'ion	Beet	Benumb' (ed, ing)
Banns	Bat	Beet'le	Benzo'ic
Ban'quet	Batch	Beet'le-browed	Benzo'in'
Ban'shee	Bate (ed, ing)	Beet'ling	Bequeath' (ed, ing)
Ban'tam	Bath'-chair	Beet'root	Bequest'
Ban'ter (ed, ing)	Bathe (ed, ing)	Befall' (ing), befallen	Bere
Ban'tingism	Bat'hos	Befit' (ted, ting)	Bereave' (ed, ing)
Ban'ting	Baton'	Befool' (ed, ing)	Bereav'ment
Ban'yan	Batra'chia	Before'hand	Ber'gamot
Ba'obab	Batra'chian	Befoul' (ed, ing)	Berlin'-work
Bap'tism	Battalion	Befriend' (ed, ing)	Ber'ry
Bap'tist	Bat'ten (ed, ing)	Beget' (ting), begot,	Berth
Bap'tistery	Bat'ter (ed, ing)	begotten	Ber'yl
Baptize' (ed, ing)	Bat'tery	Beg'gar (ed, ing)	Besech' (ing), be-
Bar (red, ring)	Bat'tledore	Beg'garly	Bescem'ly
Barb	Bat'tlement	Beg'gary	Beset' (ting)
Barba'rian	Battue'	Beg'in'ner	Beshroud'ed
Bar'barism	Bau'bie	Beg'in'ning	Beside'
Barbar'ity	Ba'vin	Begirt'	Besiege' (ed, ing)
Bar'barous	Baw'dy	Bego'nia	Beslob'ber (ed, ing)
Bar'becue	Bawl (ed, ing)	Begrime' (ed, ing)	Besmear' (ed, ing)
Bar'bel	Bay	Begrudge' (ed, ing)	Be'som
Bar'ber	Bay'ing	Beguile' (ed, ing)	Bespat'ter (ed, ing)
Bar'carole	Bay'onet (ed, ing)	Beguile'ment	Bespeak' (ing), be-
Bard	Bay'ou	Be'gum	spoke
Bare	Bay'tree	Behalf'	Besprin'kle (ed, ing)
Bare'faced	Bazaar'	Behave' (ed, ing)	Best'ial
Bare'ness	Bdell'ium	Behav'ior	Bestial'ity
Bar'gain (ed, ing)	Be (ing), been	Behest'	Best'ially
Barge'	Beach	Behind'hand	Bestir' (red, ring)
Baril'la	Bea'con	Behold'er	Bestow' (ed, ing)
Bar'-iron	Bead	Behoof'	Bestow'al
Bar'rium	Bead'ing	Behoo've' (ed, ing)	Bestrew' (ed, ing)
Bar'k (ed, ing)	Bead'roll	Be'ing	Bestride' (ing), be-
Bar'keeper	Beagle	Bela'bor (ed, ing)	strode, bestridden
Bar'ley	Beak	Belay' (ed, ing)	Bestud' (ded, ding)

Set (ting)	Bill'sticker	Blas'phemous	Blus'ter (ed, ing)
Be'tel-nut	Bill'yboy	Blas'phemy	Bo'a
Beth'el	Blloc'ular	Blast (ed, ing)	Bo'a-constrictor
Beth'lehem	Bima'nous	Bla'tant	Boaner'ges
Betide' (ed, ing)	Bimen'sal	Blaze (ed, ing)	Boar
Betimes'	Bimonth'ly	Bla'zon (ed, ing)	Board (ed, ing)
Beto'ken (ed, ing)	Bin	Bla'zonry	Boar'ish
Betray' (ed, ing)	Bin'ary	Bleach (ed, ing)	Boast (ed, ing)
Betray'al	Bind (ing), bound	Bleach'ery	Boast'ful
Betroth' (ed, ing)	Bin'acle	Bleak	Boast'ingly
Betroth'al	Binoc'ular	Blear'-eyed	Boat'swain
Bet'ter (ed, ing)	Bino'mial	Bleat	Bob (bed, bing)
Bet'tor	Biog'rapher	Bleb	Bob'bin
Bev'el (ed, ing)	Biog'raphy	Bleed (ing), bled	Bob'tail
Dev'erage	Bio'logy	Blem'ish	Bod'ice
Bev'y	Bi'oplasm	Blend (ed, ing)	Bod'iless
Bewail' (ed, ing)	Bi'partite	Blende	Bod'ily
Bewail'able	Bi'ped	Bless (ed, ing)	Bod'ikin
Bewil'der (ed, ing)	Bipen'nated	Bless'book	Bod'y
Bewil'derment	Birch	Bles'sed	Bod'y-guard
Bewitch' (ed, ing)	Bird	Blessed'ness	Bod'y-pol'itic
Bewitch'ery	Bird'lime	Blight (ed, ing)	Bod'y-snach'ing
Bey	Bird's'-eye	Blind	Bog
Bi'as (ed, ing)	Birth'day	Blind'ers	Bog'gy
Bib	Bis'cuit	Blind'fold (ed, ing)	Bog'-trotter
Biba'cious	Bisect' (ed, ing)	Blind'ly	Bo'gus
Bi'ble	Bisex'ual	Blind'ness	Bohea'
Bib'lical	Bish'op	Blink (ed, ing)	Boil (ed, ing)
Bibliograph'ical	Bis'muth	Bliss	Boil'er
Bibliog'raphy	Bi'son	Bliss'ful	Bois'terous
Bibliol'atry	Bissex'tile	Blis'ter (ed, ing)	Bold
Bibliol'ogy	Bis'toury	Blithe	Bold' faced
Biblioma'nia	Bis'tre	Blithe'some	Bold'ness
Biblioph'ilist	Bisul'cous	Bliz'zard	Bole
Bibliopho'bia	Bit	Bloat (ed, ing)	Bole'tus
Bib'liopole	Bitch	Bloat'er	Boll
Bib'ulous	Bite	Blob'ber-lipped	Bol'ster
Bicen'tral	Bit'ter	Block (ed, ing)	Bolt (ed, ing)
Bicip'ital	Bit'tern	Blockade' (ed, ing)	Bolt-upright'
Bicor'nous	Bit'ters	Block'head	Bo'lus
Bicru'al	Bitu'men	Block'house	Bomb
Bicus'pid	Bi'valved	Block'tin	Bombard'ment
Bi'cycle	Biv'ouac	Blonde	Bom'bast
Bi'cyclist	Bizarre'	Blood	Bombazine'
Bid' (ding), bidden	Blab (bed, bing)	Blood'-hound	Bomb'-proof
Bid'der	Black	Blood'less	Bomb'-shell
Biden'tate	Black'-art	Blood'shed	Bo'napar'tist
Bidet'	Black'ball (ed, ing)	Blood'shot	Bonas'sus
Bien'nia	Black'bee'tle	Blood'stone	Bond
Bier	Black'bird	Blood'thirsty	Bond'age
Bif'fin	Black'cap	Blood'y	Bonds'man
Bifo'liate	Black'currant	Blood'y-minded	Bone'-black
Bifur'cate	Black'guard (ed, ing)	Bloom	Bone'-lace
Big	Black'ing	Blos'som (ed, ing)	Bon'homie
Big'amist	Black'jack	Blos'somy	Bon'mot
Big'amny	Black'lead'	Blot (ted, ting)	Bon'met
Bigg	Black'leg	Blotch	Bon'meted
Biggin	Black'mail	Blotch'y	Bon'ny
Bight	Black'sheep	B'louse	Bo'nus
Bigno'nia	Black'smith	Blow (ing), blown	Boo'by
Big'ot	Black'thorn	Blow'-fly	Book'-binding
Big'otry	Blad'der-kelp	Blow'-pipe	Book'-keeper
Big'ou'	Blade	Blow'zy	Book'-maker
Blake	Blade'bone	Blub'ber (ed, ing)	Book'-seller
Bila'biate	Blain	Bludg'eon	Book'-worm
Bila'teral	Blam'able	Blue'bell	Boom
Bil'berry	Blame (ed, ing)	Blue'book	Boom'erang
Bil'boes	Blame'less	Blue'bottle	Boon
Bile	Blame'worthy	Blue'-devils	Boor
Bilge	Blanch (ed, ing)	Blue'-john	Boo'sy
Bil'lary	Blanc-mange'	Blue'-peter	Booth
Bilin'gual	Bland	Blue'-stocking	Boot'jack
Bil'ious	Blandil'oquence	Bluff	Boot'less
Bilit'eral	Blan'dishment	Bluff'ness	Boots
Bilk (ed, ing)	Bland'ness	Blun'der (ed, ing)	Boo'ty
Bill	Blank	Blun'derbuss	Bo-peep'
Bill'et (ed, ing)	Blank-car'tridge	Blun'derhead	Bo'rage
Bill'et-doux	Blank'et	Blunt (ed, ing)	Bo'rax
Bill'iards	Blank'ly	Blunt'ly	Bo'rder
Bill'ingsgate	Blank'-verse	Blunt'ness	Bore (ed, ing)
Bill'ion	Blar'ney	Blur (red, ring)	Bo'reas
Bill'ow	Blase'	Blurt (ed, ing)	Bore'cole
Bill'owly	Blaspheme' (ed, ing)	Blush (ed, ing)	Bore'dom

Bor'er	Bran	Brink	Bug'gy
Bor'ough	Branch	Brisk	Bug'le
Bor'row (ed, ing)	Bran'chiaë	Bris'ket	Buhl
Bosh	Brand (ed, ing)	Brisk'ness	Bulb
Bosh'bok	Bran'dish (ed, ing)	Bris'tle (ed, ing)	Bul'bous
Bos'ky	Brand'ling	Brist'ly	Bul'bul
Bo'som	Brand'-new	Brit'on	BulgE (ed, ing)
Boss	Bra'sier	Britz'ska	Bulim'ia
Bot	Brass	Broach (ed, ing)	Bulk
Botan'ical	Brass'y	Broad	Bulk'head
Bot'anist	Brat	Broad'cast	Bulk'y
Bot'any	Brat'tice	Broad'cloth	Bull
Botch (ed, ing)	Brava'do	Broad'-gauge	Bull'dog
Botch'y	Brave	Broad'ly	Bull'finch
Both'er (ed, ing)	Bra'vo	Broad'side	Bull'frog
Bothera'tion	Bravu'ra	Broad' sword	Bull'ion
Botryoi'dal	Brawl	Brocade'	Bull's'-eye
Bot'tle (ed, ing)	Brawn	Broc'coli	Bull'y
Bot'tle-nosed	Brawn'y	Brochure'	Bul'yush
Bot'tomless	Bray (ed, ing)	Brogue	Bul'wark
Bot'tomry	Braze (ed, ing)	Broil (ed, ing)	Bum'ble-bee
Boudoir'	Bra'zen	Bro'ker	Bum boat
Bough	Bra'zen-faced	Bro'kerage	Bump (ed, ing)
Bougie'	Breach	Bro'mine	Bum'per
Boull'ion	Breach'stuff	Bron'chia	Bump'kin
Boull'der	Breadth	Bronchi'tis	Bun
Boulevard'	Break (ing), broke	Bron'chocele	Bunch
Bounce (ed, ing)	Break'age	Bron'chus	Bundesrath
Bound (ed, ing)	Break'er	BronZE (ed, ing)	Bung
Boun'dary	Break'neck	Brooch	Bun'galow
Boun'den	Break'water	Brood (ed, ing)	Bun'gle (ed, ing)
Boun'teous	Bream	Brook (ed, ing)	Bun'ion
Boun'tiful	Breast	Brook'let	Burk
Boun'ty	Breast'pin	Broom	Bun'ker
Bouquet'	Breast'work	Brose	Bunt'ing
Bourgeois'	BreathE (ed, ing)	Broth	Buoy
Bourn	Breath'ing-time	Broth'el	Buoy'ancy
Bournous'	Breath'less	Broth'erhood	Bur'den (ed, ing)
Bourse	Breech	Broth'erly	Bur'densome
Bout	Breech'es	Brougham	Bur'dock
Bo'veine	Breech'ing	Brow	Bureau'cracy
Bow (ed, ing)	Breech' loader	Brown	Burg
Bow'els	Breed (ing), bred	Brown-bess	Burg'lar
Bow'er	Breed'ing	Brown-hol'land	Burg'larly
Bow'ie-knife	Breeze	Brown'ie	Burg'lary
Bowl (ed, ing)	Breeze	Brown-stud'y	Bur'gomaster
Bowl'der	Breeze	Browse (ed, ing)	Bur'gundy
Bow'line	Brevet'	Bru'in	Bu'rin
Bow'man	Breviary	Bruise (ed, ing)	Burke (ed, ing)
Bow'sE (ed, ing)	Brevier'	Bruit (ed, ing)	Burlesque' (ed, ing)
Bow'sprit	Brev'ity	Bru'mal	Burlet'ta
Box (ed, ing)	Brew (ed, ing)	Brume	Bur'ly
Box'coat	Brew'ery	Brunette'	Burn (ed, ing)
Box'drain	Briar	Brunt	Burn'er
Box'haul (ed, ing)	Bria'rean	Brusque	Burn'ing
Boy	Bribe (ed, ing)	Bru'tal	Burn'ing-glass
Boy'cott (ed, ing)	Bri'bery	Bru'tality	Burn'ish (ed, ing)
Brace (ed, ing)	Brick	Brute	Bur'nisher
Brace'let	Brick'bat	Bry'ony	Burnoose'
Bra'chial	Brick'-nogging	Bub'ble (ed, ing)	Burr
Bra'chiopod	Bri'dal	Buc'cal	Bur'row (ed, ing)
Brachyp'terosus	Bride	Buccaneers'	Bur'sar
Brack'en	Bride'groom'	Buccina'tor	Burst (ing)
Brack'et (ed, ing)	Brides'maid	Bucen'taur	Bur'then
Brack'ish	Bridge	Buck	Bury (ing), buried
Bract	Bri'dle (ed, ing)	Buc'kle (ed, ing)	Bush
Brac'teal	Bri'dle-way	Buck'ler	Bush'el
Brad	Brief	Buck'ram	Bush'-har'row
Brad'.awl	Brief'ly	Bucol'ic	Bush'y
Brag (ged, ging)	Bri'er	Bud (ded, ding)	Bus'ily
Braggado'cio	Brig	Buddh'a	Busk
Brag'gart	Brigade'	Buddh'ism	Bus'kin
Brah'ma	Brigadier'	Budge (ed, ing)	Buss
Brah'min	Brig'and	Bud'get	Bust
Brahmo-Somaj	Brig'antine	Buff	Bust'ard
Braid (ed, ing)	Bright	Buff'alo	Bus'ter
Brails	Brill	Buff'er	Bus'tle (ed, ing)
Brain'-pan	Brill'iant	Buff'et	Bus'tler
Brake	Brim	Buff'et'	Bus'y
Brake'man	Brim'ful	Buff'o	Bus'ybody
Bram'ble	Brim'stone	Buffoon'	Butch'er-bird
Bram'bling	Brine	Bugaboo'	Butch'ering
Bram'bly	Brin'jaree	Bug'bear	Butch'ery

But/ler	Cal'ceated	Cana'ry-bird	Cap'riform
But/lery	Calcif'erous	Canas'ter	Cap'riole'
Butt (ed, ing)	Cal'eform	Can'cel (ed, ing)	Cap'sicum
Butt'-end	Calcina'tion	Can'cellated	Cap'size' (ed, ing)
But'tercup	CalcinE' (ed, ing)	Can'cer	Cap'stan
But'terine	Cal'cium	Can'cerous	Cap'sular
But'termilk	Calcog'raphy	Candela'brum	Cap'sule
But'tery	Calc'spar	Candes'cence	Cap'tain
But'tock	Cal'culate (ed, ing)	Can'didate	Cap'tion
But'tress	Calcula'tion	Can'dle	Cap'tious
Butts	Cal'culator	Can'dlemas	Cap'tivate (ed, ing)
Buty'ra'ceous	Cal'culous	Can'dlostick	Cap'tive
Bux'om	Cal'culus	Can'dor	Captiv'ity
Buzz (ed, ing)	Cal'dron	Can'dy-tuft	Cap'tor
Buz'zard	Cal'fac'tion	CanE' (ed, ing)	Cap'ture' (ed, ing)
By	Cal'endar	CanE'brake	Cap'uchin'
By'-corner	Cal'ender (ed, ing)	Canes'cent	Cap'ucine
By'-gone	Cal'ends	Can'ga	Car
By'-law	Cal'f	Can'ica	Car'amel
By'-place	Cal'iber	Can'icular	Car'apace
By'-road	Cal'ico	Can'ine	Car'at
By'-stander	Cal'id	Can'ister	Caravan'
By'-street	Cal'ipash'	Can'ister-shot	Caravan'sary
By-the-by	Cal'ipee'	Can'ker (ed, ing)	Car'avel
By'-word	Cal'ipers	Can'kerous	Car'bine
By'zantine	Calisthen'ics	Can'ker-worm	Car'bon
	Cal'k (ed, ing)	Can'nel-coal	Car'bonari
	Call (ed, ing)	Can'nibal	Carbon'ic
	Call'-bird	Can'nibalism	Carbonif'erous
	Calligraph'ic	Can'non	Car'bonize (ed, ing)
	Callig'raphy	Cannonade' (ed, ing)	Car'boy
	Call'ing	Can'non-bone	Car'buncle
	Cal'ious	Can'nula	Carburet'/ed
	Cal'iousness	Can'ny	Car'canet
	Cal'low	Canoe'	Car'cass
	Cal'lus	Can'on	Car'cino'ma
	Calm (ed, ing)	Canon'ical	Card (ed, ing)
	Calm'y	Canoniza'tion	Car'damom
	Cal'mel	Can'onize (ed, ing)	Car'diac
	Calor'ic	Canon'ry	Cardial'gia
	Calorim'eter	Can'opy	Car'dinal
	Cal'trop	Cant	Cardioid'
	Cal'umet	Cantan'kerous	Cardi'tis
	Calum'niate (ed, ing)	Cantatri'ce	Cardoon'
	Calum'niator	Canteen'	CarE' (ed, ing)
	Calum'nious	Can'tel	Careen' (ed, ing)
	Cal'umny	Can'ter (ed, ing)	Career'
	Cal'VE (ed, ing)	Canthar'idides	Care'ful
	Cal'vinist	Can'ticle	Care'fulness
	Calvinis'tic	Cantile'ver	Care'less
	Cal'x	Can'to	Care'lessness
	Cal'yx	Can'ton	Care'ss' (ed, ing)
	Cam'ber	Can'tonment	Car'et
	Cam'bist	Can'vas	Care'-worn
	Cam'bric	Can'vass (ed, ing)	Car'go
	Cam'el	Canzonet'	Car'iaca
	Camell'ia	Caout'chouc	Car'ibou
	Cam'elopard	Cap (ped, ping)	Car'icature
	Cam'eo	Capabil'ity	Car'ries
	Cam'era-obscu'ra	Ca'pable	Car'il'on
	Cam'let	Capa'cious	Car'inated
	Cam'omile	Capac'ity	Car'iole
	Camp (ed, ing)	Capar'ison (ed, ing)	Car'ios'ity
	Campaign'	Cape	Car'k (ed, ing)
	Cam'panile	Cape'lin	Carl
	Campanol'ogy	Ca'per (ed, ing)	Car'lings
	Campan'ula	Ca'per-caizic	Car'lock
	Campes'tral	Ca'pias	Carlovin'gian
	Cam'phene	Capillaire'	Carmin'ative
	Cam'phor	Capil'lary	Car'mine
	Camp'horated	Cap'illose	Car'nage
	Cam'pion	Cap'ital	Car'nal
	Camp'p'stool	Cap'italist	Car'nal-mind'/ed
	Cam'p'wheel	Cap'italize (ed, ing)	Car'na'tion
	Cam'wood	Capita'tion	Car'nel'ian
	Can	Cap'itol	Carnifica'tion
	Can'ada-bal'sam	Capit'ular	Car'nival
	Can'a'dian	Capit'ulate (ed, ing)	Carniv'ora
	Can'a'kin	Ca'pon	Carniv'orous
	Canal'	Caprice'	Car'ol (ed, ing)
	Canalic'ulate	Capric'ious	Car'omel
	Canal'-lock	Cap'ricorn	Carot'id
	Canard'	Cap'rid	Carot'in

C

Cab
Cabal'
Cab'ala
Cabalis'tic
Cab'aret
Cab'bage-tree
Cab'in
Cab'inet
Cab'inet-council
Cab'ble
Cabob'
Caboose'
Cab'riole't
Ca'cao
Cache
Cachec'tic
Cachex'y
Cacique'
Cacog'raphy
Cacoph'onous
Cacoph'ony
Cac'tus
Cad
Cadav'erous
Cad'dis
Cad'dy
Ca'dence
Ca'dent
Cadet'
Cad'ger
Cad'mium
Cadu'ceus
Cadu'cous
Cæ'cum
Cæsu'ra
Caffe'ine
Caff're
Caf'tan
CagE' (ed, ing)
Ca'ique
Cairn
Cais'son
Cai'tiff
Cajole' (ed, ing)
Cajol'ery
CakE' (ed, ing)
Cal'abash
Cala'brian
Calam'itous
Calam'ity
Cal'amus
Calca'reous

Carou'sal	Catame'nia	Cel'eb'rate (ed, ing)	Ces'tus
Carouse' (ed, ing)	Cat'am'ount	Celebra'tion	Cesu'ra
Carp (ed, ing)	Cataphon'ics	Celeb'rity	Ceta'cea
Car'pal	Cat'ap'las'm	Cele'riac	Chaf'e (ed, ing)
Car'pel	Cat'ap'ult	Celer'ity	Chaff (ed, ing)
Car'pet	Cat'ar'act	Cel'ery	Chaf'finch
Car'peting	Catarr'h'	Celes'tial	Chaf'ing-dish
Carpol'ogy	Cat'atrop'he	Cel'ibacy	Chagreen'
Car'pus	Cat'-call	Celidog'raphy	Cha'grin (ed, ing)
Car'riage	Catch (ing), caught	Cell	Chain (ed, ing)
Car'rier	Catch'-drain	Cel'lar	Chain'-pump
Car'ri'on	Catch'penny	Cel'laret	Chain'-shot
Car'rot	Catch'-word	Cel'lular	Chain'-work
Car'rot'y	Cat'echis'e (ed, ing)	Cel'lule	Chair
Car'ry (ing), carried	Cat'e'chism	Cel'lulose	Chair'man
Cart	Catechu'men	Celt	Chaise
Carte	Categor'ical	Cel'tic	Chal'cedony
Carte-blanche'	Cat'eg'ory	Cement' (ed, ing)	Chalcog'r'apher
Carte-de-visite'	Cate'nary	Cement'i'tious	Chal'dee
Cartel'	Catena'tion	Cem'etery	Chal'ice
Carte'sian	Cat'erpillar	Cen'otaph	Chalk
Carthu'sian	Cates	Cen'ser	Chalk'-stone
Car'tilage	Cat'gut	Cen'sor	Chalk'y
Cartilag'inous	Cath'arine-wheel	Cen'sor'ious	Chal'leng'e (ed, ing)
Cartog'r'apher	Cathar'tic	Cen'sorship	Chalyb'eate
Cartog'r'aphy	Cat'head	Cen'surable	Cham'ber
Cartoon	Cathe'dra	Cen'sure (ed, ing)	Cham'bering
Cartouch'	Cathe'dral	Cen'sus	Cham'berlain
Car'tridge	Cath'eter	Cent	Chame'leon
Car'tulary	Cath'olic	Cen'taur	Cham'fer (ed, ing)
Car'uncle	Catholicism	Centena'rian	Cham'ois
Carve (ed, ing)	Catholic'ity	Cen'tenary	Cham'ois-leather
Car'yat'ides	Cathol'icon	Cen'tennial	Champ (ed, ing)
Cascari'lla	Cat'ling	Cen'ter	Champagne'
Case	Cat'odon	Cen'ter-bit	Cham'per'ty
Ca'seine	Cat-o'-nine'-tails	Cen'tigrade	Champi'gnon
Case'-knife	Catop'sis	Cen'tipede	Cham'pion
Case'mate	Catop'trics	Cen'to	Chance
Case'ment	Cat's'-eye	Centraliza'tion	Chan'cel
Case'rn	Cat's'-paw	Cent'ralize (ed, ing)	Chan'cellor
Case'-shot	Cat'sup	Centrif'ugal	Chan'cery
Cash (ed, ing)	Cat'tle	Centrip'etal	Chan'cre
Cashew'-nut	Cau'dal	Cent'uple (ed, ing)	Chan'delier
Cashier' (ed, ing)	Cau'dle	Centu'ri'on	Chan'dler
Cash'mere	Caul	Cen'tury	Chan'dlery
Casi'no	Cau'liflower	Cephalal'gy	Change (ed, ing)
Cask	Cau'sal	Cephal'ic	Change'able
Cas'ket	Causal'ity	Cephal'i'tis	Change'ful
Cas'que	Causa'tion	Cephalop'oda	Chan'nel
Cassa'tion	Cause'less	Ceph'alous	Chan'son
Cas'sia	Cause'way	Ceram'ic	Chan't (ed, ing)
Cas'simere	Caus'tic	Cer'asine	Chan'ticleer
Cas'sowary	Caus'tically	Cer'as'tes	Cha'os
Cas'sock	Cau'ter	Ce'rate	Chaot'ic
Cas'sonade	Cau'terant	Cer'bere'an	Chap (ped, ping)
Cast (ing)	Cau'terize (ed, ing)	Cer'berus	Chap'eau
Cast'anet	Cau'tery	Ce'real	Chap'el
Cast'away	Cau'tion (ed, ing)	Cerebel'lum	Chap'eron
Caste	Cau'tionary	Ce'rebral	Chap'fallen
Cast'er	Cau'tious	Ce'rebrum	Chap'lain
Cas'tigat'e (ed, ing)	Cau'tiousness	Cere'ment	Chap'laincy
Cas'tigator	Cavalcade'	Ceremo'nial	Chap'let
Cast'-iron	Cavalier'	Ceremo'nious	Chap'ter
Cast'le	Cav'alry	Cere'mony	Char (red, ring)
Cast'le-build'ing	Ca'veat	Ce'reolite	Char'acter
Cast'or-oil	Cav'ern	Ce'res	Char'acteris'tic
Cas'tor	Cav'ernous	Cer'tainty	Char'acterize (ed, ing)
Cas'trat'e (ed, ing)	Caviare'	Cert'ificate	Char'ade
Cast'ra'tion	Cav'il (ed, ing)	Certifica'tion	Char'coal
Cas'ual	Cav'ity	Cer'tify (ing), certified	Charg'e (ed, ing)
Cas'ualty	Caw	Certiora'ri	Charge'able
Cas'uist	Cayenne'	Cer'titude	Char'ger
Cas'uistry	Cay'man	Ceru'lean	Cha'rily
Cat	Cease (ed, ing)	Cer'u'men	Cha'riness
Cat'aclysm	Cease'less	Cer'vical	Cha'r'iot
Cat'acomb	Ce'dar	Cer'vine	Charioteer'
Catacous'tics	Ced'e (ed, ing)	Cer'vix	Char'itable
Catadiop'trical	Cedil'la	Cesa'rean	Char'ity
Cat'afalque	Ceil (ed, ing)	Ces'pitous	Char'latan
Cat'alepsy	Ceil'ing	Cessa'tion	Char'latanry
Catal'ysis	Cel'andine	Ces'sion	Char'lock
Cataly'tic	Cel'ature	Ces's-pool	Char'lotte
Catamaran'	Cel'eb'rant	Ces'tode	Charm (ed, ing)

Char'nel-house	Chiffonier	Christol'ogy	Circumvalla'tion
Cha'ron	Chi'gnon	Chro'mascope	Circumvent' (ed, ing)
Char'pie	Chil'blain	Chromat'ics	Circumvola'tion
Chart	Child	Chromo-lithography	Circumvolu'tion
Charta'ceous	Child'birth	Chron'ic	Circumvolve' (ed, ing)
Char'ter (ed, ing)	Child'hood	Chron'icle (ed, ing)	Cirrho'sis
Char'ter-party	Child'ish	Chron'ogram	Cirro-cu'mulus
Char'tism	Child'less	Chron'ograph	Cirro-strat'us
Char'tist	Chil'dren	Chronol'ogy	Cir'rous
Char'-woman	Chil'iad	Chronom'eter	Cir'rus
Char'y	Chil'ian	Chron'oscope	Cisal'pine
Chase (ed, ing)	Chiliast'ic	Chrys'alis	Cisatlan'tic
Chasm	Chill (ed, ing)	Chrysan'themum	Cis'soid
Chasseur'	Chil'ly	Chrysober'yl	Cist
Chaste	Chimb	Chrys'olite	Cis'tern
Chas'tening	Chime	Chub	Cit'adel
Chastise' (ed, ing)	Chime'ra	Chub'by	Cita'tion
Chas'tisement	Chimer'ical	Chuck (ed, ing)	Cit'atory
Chas'tity	Chim'ney	Chuc'kle (ed, ing)	Cit'E (ed, ing)
Chas'uble	Chimpan'zee	Chum	Cith'ara
Chat (ted, ting)	Chin	Chump	Cith'ern
Chateau'	Chin'cough	Church	Cit'izen
Chat'elain	Chine	Church'man	Cit'izenship
Chatoy'ant	Chinese'	Churl	Cit'ric
Chat'tel	Chink (ed, ing)	Churl'ish	Cit'ron
Chat'ter (ed, ing)	Chintz	Churl'ishness	Cit'y
Chat'terbox	Chip (ped, ping)	Churn (ed, ing)	Civ'et
Chat'ty	Chirog'rapher	Chute	Civ'ic
Chat'wood	Chirog'raphist	Chyle	Civ'il
Chau'vinism	Chirog'raphy	Chyme	Civil'ian
Cheap	Chiro'ogy	Ciba'rious	Civil'ity
Cheat (ed, ing)	Chir'omancy	Ci'atrix	Civiliza'tion
Cheat'able	Chiro'odist	Cicatriza'tion	Civ'ilize (ed, ing)
Check (ed, ing)	Chirp (ed, ing)	Ci'atrixE (ed, ing)	Civ'illy
Check'book	Chir'rup (ed, ing)	Cicero'ne	Clack
Check'mate (ed, ing)	Chirur'geon	Ci'der	Claim (ed, ing)
Check'taker	Chirur'gical	Cigar'	Claim'ant
Ched'dar	Chis'el	Cigarette'	Clairvoy'ance
Cheek	Chis'leu	Cil'ia	Clam
Cheer (ed, ing)	Chit	Cil'iary	Clam'ber (ed, ing)
Cheer'ful	Chit'chat	Cimme'rian	Clam'miness
Cheer'fulness	Chit'terlings	Cinch	Clam'my
Cheer'less	Chit'alrous	Cincho'na	Clam'or (ed, ing)
Cheese	Chiv'alry	Cincho'nine	Clam'orous
Cheese'monger	Chive	Cinc'ture	Clamp (ed, ing)
Chef	Chlo'ral	Cin'der	Clan
Chef-d'œuvre'	Chlo'rate	Cinera'tion	Clandes'tine
Chelo'nian	Chlo'rine	Ciner'itious	Clandes'tinely
Chem'icals	Chlo'roform	Cin'galese	Clang (ed, ing)
Chemise'	Chlo'rophyl	Cin'nabar	Clan'gor
Chemisette'	Chloro'sis	Cin'namon	Clank (ed, ing)
Chem'ist	Chock'full	Cin'quefoil	Clan'nish
Chem'istry	Choc'olate	Ci'pher (ed, ing)	Clap (ped, ping)
Chen'ille	Choice	Circas'sian	Clap'per
Cheque	Choir	Circe'an	Clap'trap
Cher'ish (ed, ing)	Choke (ed, ing)	Cir'cle (ed, ing)	Clare'-obscure
Cheroot'	Choke'-damp	Cir'clet	Clarifica'tion
Cher'ry	Chol'er	Cir'cuit	Clar'ify (ing), clarified
Chert	Chol'era	Cir'cuitous	Clar'ionet
Cher'ub	Chol'eric	Circu'ity	Clar'ion
Cher'ubim	Chondrom'eter	Cir'cular	Clary
Cher'vil	Choose (ing), chose,	Cir'cular (ed, ing)	Clash (ed, ing)
Chess	chosen	Circula'tion	Clasp
Chest	Chop (ped, ping)	Cir'culator	Clasp-knife
Chest'nut	Chop'house	Cir'culatory	Class (ed, ing)
Cheval'glass	Chop'stick	Circumam'biens	Clas'sic
Chevalier'	Chor'al	Cir'cumcisE (ed, ing)	Clas'sical
Chevaux-de-frise	Chord	Circum'ference	Clas'sics
Chev'ron	Chordee'	Circumferen'tor	Classifica'tion
Chew (ed, ing)	Chorog'raphy	Circumgyra'tion	Clas'sify (ing), classi-
Chibouque	Chose	Circumlocu'tion	fied
Chic	Chough	Circumnav'igate (ed,	Clat'ter (ed, ing)
Chican'ery	Chouse (ed, ing)	ing)	Clause
Chic'cory	Chrematis'tics	Circumnav'igator	Claus'tral
Chick'en	Chriem	Circum'po'lar	Clav'iary
Chick'en-hearted	Chri'matory	Circum'potatory	Clav'ichord
Chick'en-pox	Christen (ed, ing)	Circumscribe' (ed,	Clav'icle
Chick'-weed	Christ'endom	ing)	Clav'ier
Chide (ed, ing)	Christ'ian	Circumscrip'tion	Claw (ed, ing)
Chief	Christ'ianity	Circumspect	Clay
Chief-Jus'tice	Christ'ianize (ed, ing)	Circumspec'tion	Clay-cold
Chief'tain	Christ'mas	Circum'stance	Clay'ey
Chiff'-chaff	Christocen'tric	Circumstan'tial	Clay'more

Clay'-slate	Clo'ven-hoofed	Co-effi'cient	Collo'dion
Clean (ed, ing)	Clo'ver	Co-e'qual	Collo'quial
Clean'-limbed	Clown	Coerce' (ed, ing)	Collo'quialism
Clean'liness	Cloy (ed, ing)	Coer'cion	Col'loquy
Clean'ness	Club (bed, bing)	Co-essen'tial	Collude' (ed, ing)
Cleans'able	Club'-fisted	Coeta'neous	Collu'sion
CleansE (ed, ing)	Club'-footed	Coe'val	Collu'sive
Clear (ed, ing)	Cluck (ed, ing)	Co-exist' (ed, ing)	Col'ocynth
Clear'age	Clump	Co-exis'tent	Colon
Clear'ance	Clum'siness	Co-exten'sive	Colonel
Clear'-headed	Clum'sy	Coff'ee	Colo'nial
Clear'ing	Clus'ter (ed, ing)	Coff'ee-house	Col'onist
Clear'ness	Clutch (ed, ing)	Coff'er-dam	Col'onize (ed, ing)
Clear-sight'ed	Clutch'es	Coff'in	Colonnade'
Clear'age	Clut'ter (ed, ing)	Co-found'er	Col'ony
Cleave (ed, ing)	Cly'ster	Cog	Col'or (ed, ing)
Clef	Coach (ed, ing)	Co'gency	Col'orable
Cleft	Coac'tion	Co'gent	Col'orless
Clema'tis	Coadju'tor	Cog'itate (ed, ing)	Col'ors
Clem'ency	Coa'gent	Cog'itative	Colos'sal
Clench	Coag'ulable	Cog'nate	Colosse'um
Clep'sydra	Coag'ulatE (ed, ing)	Co'gnac	Colos'sus
Cler'gy	Coagula'tion	Cog'nition	Colos'trum
Cler'gyman	Coag'ulator	Cog'nizable	Colport'age
Cler'ical	Coag'ulum	Cog'nizant	Colport'eur
Clerk	Coal	Cogno'men	Colt
Cler'omancy	Coalesce' (ed, ing)	Cohabit' (ed, ing)	Colt's'-foot
Clev'er	Coales'cence	Cohabita'tion	Col'umbine
Clev'erness	Coales'cent	Co-heir'	Col'umn
Clew (ed, ing)	Coaliti'on	Co-heir'ess	Col'za-oil
Cl'i'che	Co-al'y	CoherE' (ed, ing)	Co'ma
Click (ed, ing)	Coal'-measure	Cohe'rance	Co'mate
Cl'i'ent	Coal'-scuttle	Cohe'rent	Comatose'
Cliff	Coam'ings	Cohe'sible	Comb (ed, ing)
Cl'i'mate	Coap'tation	Cohe'sion	Com'bat (ed, ing)
Climatol'ogy	Coarse	Cohe'sive	Com'batant
Cl'i'max	Coarse'ness	Co'hort	Combat'iveness
Climb (ed, ing)	Coast (ed, ing)	Coif	Combina'tion
Clime	Coast'er	Coigne	Combine' (ed, ing)
Clinch (ed, ing)	Coast' guard	Coil (ed, ing)	Combustibil'ity
Cling (ing), clung	Coast'wise	Coin (ed, ing)	Combust'ion
Cling'stone	Coat	Coin'age	ComE (ing), came
Clin'ic	Coat'ing	CoincidE' (ed, ing)	Come'dian
Clin'ical	Coax (ed, ing)	Coin'cidence	Com'edy
Clink (ed, ing)	Coax'ingly	Co-inher'itance	Come'ly
Clinom'eter	Cob	Co-inher'itor	Comes'tible
Cl'i'o	Cob'balt	Coir	Com'et
Clip (ped, ping)	Cob'ble (ed, ing)	Co'rtion	Cometog'raphy
Clip'per	Co-bellig'erent	Coke	Com'fit
Clique	Cob'le	Col'ander	Com'fort (ed, ing)
Cloa'ca	Cobra de capel'lo	Col'chicum	Com'fortable
Cloak (ed, ing)	Cob'web	Cold	Com'ic
Clock	Co'ca	Cold'-blooded	Com'ical
Clock'-work	Cocci'ferous	Cold'-heart'edness	Com'ity
Clod	Coch'ineal	Coleop'tera	Com'ma
Clod'-hopper	Coch'lea	Coleop'terous	Comm'and' (ed, ing)
Clod'pate	Cock (ed, ing)	Cole'p-wort	Comm'and'ant
Clog (gcd, ging)	Cockade'	Col'ic	Comm'and'er
Clog'giness	Cockatoo'	Colin'gual	Comm'and'ment
Clois'ter	Cock'atrice	Colise'um	Commem'orate (ed, ing)
Clois'tered	Cock'-boat	Collab'orateur	Commemora'tion
Close (ed, ing)	Cock'-chafer	CollapsE' (ed, ing)	Commence' (ed, ing)
Close fist'ed	Cock'ere'el	Col'lar (ed, ing)	Commence'ment
Close-hauled	Coe'kle (ed, ing)	Col'lar-bone	Commend' (ed, ing)
Close'ness	Coe'kle stairs	CollatE' (ed, ing)	Commend'able!
Close-stool	Cock'-loft	Collat'eral	Commens'urable
Clos'et	Cock'ney	Colla'tion	Commens'urate
Clos'ure	Cock'pit	Colla'tor	Comm'ent
Clot	Cock'roach	Col'league	Comm'ent' (ed, ing)
Cloth	Cock'swain	Collect' (ed, ing)	Comm'entary
ClothE (ed, ing)	Co'coa	Col'lect	Comm'entator
Clothes	Co'coa-nut	Collect'ible	Com'merce
Clothes-horse	Cocoon'	Collec'tion	Commer'cial
Clothier	Cocod	Collect'ive	Comm'in'gle (ed, ing)
Cloture	Coc'dlE (ed, ing)	Collec'tor	Comm'inute (ed, ing)
Cloud (ed, ing)	Code	Col'lege	Comm'inu'tion
Cloud'iness	Co'dex	Colle'giate	Commis'erate (ed, ing)
Cloud'let	Co'dger	CollidE' (ed, ing)	Commisera'tion
Clout (ed, ing)	Cod'ficil	Col'lie	Commis'sariat
Clout'-nail	Codifica'tion	Col'lier	Commis'sary
Clo'vate	Cod'ify (ing), codified	Col'liery	Commis'sion (ed, ing)
Clove	Cod'-sounds	Col'lision	
Clove'-pink	Co-effi'ciency	Col'locate (ed, ing)	

Commis'sioner	Comply' (ing), com- plied	Concur' (red, ring)	Congen'ital
Com'missure	Compo'nent	Concur'rence	Con'ger
Committ' (ted, ting)	Comport' (ed, ing)	Concur'rent	Conge'ries
Committ'ment	Comport'ment	Concus'sion	Conges'tion
Committ'al	Compos'e' (ed, ing)	Concus'sive	Conges'tive
Committ'tee	Compos'ite	Condemn' (ed, ing)	Conglo'bate
Committ'ible	Composi'tion	Condemna'tion	Conglom'erate (ed, ing)
Commix' (ed, ing)	Composi'tor	Condem'natory	Conglome'ration
Commode'	Com'post	Condens'able	Conglu'tinate(ed,ing)
Commo'dious	Compo'sure	Condensa'tion	Con'go
Com'modore	Com'pote	Condense' (ed, ing)	Congrat'ulate (ed, ing)
Com'mon	Com'pound' (ed, ing)	Condescend' (ed, ing)	Congratula'tion
Com'monalty	Com'pound	Condescen'sion	Congrat'ulatory
Com'monplace	Comprehend' (ed, ing)	Condign'	Con'gregate (ed, ing)
Com'mon-sense	Comprehens'ible	Condi'tion	Congrega'tion
Com'monwealth	Comprehen'sion	Condi'tional	Congrega'tionalist
Commo'tion	Comprehen'sive	Condo'l'ence	Con'gress
Commune' (ed, ing)	Compress' (ed, ing)	Condo'l'ent	Congres'sional
Com'mune	Com'press	Condon'a'tion	Congreve-rocket
Commu'nicant	Compres'sible	Condon'e' (ed, ing)	Congru'ity
Commu'nicate (ed, ing)	Compres'sion	Con'dor	Con'gruous
Communica'tion	Comprise' (ed, ing)	Conduc'e' (ed, ing)	Con'ic
Commu'nicative	Com'promise (ed, ing)	Condu'ct	Con'ical
Commu'nion	Comptrol'ler	Condu'ctive	Con'ics
Com'munism	Compul'sion	Conduc't (ed, ing)	Conifer'æ
Com'munist	Compunc'tion	Conduc'tible	Coni'ros'tral
Commu'table	Comput'a'tion	Conduc'tor	Conjec'tural
Commuta'tion	Compu'te' (ed, ing)	Con'duit	Conjec'ture (ed, ing)
Commute' (ed, ing)	Con (ned, ning)	Con'dyle	Conjoin' (ed, ing)
Co'mose	Concatena'tion	Cone	Conjoint'
Com'pact	Con'cave	Con'fab	Conjoint'ly
Compan'ion	Concav'ity	Confabula'tion	Con'jugal
Compan'ionable	Conca'vo-con'cave	Confec'tion	Con'jugate (ed, ing)
Com'parable	Conca'vo-con'vex	Confec'tionery	Conjuga'tion
Compar'ative	Conceal' (ed, ing)	Confed'erate	Conju'gial
Compare' (ed, ing)	Conceal'ment	Confed'erate (ed, ing)	Conjunc'tion
Compar'ison	Concede' (ed, ing)	Confed'era'tion	Conjuncti'va
Compart'ment	Conceit'	Confer' (red, ring)	Conjura'tion
Com'pass (ed, ing)	Conceit'ed	Confer'ence	Conjure' (ed, ing)
Com'passable	Conceiv'able	Confer'ent	Con'jure (ed, ing)
Com'passes	Conceive' (ed, ing)	Confess' (ed, ing)	Connas'cence
Compas'sion	Concen'trate (ed, ing)	Confes'sion	Connate'
Compas'sionate (ed, ing)	Concentra'tion	Confes'sional	Connect' (ed, ing)
Compatibil'ity	Concen'tric	Confes'sor	Connec'tion
Compat'ible	Concep'tible	Confid'ant	Conniv'ance
Compa'triot	Concep'tion	Confid'e' (ed, ing)	Connive' (ed, ing)
Compeer'	Concern' (ed, ing)	Confid'ence	Conniv'ent
Compel' (led, ling)	Concern'ment	Confid'ent	Connaisseur'
Compel'able	Concert' (ed, ing)	Confiden'tial	Connu'bial
Compen'dium	Con'cert	Configura'tion	Con'noid
Com'pensate (ed, ing)	Concert'ina	Con'fine	Conoid'al
Compensa'tion	Concer'to	Confin'e' (ed, ing)	Con'quer (ed, ing)
Compe'te' (ed, ing)	Conces'sion	Confin'e'ment	Con'queror
Com'petence	Conch	Confirm' (ed, ing)	Con'quest
Com'petency	Con'choid	Confirma'tion	Consanguin'eous
Com'petent	Conchoid'al	Confirm'a'tory	Consanguin'ity
Compe'titor	Conchology	Con'fiscate (ed, ing)	Con'science
Compe'tition	Concili'ate (ed, ing)	Confisca'tion	Conscien'tious
Compi'lation	Concilia'tion	Confiscator	Con'scionable
Compile' (ed, ing)	Concili'a'tor	Confisca'tion	Con'scious
Compla'cent	Concili'a'tory	Conflic't (ed, ing)	Con'sciousness
Complain' (ed, ing)	Concise'	Con'fict	Con'script
Complain'ant	Concise'ness	Conflic'tive	Con'scription
Complain't	Con'clave	Con'fluence	Con'secrate (ed, ing)
Complaisance'	Conclude' (ed, ing)	Con'fluent	Consecra'tion
Complain't	Conclu'sion	Conform' (ed, ing)	Consec'utive
Complaisance'	Conclu'sive	Conforma'tion	Consec'us
Com'pleinent	Concoct' (ed, ing)	Conform'ity	Consent' (ed, ing)
Complement'ary	Concom'itance	Confound' (ed, ing)	Consenta'neous
Complete' (ed, ing)	Concom'itant	Confrater'nity	Consen'tient
Complete'ness	Con'cord	Confront' (ed, ing)	Con'sequence
Com'plex	Concord'ance	Confront'ment	Consequen'tial
Complex'ion	Concor'dant	Confus' (ed, ing)	Conserv'able
Complex'ity	Con'course	Confu'sion	Conserva'tion
Compli'ance	Concres'cive	Confu'table	Conserv'a'tism
Compli'ant	Concrete' (ed, ing)	Confuta'tion	Conserv'ative
Com'plicate (ed, ing)	Con'crete	Confute' (ed, ing)	Conserv'a'tory
Complica'tion	Concre'tion	Congea'l' (ed, ing)	Conserve' (ed, ing)
Complic'ity	Concu'binage	Congea'l'ment	Con'serve
Com'pliment (ed, ing)	Concu'bine	Congela'tion	Consid'er (ed, ing)
Com'pliment'ary	Concu'piscence	Conge'nial	Consid'erable
Com'pline			
Com'plot			

Consid'erate	Con'tinent	Con'vex	Cor'nea
Considera'tion	Continen'tal	Convex'ity	Cor'ner
Consign' (ed, ing)	Contin'gent	Convex'o-concave	Cor'ner-stone
Consignee'	Contin'ual	Convex'o-convex	Cor'net
Consign'ment	Contin'uance	Convey' (ed, ing)	Corn-flower
Consign'or	Continua'tion	Convey'ance	Cor'nice
Consist' (ed, ing)	Contin'ue (ed, ing)	Convict' (ed, ing)	Cornic'ulate
Consist'ent	Continu'ity	Convict'ion	Corn'ing
Consist'ory	Contin'uous	Convic'tion	Cornuco'pia
Consol'able	Contort' (ed, ing)	Convince' (ed, ing)	Cornut'ed
Consola'tion	Contort'ion	Convinc'ible	Corolla
Console' (ed, ing)	Contour'	Convivial	Corollary
Con'sole	Con'tra	Convivial'ity	Coro'na
Consolidate (ed, ing)	Con'trabad	Convoca'tion	Coro'nal
Con'sols	Contract' (ed, ing)	Convoke' (ed, ing)	Corona'tion
Con'sonance	Con'tract	Convolut'ion	Cor'oner
Con'sonant	Contractibil'ity	Convul'sus	Cor'onet
Con'sonantly	Contract'ile	Convoy' (ed, ing)	Cor'poral
Con'sort	Contract'ion	Con'voy	Corpora'tion
Consort' (ed, ing)	Contract'or	Convuls' (ed ing)	Corpo'real
Conspic'us	Contradict' (ed, ing)	Convul'sion	Corps
Conspir'acy	Contradic'tion	Co'ny	Corpse
Conspir'ator	Contradic'tory	Coo (ed, ing)	Cor'pulence
Conspire' (ed, ing)	Contradistin'guish	Cool (ed, ing)	Cor'puscle
Con'stable	(ed, ing)	Cool'headed	Cor'ral
Con'stant	Con'tral'to	Cool'ly	Correct' (ed, ing)
Constella'tion	Con'trapun'tal	Cool'y	Correc'tion
Consterna'tion	Con'trari'ety	Coop' (ed, ing)	Correc'tive
Constipa'tion	Con'trariness	Coop'er	Correc'tor
Constit'ucncy	Con'trariwise	Co-op'erate (ed, ing)	Correl'ative
Constit'uent	Con'trary	Co-op'era'tion	Correspond' (ed, ing)
Con'stitute (ed, ing)	Con'trast	Co-op'era'tor	Correspond'ence
Constitu'tion	Con'trast' (ed, ing)	Co-op'erator	Correspond'ent
Constitu'tional	Con'travalla'tion	Co-or'dinate (ed, ing)	Cor'ridor
Constrain' (ed, ing)	Con'travene' (ed, ing)	Coot	Corrigen'da
Constraint'	Con'traven'tion	Copai'ba	Cor'rigible
Constrict' (ed, ing)	Con'trib'utable	Cop'al	Corrob'orate (ed, ing)
Constrict'or	Con'trib'utary	Copart'ner	Corrob'orative
Constrin'gent	Con'trib'ute (ed, ing)	Copart'nership	Corrode' (ed, ing)
Construct' (ed, ing)	Con'tribu'tion	Cope (ed, ing)	Corrod'ible
Construe' (ed, ing)	Con'trib'utor	Cope'-stone	Corro'sible
Consubstantia'tion	Con'tribu'tory	Cop'ing	Corro'sion
Con'sul	Con'tri'te	Co'pious	Corro'sive
Con'sular	Con'tri'tion	Co'pophone	Cor'rugate (ed, ing)
Con'sulate	Con'triv'ance	Cop'per	Corrupt' (ed, ing)
Consult' (ed, ing)	Con'trivi' (ed, ing)	Cop'peras	Corrupt'ible
Consum'able	Control' (ed, ling)	Cop'per-head	Corrup'tion
Consume' (ed, ing)	Control'able	Cop'per-plate	Cor'sage
Con'summate (ed, ing)	Control'ler	Cop'persmith	Cor'sair
Consum'mate	Control'ment	Cop'pice	Cor'se
Consumma'tion	Controver'sial	Cop'rolite	Cor'set
Consump'tion	Con'trover'sy	Cop'se	Cor'ticated
Con'tact	Con'trovert (ed, ing)	Copt	Corun'dum
Conta'gion	Con'trovert'ible	Cop'tic	Corus'cate (ed, ing)
Conta'gious	Contuma'cious	Cop'ula	Corusca'tion
Contain' (ed, ing)	Con'tumacy	Cop'ulate (ed, ing)	Corvette'
Contain'able	Con'tumel'ious	Copula'tion	Coryban'tic
Contam'inatE (ed, ing)	Con'tumely	Cop'y (ing), copied	Coryphe'us
Contamina'tion	Contuse' (ed, ing)	Cop'y-book	Cory'za
Contemn' (ed, ing)	Contu'sion	Cop'yrist	Cos'ily
Con'template (ed, ing)	Con'tusance	Cop'yright	Cosmet'ic
Contem'plation	Con'tusant	Coquet' (ed, ting)	Cos'mic
Contem'plative	Con'valesce' (ed, ing)	Coquet'ry	Cos'mical
Contem'poraneous	Con'vales'cence	Coquette'	Cosmog'ony
Contem'porary	Con'vene' (ed, ing)	Cor'acoid	Cosmog'raphy
Contemp't'	Con'ven'ience	Cor'al	Cosmol'ogy
Contemp'tible	Con'ven'ient	Cor'alline	Cosmopol'itan
Contemp'tuous	Con'vent	Cor'bel	Cosmopol'ite
Contend' (ed, ing)	Con'ven'ticle	Cord (ed, ing)	Cosmora'ma
Content' (ed, ing)	Con'ven'tion	Cord'age	Cos'mos
Content'ion	Con'ven'tional	Cord'ial	Cos'set
Content'ious	Con'ven'tual	Cordial'ity	Cost
Content'ment	Con'verge' (ed, ing)	Cor'don	Cos'tal
Con'tents	Con'vergence	Cor'duroy	Cos'tive
Con'terminous	Con'versant	Core' (ed, ing)	Cost'ly
Contest' (ed, ing)	Con'versa'tion	Corian'der	Cos'tume
Con'test	Con'versa'tional	Corin'thian	Cos'y
Contest'able	Con'verse' (ed, ing)	Cork (ed, ing)	Cot
Con'text	Con'verse	Cork'screw	Coterie'
Contigu'ity	Con'ver'sion	Cor'morant	Cotil'ion
Contig'uous	Con'vert' (ed, ing)	Corn	Cot'tage
Con'tinence	Con'vert'ible	Corn'brash	Cot'ton
		Corn'crake	Cot'ton-gin

Cot'ton-wool	Cow'slip	Cres'cent	Crum'ble (ed, ing)
Coty'ledon	Cox'comb	Cress	Crum'my
Coty'led'onous	Coy	Crest	Crum'pet
Couch	Coy ly	Creta'ceous	Crum'ple (ed, ing)
Couch'ant	Coz	Crev'ice	Crunch (ed, ing)
Couch'grass	Coz'en (ed, ing)	Crew	Crup'per
Couch'ing	Co'zy	Crib (bed, bing)	Crusade'
Cough (ed, ing)	Co'zily	Crib'bage	Crush
Coul'ter	Crab	Crick	Crush (ed, ing)
Coun'cil	Crab'apple	Crick'et	Crust
Coun'cilor	Crab'bed	Crime	Crusta'cea
Coun'sel (ed, ing)	Crack (ed, ing)	Crim'inal	Crusta'ceous
Coun'selor	Crack'-brained	Crim'inate (ed, ing)	Crus'ty
Count (ed, ing)	Crack'er	Crimina'tion	Crutch
Coun'tenance (ed, ing)	Crack'ling	Crimp (ed, ing)	Cry (ing), cried
Count'er	Crack'nel	Crimp'ing-iron	Crypt
Counteract' (ed, ing)	Cradle	Crim'ple (ed, ing)	Cryptoga'mia
Counteract'ive	Craft	Crim'son	Cryp'togram
Counterbal'ance (ed, ing)	Craft'y	Cri'nated	Cryptog'raphy
Coun'ter-balance	Crag	Cringe (ed, ing)	Cryptol'ogy
Coun'ter-current	Crag'gy	Cring'er	Crys'tal
Counter-evidence	Cram (med, ming)	Cri'nite	Crys'talline
Coun'terfeit (ed, ing)	Cram'bo	Cri'n'kle (ed, ing)	Crystalliza'tion
Coun'ter force	Cramp (ed, ing)	Cri'n'oline	Crys'tallize (ed, ing)
Countermand' (ed, ing)	Cran'berry	Crip'ple (ed, ing)	Crystallog'raphy
Coun'terpane	Crane	Cri'sis	Cub
Cun'terpart	Cran'ial	Crisp	Cube
Coun'terpoint	Craniolog'ical	Cris'pin	Cu'bic
Coun'terpoise	Cranio'logy	Crite'riion	Cu'bial
Coun'tersign (ed, ing)	Cran'ium	Crit'ic	Cu'bit
Coun'ter-state'ment	Crank	Crit'ical	Cuck'ing-stool
Countervail' (ed, ing)	Crank'-pin	Crit'icis (ed, ing)	Cuck'old
Count'ess	Cran'ny	Crit'icis'm	Cuck'oo
Count'ing-house	Crape	Critique'	Cucul'late
Count'less	Crash	Croak (ed, ing)	Cu'cumber
Count'ry	Cra'sis	Cro'chet	Cud
Count'ryman	Crass	Crock (ed, ing)	Cud'dle (ed, ing)
Count'ry	Crate	Croc'odile	Cud'dy
Coup	Cra'ter	Cro'cus	Cud'gel (ed, ing)
Coup de soleil	Cravat'	Crom'lech	Cue
Cou'ple (ed, ing)	Crave (ed, ing)	Crone	Cuff (ed, ing)
Coup'let	Crave'n	Crone	Cuirass'
Coupon'	Craw	Crone	Cuisine'
Cour'age	Craw'fish	Crone	Cu'inary
Coura'geous	Crawl (ed, ing)	Crop (ped, ping)	Cull (ed, ing)
Cou'rier	Cray'fish	Cro'quet	Cul'minatE (ed, ing)
Course (ed, ing)	Cray'on	Croquettes'	Culminat'ion
Cours'es	Cra'zily	Cro'sier	Cul'pable
Court (ed, ing)	Cra'ziness	Cross (ed, ing)	Cul'pably
Court'eous	Cra'zy	Cross'-bow	Cul'prit
Courtesan'	Creak (ed, ing)	Cross'-bun	Cul'tivable
Cour'tesy	Cream	Cross exam'ine (ed, ing)	Cul'tivate (ed, ing)
Court'ier	Cream'y	Cross'-eyed	Cul'tiva'tion
Court'liness	Crease (ed, ing)	Cross'-grained	Cul'tivator
Court-mar'tial	Create' (ed, ing)	Cross'ly	Cul'ture
Court-plaster	Crea'tion	Cross'tie	Cul'verin
Court'ship	Crea'tive	Cross'-trees	Cul'vert
Court'yard	Crea'tor	Crotch	Cum'ber (ed, ing)
Cous'in	Crea'ture	Crotch'et	Cum'bersome
Cous-in-ger'man	Cre'dence	Crotch'ety	Cu'mulate (ed, ing)
Cove	Cre'dence-table	Crouch (ed, ing)	Cumula'tion
Cov'enant (ed, ing)	Cre'den'tials	Croup	Cu'mulo-strat'us
Cov'er (ed, ing)	Credibil'ity	Croup'ier	Cu'neate
Cov'erlet	Cred'ible	Crow (ed, ing)	Cune'iform
Cov'ert	Cred'it (ed, ing)	Crow'-bar	Cun'ning
Cov'ertly	Cred'it'able	Crowd	Cup (ped, ping)
Cov'erture	Cred'it'ably	Crown (ed, ing)	Cu'pel
Cov'et (ed, ing)	Cred'itor	Crown'-glass	Cupella'tion
Cov'etous	Credu'lity	Crown'-feet	Cup'ful
Cov'etousness	Creed	Cru'cial	Cu'pid
Cov'ey	Creek	Cru'cible	Cu'pid'ity
Cow (ed, ing)	Creel	Cru'cifix	Cu'pola
Cow'ard	Creep (ed, ing)	Cru'cifix'ion [fled	Cur
Cow'ardice	Creep'er	Cru'cify (ing), cruci-	Cu'rate
Cow'-bane	Crema'tE' (ed, ing)	Crude	Cu'native
Cow'er (ed, ing)	Crema'tion	Crude'ly	Cura'tor
Cow'hide (ed, ing)	Crema'na	Cru'el	Curb (ed, ing)
Cowl	Cren'ellated	Cru'elty	Curb'-stone
Co-work'er	Cre'ole	Cru'et	Curd
Cow'-pox	Cre'osote	Cru'et	Cur'dle (ed, ing)
Cow'ry	Crep'itation	Cruis'E (ed, ing)	Cur'ed (ed, ing)
	Crepus'cule	Cruis'er	Cur'few
		Crumb	Curios'ity

Cu'rious	Da'is	Debase' (ed, ing)	Decus'sate (ed, ing)
Curl (ed, ing)	Dai'sy	Debat'able	Ded'icate (ed, ing)
Cur'lew	Dale	Debat'e' (ed, ing)	Dedica'tion
Cur'liness	Dal'liance	Debauch' (ed, ing)	Deduc'e' (ed, ing)
Curl'ing	Dal'ly (ing), dallied	Debauchee'	Deduc'ible
Cur'ly	Dam (med, ming)	Debauch'ery	Deduct' (ed, ing)
Curmud'geon	Dam'age (ed, ing)	Debent'ure	Deduc'tion
Cur'rant	Dam'ageable	Debil'itate (ed, ing)	Deed
Cur'rency	Dam'ask	Debil'ity	Deem (ed, ing)
Cur'rent	Dam'ask-rose	Deb'it (ed, ing)	Deep
Cur'ricl	Dame	Debonair'	Deep'en (ed, ing)
Curric'ulum	Damn (ed, ing)	Debouch' (ed, ing)	Deep'ness
Cur'rish	Damna'tion	Debris'	Deer
Cur'ry (ing), curried	Damp (ed, ing)	Debt	Deer'-stalk'ing
Curry-comb	Damp'er	Debt'or	Deface' (ed, ing)
Curse (ed, ing)	Dam'sel	Debut'	Deface'ment
Cur'sive	Dam'son	Dec'ade	Defalca'tion
Cur'sory	Dance (ed, ing)	Deca'dence	Defama'tion
Curt	Dan'delion	Dec'alogue	Defam'atory
Curtail' (ed, ing)	Dan'dle (ed, ing)	Decamp' (ed, ing)	Defame' (ed, ing)
Cur'tain	Dan'druff	Decant' (ed, ing)	Default'
Cur'vature	Dan'dy	Decan'ter	Defea'sance
Curve (ed, ing)	Dane	Decap'itate (ed, ing)	Defeas'ible
Curvet' (ed, ing)	Dan'ger	Decasyllab'ic	Defeat' (ed, ing)
Cur'viform	Dan'gle (ed, ing)	Decay' (ed, ing)	Defecate (ed, ing)
Curvilinear	Dan'ish	Decease'	Defect'
Cush'ion	Dank	Deceit'	Defective
Cusp	Dap'per	Deceit'ful	Defend' (ed, ing)
Cus'pidate	Dap'ple (ed, ing)	Deceiv'able	Defend'ant
Cus'tard	Dap'ple-gray	Deceiv'e' (ed, ing)	Defense'
Custo'dian	Dar'E (ed, ing)	Decem'ber	Defense'less
Cus'tody	Dark	Decem'vir	Defen'sible
Cus'tom	Dark'en (ed, ing)	De'cency	Defen'sive
Cus'tomary	Dark'some	Decen'nal	Defer' (red, ring)
Cut (ting)	Dar'ling	De'cent	Deference
Cuta'neous	Darn (ed, ing)	Decen'tralize (ed, ing)	Deferen'tial
Cute	Dar'nel	Decep'tion	Defi'ance
Cu'ticle	Dart (ed, ing)	Decep'tive	Defi'ant
Cut'lass	Dash (ed, ing)	Decid'e' (ed, ing)	Defi'cient
Cut'lery	Das'tard	Decid'edly	Defi'cit
Cut'ter	Das'tardly	Decid'uous	Defile' (ed, ing)
Cut'-throat	Da'ta	Dec'i'nal	Defile'ment
Cut'tle-fish	Date (ed, ing)	Dec'i'mate (ed, ing)	Defin'able
Cut'-water	Date'-tree	Deci'pher (ed, ing)	Define' (ed, ing)
Cy'cle	Daub (ed, ing)	Deci'pherable	Defi'nite
Cyc'lical	Daub'y	Decis'ion	Defini'tion
Cyc'list	Daugh'ter	Deci'sive	Defini'tive
Cyclone'	Daunt (ed, ing)	Deck (ed, ing)	Deflagrate (ed, ing)
Cyclope'dia	Daunt'less	Declaim' (ed, ing)	Deflect' (ed, ing)
Cy'net	Dauphin	Declama'tion	Deflux'ion
Cyl'inder	Da'vits	Declam'atory	Defolia'tion
Cylin'drical	Daw	Declara'tory	Deform' (ed, ing)
Cym'bal	Daw'dle (ed, ing)	Decla'ratory	Deform'ity
Cynan'che	Dawn (ed, ing)	Declare' (ed, ing)	Defraud' (ed, ing)
Cyn'ic	Day	Declen'sion	Defray' (ed, ing)
Cyn'ical	Day'-book	Declina'tion	Def't
Cy'nosure	Day'-dream	Decline' (ed, ing)	Defunct'
Cy'press	Day'-time	Declinom'eter	Defy' (ing), defied
Cy'priot	Daze (ed, ing)	Decliv'ity	Degen'erate (ed, ing)
Cyst	Daz'zle (ed, ing)	Deco'ct' (ed, ing)	Dehumi'dation
Cysti'tis	Dea'con	Deco'ction	Degrada'tion
Cys'tocele	Dea'coness	Decol'late (ed, ing)	Degrade' (ed, ing)
Cys'tose	Dead	Decolla'tion	Degree'
Czar	Dead letter	Decompos'e' (ed, ing)	Dehis'cence
Czari'na	Dead'en (ed, ing)	Decomposi'tion	Deifica'tion
	Dead'ly	Dec'orate (ed, ing)	De'ify (ing), deified
	Dead'ness	Decora'tion	Deign (ed, ing)
	Deaf	Dec'orator	De'ism
	Deaf'en (ed, ing)	Dec'orous	De'ist
	Deaf'ness	Decor'icate (ed, ing)	De'ity
	Deal (ing), dealt	Deco'r'um	Deject' (ed, ing)
	Dean	Decoy' (ed, ing)	Deject'ion
	Dear	Decrease' (ed, ing)	Delay' (ed, ing)
	Dear'ly	Decree' (ing), decreed	Delect'able
	Dearth	Dec'rement	Delecta'tion
	Death	Decrep'it	Delegat'e (ed, ing)
	Death'less	Decrep'itate (ed, ing)	Deleter'ious
	Death'ly	Decrep'itude	Del'f
	Death'-rattle	Decre'tal	Delib'erate (ed, ing)
	Death'-warrant	Dec'retory	Delibera'tion
	Death'-watch	Decry' (ing), decried	Del'icacy
	Debar' (red, ring)	Dec'uple (ed, ing)	Del'icate
	Debark' (ed, ing)	Decur'rent	Del'icious

D

Deligati'on	Depart' (ed, ing)	Deserve' (ed, ing)	Devia'tion
Delight' (ed, ing)	Depart'ment	Deshabille'	Devic'e
Delight'ful	Depart'ure	Desic'cate (ed, ing)	Dev'el
Delin'cate (ed, ing)	Depend' (ed, ing)	Desicca'tion	Dev'ilish
Delinea'tion	Depen'dence	Desidera'ta	Dev'itry
Delin'cator	Depen'dent	Desid'erate (ed, ing)	De'vious
Delin'quent	Depict' (ed, ing)	Desidera'tum	Devis'able
Deliquesce' (ed, ing)	Depil'atory	Design' (ed, ing)	Devise' (ed, ing)
Deliques'cence	Deple'tion	Des'ignate (ed, ing)	Devisee'
Delir'ious	Deple'tory	Designa'tion	Dev'isor
Delir'ium	Deplo'rable	Design'ing	Devoid'
Delir'ium tremens	Deplore' (ed, ing)	Desir'able	Devolu'tion
Deliv'er (ed, ing)	Deploy' (ed, ing)	Desire' (ed, ing)	Devolve' (ed, ing)
Deliv'ery	Deployment	Desir'ous	Devote' (ed, ing)
Dell	Depo'nent	Desist' (ed, ing)	Devotee'
Del'ta	Depop'ulate (ed, ing)	Desk	Devo'tion
Delud'able	Deport' (ed, ing)	Des'olate (ed, ing)	Devo'tional
Delude' (ed, ing)	Deporta'tion	Desola'tion	Devour' (ed, ing)
Del'uge	Deport'ment	Despair' (ed, ing)	Devout'
Delu'sion	Depos'able	Despera'do	Dew
Delu'sive	Depose' (ed, ing)	Des'perate	Dew'berry
Delve (ed, ing)	Depos'it (ed, ing)	Des'picable	Dew'lap
Dem'agogue	Deposi'tion	Despis'able	Dex'ter
Dem'agogy	Depos'itory	Despise' (ed, ing)	Dex'terous
Demand' (ed, ing)	Depot	Despite'	Diabe'tes
Demarka'tion	Deprava'tion	Despite'ful	Diab'lerie
Demean' (ed, ing)	Deprave' (ed, ing)	Despoil' (ed, ing)	Diab'olical
Demean'or	Deprav'ity	Despolia'tion	Diab'olism
Dem'i	Dep'recable	Despond' (ed, ing)	Diac'onate
Dem'i god	Dep'recate (ed, ing)	Despond'ency	Diac'otics
Dem'ijohn	Depre'cated	Despond'ent	Dia'dem
Demis'able	Depre'ciate (ed, ing)	Des'pot	Diaer'sis
Demise' (ed, ing)	Depre'cia'tion	Des'potism	Diagno'sis
Democ'racy	Dep'redate (ed, ing)	Despu'mate (ed, ing)	Diag'onal
Democ'rat	Depreda'tion	Desquama'tion	Di'agram
Democ'rat'ic	Depreda'tor	Dessert'	Di'al
Demol'ish (ed, ing)	Depress' (ed, ing)	Destina'tion	Di'alec't
Demoli'tion	Depres'sion	Des'tine (ed, ing),	Dialec'tics
De'mon	Depres'sive	Des'tiny	Di'alogue
Demo'niac	Depriva'tion	Des'titute	Diam'eter
Demonol'ogy	Deprive' (ed, ing)	Destitu'tion	Di'amond
Demon'strable	Depth	Destroy' (ed, ing)	Diapa'son
Dem'onstrate (ed, ing)	Dep'urate (ed, ing)	Destruct'ible	Di'a'per
Demon'strative	Depura'tion	Destruc'tion	Diaph'anous
Dem'onstrator	Depura'tion	Destruc'tive	Diaphoret'ic
Demoraliza'tion	Deput'e (ed, ing)	Des'uetude	Di'a'phragm
Denor'alize (ed, ing)	Dep'uty	Des'ultory	Diarrhœ'a
Demot'ic	Derange' (ed, ing)	Detach' (ed, ing)	Di'ary
Demul'cent	Derange'ment	Detach'ment	Dias'tole
Demur' (red, ring)	Der'elict	Detail' (ed, ing)	Diathe'sis
Demure'	Derelic'tion	Detain' (ed, ing)	Di'atribe
Demur'able	Deride' (ed, ing)	Detain'ment	Dib'ble (ed, ing)
Demur'rage	Deri'sion	Detect' (ed, ing)	Dice (ed, ing)
Demy'	Deri'sive	Detect'ive	Dichot'omous
Den	Deriva'tion	Deten'tion	Dick'ey
Dena'tionalize (ed, ing)	Deriv'ative	Deter' (red, ring)	Dic'tate (ed, ing)
Dendrit'ic	Derive' (ed, ing)	Deter'gent	Dicta'tor
Dengue	Derm	Det'e'riorate (ed, ing)	Dic'tatorial
Den'ial	Der'ma	Det'eriora'tion	Dic'tion
Den'izen	Der'mal	Determina'tion	Dic'tionary
Denom'inatE (ed, ing)	Dermatol'ogist	Deter'mine (ed, ing)	Dic'tum
Denomina'tion	Dermatol'ogy	Deter'sive	Didac'tic
Denom'inator	Der'mis	Detest' (ed, ing)	Didac'tics
Denot'able	Der'ogate (ed, ing)	Detest'able	Did'dle (ed, ing)
Denote' (ed, ing)	Deroga'tion	Detesta'tion	Did'y'mous
Denouement'	Derog'ative	Dethrone' (ed, ing)	Die, died, dying
Denounce' (ed, ing)	Derog'atory	Det'onate (ed, ing)	Die't (ed, ing)
Dense	Der'rick	Detona'tion	Di'etary
Den'sity	Deseant' (ed, ing)	Detour'	Dietet'ic
Dent (ed, ing)	Descend' (ed, ing)	Detract' (ed, ing)	Dietet'ics
Dent'al	Descend'ant	Detrac'tion	Differ (ed, ing)
Denta'tion	Descend'ent	Det'riment	Difference
Den'tifrice	Descend'ible	Det'rimental	Differen'tial
Den'tist	Descen't	Detri'tus	Diff'icult
Den'tistry	Describe' (ed, ing)	Deuce	Diff'idence
Denuda'tion	Descrip'tion	Deuterog'amy	Diff'ident
Denude' (ed, ing)	Descrip'tive	Deuteron'omy	Diff'raction
Denuncia'tion	Descry' (ing), descried	Dev'astate (ed, ing)	Diff'use (ed, ing)
Deny' (ing), denied	Desec'rate (ed, ing)	Devasta'tion	Diffu'sible
Deodar'	Desec'ration	Devel'op (ed, ing)	Diffu'sion
Deodoriza'tion	Des'ert	Devel'opment	Dig (ging), dug
Deo'dorize (ed, ing)	Desert' (ed, ing)	Devest' (ed, ing)	Digest
	Deser'tion	De'viate (ed, ing)	Digest' (ed, ing)

Digest'ible	Disapproba'tion	Disgust' (ed, ing)	Disregard'ful
Diges'tion	Disapprove' (ed, ing)	Dish (ed, ing)	Disre'l'ish
Dig'it	Disarm' (ed, ing)	Disheart'en (ed, ing)	Disrep'utable
Digit'a'lis	Disar'mament	Dish'ful	Disrepute'
Digit'o'rium	Disarrange' (ed, ing)	Dishon'est	Disrespect'
Dig'nify (ing), digni- fied	Disasso'ciate (ed, ing)	Dishon'or (ed, ing)	Disrespect'ful
Dig'nity	Disas'ter	Dishon'orable	Disrob'E' (ed, ing)
Digress' (ed, ing)	Disas'trous	Disinclina'tion	Disrup'tion
Digress'sion	Disavow' (ed, ing)	Disinclin'e' (ed, ing)	Dissatisfac'tion
Dike	Disavow'al	Disinfect' (ed, ing)	Dissat'isfy (ing), dis- satisfied
Dilap'idate (ed, ing)	Disband' (ed, ing)	Disinfect'ant	Dissect' (ed, ing)
Dilapida'tion	Disbelief'	Disingen'uous	Dissect'ible
Dilata'tion	Disbelieve' (ed, ing)	Disinher'it (ed, ing)	Dissec'tion
Dilate' (ed, ing)	Disburse' (ed, ing)	Disinher'itance	Dissec'tor
Dila'tory	Disc	Disin'tegrate (ed, ing)	Dissem'ble (ed, ing)
Dilem'ma	Discard' (ed, ing)	Disinter' (red, ring)	Dissem'inat'e (ed, ing)
Diletta'nte	Discern' (ed, ing)	Disinter'ested	Dissemina'tion
Diletta'nti	Discern'ible	Disinter'ment	Dissen'sion
Diligence	Discern'ment	Disjoin' (ed, ing)	Dissent' (ed, ing)
Diluent	Discharge' (ed, ing)	Disjoint' (ed, ing)	Dissen'tient
Dilute' (ed, ing)	Disci'ple	Disjunct'	Disserta'tion
Dilu'tion	Disciplina'rian	Disjunct'ive	Disse'ver (ed, ing)
Dilu'vium	Dis'cipline (ed, ing)	Disk	Dis'sidence
Dim	Disclaim' (ed, ing)	Dis'locate (ed, ing)	Dis'sident
Dimen'sion	Disclose' (ed, ing)	Disloca'tion	Dissim'ilar
Dimin'ish (ed, ing)	Disclose'ure	Dislodg'e' (ed, ing)	Dissim'ilitude
Diminu'tion	Discol'or (ed, ing)	Dislodg'ment	Dissim'ulat'e (ed, ing)
Dimin'utive	Discol'ora'tion	Disloy'al	Dissimula'tion
Dim'ity	Discom'fit (ed, ing)	Dis'mal	Dis'sipate (ed, ing)
Dim'ness	Discom'figure	Disman'tle (ed, ing)	Dissipa'tion
Dimor'phous	Discom'fort	Dismast' (ed, ing)	Disso'ciate (ed, ing)
Dim'ple	Disconcert' (ed, ing)	Dismay' (ed, ing)	Dis'soluble
Din	Disconnect' (ed, ing)	Dismem'ber (ed, ing)	Dissolu'tion
Dine (ed, ing)	Discon'solate	Dismis'sal	Dissolv'able
Din'giness	Discontent'	Dismis'sal	Dissolve' (ed, ing)
Din'gy	Discontin'uance	Dismount' (ed, ing)	Dis'sonance
Dinor'nis	Discontin'ue (ed, ing)	Disob'e'dience	Dis'sonant
Dint (ed, ing)	Discord'ant	Disobey' (ed, ing)	Dissuade' (ed, ing)
Dioce'san	Dis'count	Disoblige' (ed, ing)	Dissua'sion
Di'ocese	Discoun'tenance (ed, ing)	Disor'der (ed, ing)	Dissua'sive
Diop'trics	Discour'age (ed, ing)	Disor'derly	Dissyl'lable
Diora'ma	Discourse'	Disor'ganize (ed, ing)	Dis'taff
Dip (ped, ping)	Discour'tesy	Disown' (ed, ing)	Dis'tance (ed, ing)
Diphthe'ria	Dis'cous	Dispar'age (ed, ing)	Dis'tant
Diph'thong	Discov'er (ed, ing)	Dispar'ity	Dis'taste'
Diplo'ma	Discov'erable	Dispar'sionate	Dis'taste'ful
Diplo'macy	Discov'ery	Dispatch' (ed, ing)	Dis'tem'per
Dip'loamate	Discred'it (ed, ing)	Dispel' (led, ling)	Dis'tend' (ed, ing)
Diplomat'ic	Discred'itable	Dispen'sable	Dis'ten'sion
Diplo'matist	Discreet'	Dispensa'tion	Dis'tich
Dipsoma'nia	Discrep'ancy	Dispense' (ed, ing)	Dis'till (ed, ing)
Dip'terous	Discrete'	Disperse' (ed, ing)	Dis'tilla'tion
Dire	Discre'tion	Dispers'ion	Dis'tillery
Direct' (ed, ing)	Discre'tionary	Dispir'it (ed, ing)	Dis'tinct'
Direc'tion	Discrim'inate (ed, ing)	Displace' (ed, ing)	Dis'tinct'ness
Direc'tor	Discrimina'tion	Displace'ment	Dis'tin'guish (ed, ing)
Direc'tory	Discrim'inator	Display' (ed, ing)	Dis'tin'guishable
Dire'ful	Discur'sion	Displease' (ed, ing)	Dis'tort' (ed, ing)
Dirge	Discur'sive	Displeas'ure	Dis'tor'tion
Dirk	Dis'cus	Disport' (ed, ing)	Dis'tract' (ed, ing)
Dirt	Dis'cuss (ed, ing)	Dispos'able	Dis'trac'tion
Dirt'ily	Discus'sion	Dispos'it' (ed, ing)	Dis'train' (ed, ing)
Dirty (ing), dirtied	Disdain' (ed, ing)	Disposi'tion	Dis'train'able
Disabil'ity	Disdain'ful	Dispos'sess' (ed, ing)	Dis'tress' (ed, ing)
Disa'ble (ed, ing)	Dis'ease'	Disproof'	Dis'tress'ful
Disabuse' (ed, ing)	Disembark' (ed, ing)	Dispropor'tion	Dis'trib'utable
Disadvan'tage	Disembod'y (ing), dis- embodied	Dispropor'tionate	Dis'trib'ute (ed, ing)
Disadvanta'geous	Disembow'el (ed, ing)	Dispropor'tionately	Distribu'tion
Disaffect' (ed, ing)	Disenchant' (ed, ing)	Disprov'al	Distrib'utive
Disaffect'ion	Disengage' (ed, ing)	Disprove' (ed, ing)	Dis'trict'
Disaffirm' (ed, ing)	Disentan'gle (ed, ing)	Disputa'tion	Dis'trust' (ed, ing)
Disaffirm'ance	Disestab'lish (ed, ing)	Disputa'tious	Dis'trust'ful
Disagree' (ing), dis- agreed	Disestab'lish	Dispute' (ed, ing)	Dis'turb' (ed, ing)
Disagree'able	Disestab'lish	Disqualifica'tion	Dis'turb'ance
Disagree'ment	Disfa'vor	Disqual'ify (ing), dis- qualified	Disun'ion
Disallow' (ed, ing)	Disfig'ure (ed, ing)	Disqui'et	Disu'nity
Disallow'ance	Disfran'chise (ed, ing)	Disqui'etude	Disus'E' (ed, ing)
Disappear' (ed, ing)	Disgorg'E' (ed, ing)	Disquis'it	Ditch
Disappear'ance	Disgrace' (ed, ing)	Disquis'it	Dit'to
Disappoint' (ed, ing)	Disgrace'ful	Disregard' (ed, ing)	
Disappoint'ment	Disguise' (ed, ing)		

Dit'ty	Dom'inATE (ed, ing)	Draw'ing	Dul'cify (ing), dulci- fied
Diure'sis	Domina'tion	Drawl (ed, ing)	Dul'cimer
Diuret'ic	Domineer' (ed, ing)	Dray	Dull (ed, ing)
Diur'nal	Domini'cal	Dread (ed, ing)	Dull'ard
Divar'icate (ed, ing)	Domin'ican	Dread'ful	Dull'ness
Divarica'tion	Domin'ion	Dream (ed, ing)	Du'ly
DIVE (ing), dived, dove	Dom'ino	Dream'y	Dumb
Diverge' (ed, ing)	Don (ned, ing)	Drear	Dumb'-bells
Diver'gence	Dona'tion	Drear'iness	Dumb'ness
Diver'gent	Don'key	Drear'y	Dumb'-waiter
Di'vers	Do'nor	Dredge (ed, ing)	Dum'found (ed, ing)
Di'verse	Doom (ed, ing)	Dregs	Dum'my
Diversifica'tion	Dooms'day	Drench (ed, ing)	Dump'ish
Diver'siform	Dooms'day-book	Dress (ed, ing)	Dump'ling
Diver'sify (ing), di- versified	Door	Dress'y	Dum'py
Diver'sion	Dor'ic	Drib'ble (ed, ing)	Dun (ned, ning)
Diver'sity	Dor'mant	Dri'er	Dunce
Divert' (ed, ing)	Dor'mitory	Drift (ed, ing)	Dune
Diver'tisement	Dor'mouse	Drill (ed, ing)	Dung
Divest' (ed, ing)	Dor'sal	Drink (ed, ing), drunk or drank	Dun'geon
Dives'tible	Dose (ed, ing)	Drink'able	Duodec'imo
Divid'able	Dot (ted, ting)	Drip (ped, ping)	Duode'num
Divide' (ed, ing)	Do'tage	Drive (ing), drove, driven	Dupe (ed, ing)
Div'idend	Do'tard	Drive (ing), drove, driven	Duplica'tion
Divid'ers	DotE (ed, ing)	Driv'el (ed, ing)	Duplic'ity
Divina'tion	Dot'ingly	Driz'le	Du'rable
Divine' (ed, ing)	Doub'let	Driz'zly	Du'rance
Div'ing-bell	Doubleon	Droll	Dura'tion
Divin'ing-rod	Doubt (ed, ing)	Drol'ery	Du'ress
Divin'ity	Doubt'ful	Drom'edary	Dusk
Divis'ible	Doubt'less	Drone (ed, ing)	Dusk'y
Divis'ion	Do'uche	Droop (ed, ing)	Dust (ed, ing)
Divi'sor	Dough	Drop (ped, ping)	Dust'-pan
Divorce' (ed, ing)	Dough'nut	Drop'sical	Dust'y
Divor'cible	Dough'ty	Drop'sy	Dutch
Divulge' (ed, ing)	Dough'y	Dros'ky	Du'teous
Diz'ziness	Douse (ed, ing)	Dross	Du'tiful
Diz'zy	Dove	Drought	Du'ty
Do (ing), done	Dove'like	Drove	Dwarf (ed, ing)
Do'cile	Dove'tail	Drown (ed, ing)	Dwell (ing), dwelled or dwelt
Doc'ility	Dow'dy	Drowse (ed, ing)	Dwin'dle (ed, ing)
Dock (ed, ing)	Dow'er	Drow'siness	Dye, dyed, dyeing
Dock'age	Dow'las	Drow'sy	Dye'stuff
Dock'et (ed, ing)	Down	Drub (bed, bing)	Dyke
Doc'tor (ed, ing)	Down'cast	Drudge (ed, ing)	Dynam'ic
Doc'trine	Down'fall	Drudge'ry	Dynam'ical
Doc'ument	Down'right	Drug (ged, ging)	Dynam'ics
Document'ary	Downs	Drug'gist	Dy'namite
Dodec'agon	Down'wards	Druid	Dy'namo
Dodge (ed, ing)	Dowry	Drum (med, ming)	Dynamom'eter
Do'do	Doxol'ogy	Drum'ner	Dy'nasty
Doe	Doze (ed, ing)	Drunk	Dys'entery
Doe'skin	Doz'en	Drunk'ard	Dyspep'sia
Doff (ed, ing)	Dozi'ness	Drunk'en	Dyspep'tic
Dog (ed, ging)	Do'zy	Drunken'ness	Dyspha'gia
Dog'-days	Drab	Dry (ing), dried	Dyspno'e'a
Dog'-fish	Drachm	Dry'ad	Dys'ury
Dog'-gerel	Draff	Dry'ly	
Dog'ma	Draft (ed, ing)	Dry'ness	
Dog'matism	Drafts'man	Dry'-rot	
Dog'matist	Drag (ged, ging)	Dry'-shod	
Dog'matize (ed, ing)	Drag'gle (ed, ing)	Du'al	
Dog'-rose	Drag'on	Dual'ity	Each
Dog'-watch	Dragoon'	Dub (bed, bing)	Ea'ger
Doi'ly	Drain (ed, ing)	Du'biou	Ea'ger'ness
Doit	Drake	Du'bitably	Ea'gle
Dole (ed, ing)	Dram	Du'cal	Ea'glet
Dole'ful	Dra'ma	Duck (ed, ing)	Ear
Doll	Dram'atist	Duck'ling	Ear'-drum
Dol'man	Dram'atize (ed, ing)	Duct	Earl
Dol'men	Dram'aturgy	Due'tile	Ear'ly
Dol'omite	Drape (ed, ing)	Dude	Earn (ed, ing)
Dol'phin	Dras'tic	Dud'geon	Ear'nest
Dolt	Draught'	Due	Ear'-ring
Domain'	Draughts	Du'el	Ear'-shot
Dome	Draughts'man	Duen'na	Earth
Domes'tic	Draw (ing), drawn	Duet'	Earth'en
Domes'ticate (ed, ing)	Draw'back	Dug	Earth'enware
Dom'icile (ed, ing)	Draw'-bridge	Duke	Earth'ly
Domiel'iary	Draw'ers	Dul'cet	Earth'quake
Dom'inant			Earth'ward

E

Earth'work	Efflores'cence	Elim'inate (ed, ing)	Emigra'tion
Earth'-worm	Efflu'ent	Elimina'tion	Em'innence
Earth'y	Efflux	Elix'ir	Em'inent
Ear'wig	Efron'tery	Elk	Em'issary
Ease (ed, ing)	Efflu'gence	Ell	Em'ission
Ease'l	Efuse' (ed, ing)	Ellipse'	Emit' (ted, ting)
Fase'ment	Efusi'on	Ellip'sis	Emmen'agogue
Eas'ily	Efusi've	Ellip'tical	Em'met
East	Eft	Elm	Emol'lient
East'er	Egg (ed, ing)	Elocu'tion	Emol'ument
East'ern	Egg' nog	Eloign' (ed, ing)	Emo'tion
Ea'sy	Egg'-plant	Elongate' (ed, ing)	Emo'tional
Eat (ing), ate	Egg'-shell	Elonga'tion	Em'peror
Eat'able	Eg'lantine	Elope' (ed, ing)	Em'phasis
Eaves	Egoist	Elo'quence	Em'phasize (ed, ing)
Eaves'dropper	Eg'otism	Elo'quent	Emphatic'
Ebb (ed, ing)	Eg'otist	Elu'cidate (ed, ing)	Em'pire
Eb'ony	Egre'gious	Elucida'tion	Empir'ic
Ebri'ety	Egress	Elu'cidator	Empir'icism
Ebulli'tion	Ei'der-down	Elude' (ed, ing)	Employ' (ed, ing)
Ebur'nean	Ei'der-duck	Elu'sive	Employ'er
Eccen'tric	Eight	Elu'sory	Employ'ment
Eccentric'ity	Eigh'ty	Elys'ian	Empo'rium
Ecchymo'sis	Eistedd'fod	Elys'ium	Empow'er (ed, ing)
Ecclesias'tic	Er'ther	Em	Em'press
Ecclesias'tical	Ejac'ulate (ed, ing)	Ema'ciate (ed, ing)	Emp'tiness
Echi'nate	Ejac'ulatory	Emacia'tion	Emp'ty (ing), emptied
Echi'nite	Eject' (ed, ing)	Em'enate (ed, ing)	Empyr'eal
Echi'nus	Eject'ment	Emana'tion	Empyr'ean
Ech'o (ed, ing)	Eke (ed, ing)	Eman'cipate (ed, ing)	Empyreumatic'
Ecl'eptic	Elab'orate (ed, ing)	Eman'cipa'tion	Em'u
Ecl'epticism	El'and	Eman'cipator	Em'ulate (ed, ing)
Eclipse' (ed, ing)	Elapse' (ed, ing)	Emas'culate (ed, ing)	Emula'tion
Eclip'tic	Elastic'	Embalm' (ed, ing)	Em'ulous
Ec'logue	Elasti'city	Embalm'ing	Em'ulator
Econom'ical	Elatr' (ed, ing)	Embank' (ed, ing)	Emul'sion
Econom'ics	Ela'tion	Embank'ment	Ena'ble (ed, ing)
Econ'omist	El'bow (ed, ing)	Embar'go	Enact' (ed, ing)
Econ'omize (ed, ing)	El'der	Embar'k' (ed, ing)	Enact'ment
Econ'omy	El'dest	Embar'ka'tion	Enam'el (ed, ing)
Ec'stasy	Elecampane'	Embar'pass (ed, ing)	Enam'or (ed, ing)
Ecstas'tic	Elect' (ed, ing)	Embar'rassment	Encamp' (ed, ing)
Ecumen'ical	Election	Em'bossy	Encamp'ment
Ecze'ma	Elect'ive	Embel'hish (ed, ing)	Encase' (ed, ing)
Edac'ity	Elect'or	Embel'lishment	Encaustic'
Ed'da	Elect'oral	Em'ber	Encephalic'
Ed'dy (ing), eddied	Elect'rical	Em'bers	Encephali'tis
Edem'atous	Electri'cian	Embez'zle (ed, ing)	Enceph'alon
E'den	Electri'city	Embez'zlement	Enchain' (ed, ing)
Eden'tate	Electrify' (ing), elec-	Embla'zon (ed, ing)	Enchant' (ed, ing)
Eden'tulous	trified	Em'blem	Enchant'ment
Edge	Elect'rine	Emblematic'	Enchant'ress
Ed'ible	Electroc'u'tion	Emblematic'	Encir'cle (ed, ing)
E'dict	Elect'rode	Embod'y (ing), em-	Enclose'
Edifica'tion	Elec'tro-dynam'ics	bodied	Enco'mium
Ed'ifice	Electrol'ogy	Embod'iment	Encom'pass (ed, ing)
Ed'ify (ing), edified	Electrol'ysis	Embol'den (ed, ing)	Encore' (ed, ing)
Ed'it (ed, ing)	Electroly'tic	Em'bolism	Encoun'ter (ed, ing)
Edi'tion	Electrom'eter	Em'bolus	Encour'age (ed, ing)
Edi'tor	Electro-plate	Embo'som (ed, ing)	Encour'agement
Edi'tress	Elec'troscope	Emboss' (ed, ing)	Encroach' (ed, ing)
Edu'cate (ed, ing)	Elec'trotype (ed, ing)	Embow'el (ed, ing)	Encroach'ment
Educa'tion	Elec'trum	Embow'er (ed, ing)	Encum'ber (ed, ing)
Educe' (ed, ing)	Eleemos'yinary	Embrace' (ed, ing)	Encyc'lical
Edu'cible	Elegance	Embranch'ment	Encyclo'pe'dia
Educt'	Eleg'ant	Embras'ure	Encycloped'ic
Educ'tion	Eleg'iac	Embroca'tion	Encyst'ed
Educ'tor	El'egy	Embroid'er (ed, ing)	End (ed, ing)
Eel	El'ement	Embroid'ery	Endan'ger (ed, ing)
Efface' (ed, ing)	Elemen'tary	Embroil' (ed, ing)	Endear' (ed, ing)
Efface'able	El'ephant	Embroil'ment	Endear'ment
Effect' (ed, ing)	Elephan'tiasis	Em'bryo	Endeav'or (ed, ing)
Effect'ive	Elephan'tine	Embryol'ogy	Endem'ic
Effect'ual	Eleusin'ian	Embryon'ic	En'dive
Effect'uate (ed, ing)	El'evate (ed, ing)	Emenda'tion	Endless
Effem'inacy	Eleva'tion	Emer'ald	Endocarp
Efferve'sce' (ed, ing)	El'evator	Emerge' (ed, ing)	Endogen
Efferve'scent	El'ev'en	Emerg'ency	Endog'enous
Effete'	Elf	Em'ery	Endorse' (ed, ing)
Eff'icacy	Elf'in	Em'ery-paper	Endow' (ed, ing)
Effi'ciency	El'i'cit (ed, ing)	Em'etic	Endow'ment
Eff'igy	Elid'e' (ed, ing)	Em'igrant	Endur'ance
Effloresce' (ed, ing)	El'igible	Em'igrate (ed, ing)	Endure' (ed, ing)

End'ways	Enthrall'ment	E'qualize (ed, ing)	Espou'sal
End'wise	EnthronE' (ed, ing)	Equanim'ity	Espouse' (ed, ing)
En'e'ma	Enthu'siasm	Equa'tion	Espy' (ing). espied
En'e'my	Enthu'siast	Equa'tor	Es'quimaux
Energetic	Entice' (ed, ing)	Equato'rial	Esquire'
En'ergy	Entice'ment	Eques'trian	Essay' (ed, ing)
En'ervate (ed, ing)	Entire'	Equilat'eral	Es'say
Enfee'ble (ed, ing)	Entire'ty	Equilib'rium	Essay'ist
Enfeoff' (ed, ing)	Enti'tle (ed, ing)	E'quine	Es'sence
Enflade' (ed, ing)	En'tity	Equino'ctial	Essen'tial
Enforce' (ed, ing)	Entomb' (ed, ing)	E'quinox	Estab'lish (ed, ing)
Enforce'able	Entomol'ogist	Equip' (ped, ping)	Estab'lishment
Enfran'chise (ed, ing)	Entomol'ogy	E'quipage	Estate'
Enfran'chisement	Entomos'tracan	Equip'ment	Esteem' (ed, ing)
Engage' (ed, ing)	Entozo'on	E'quipoise	Es'timable
Engage'ment	En'trails	Equi'table	Es'timate (ed, ing)
Engen'der (ed, ing)	Entram'mel (ed, ing)	Equita'tion	Estima'tion
En'gine	En'trance	Equi'ty	E'strange' (ed, ing)
Engineer'	Entrance' (ed, ing)	Equiv'alence	E'strangement
Engin'dle (ed, ing)	Entrap' (ped, ping)	Equiv'alent	Es'tuary
En'giscope	Entreat' (ed, ing)	Equiv'ocal	Etch (ed, ing)
Eng'lish	Entreat'y	Equiv'ocate (ed, ing)	E'ternal
Engorge' (ed, ing)	En'try	Equiv'ocation	E'ternity
Engrave' (ed, ing)	Entwine' (ed, ing)	Equiv'orous	E'ther
Engross' (ed, ing)	Enu'merate (ed, ing)	E'ra	Ethe'ral
Engulf' (ed, ing)	Enu'meration	Erad'icate (ed, ing)	Eth'ics
Enhance' (ed, ing)	Enu'merator	Erad'icative	E'thiopian
Enhance'ment	Enun'ciable	Erase' (ed, ing)	E'thmoid'al
Enig'ma	Enun'ciate (ed, ing)	Era'sure	E'thnol'ogy
Enigmat'ical	Enun'ciation	E're	E'th'iolate (ed, ing)
Enjoin' (ed, ing)	Enun'ciatory	E'rebus	E'tiquette'
Enjoin'ment	Enure' (ed, ing)	E'rect (ed, ing)	E'truscan
Enjoy' (ed, ing)	Envel'op (ed, ing)	E'rection	E'tymol'ogical
Enjoy'ment	En'velope	E'rect'ness	E'tymol'ogy
Enkin'dle (ed, ing)	Enven'om (ed, ing)	E'remacau'sis	Eu'charist
Enlarge' (ed, ing)	En'viable	E'r'go	Eu'chre
Enlarge'ment	En'vious	E'r'got	Eudiom'eter
Enlight'en (ed, ing)	Envi'ron (ed, ing)	E'r'gotine	Eulogis'tic
Enlight'enment	En'viro'ns	E'rin	Eu'logize' (ed, ing)
Enlist' (ed, ing)	En'voy	E'r'mine	Eulo'gium
Enlist'ment	En'vy (ing), envied	E'rode' (ed, ing)	Eu'nuch
Enli'ven (ed, ing)	E'pact	E'rosion	Eu'phemism
En'mity	E'p'aulet	E'rotic	Eupho'nious
Enno'ble (ed, ing)	E'pergne'	E'rr (ed, ing)	Eu'phonism
Enno'blement	E'phem'era	E'r'rand	Eu'phony
Ennui	E'phem'eral	E'r'rant	Eu'phuism
Enor'mity	E'ph'od	E'r'ratic	Eura'sian
Enor'mous	E'pic	E'r'ratum	Europe'an
Enough'	E'picarp	E'r'rhine	Eusta'chian
Enquire'	E'picene	E'r'ro'neous	Evac'uate (ed, ing)
Enrage' (ed, ing)	E'picure	E'r'ror	Evaqua'tion
Enrapt'ure (ed, ing)	E'picu'rean	E'r'se	Evad'E' (ed, ing)
Enrich' (ed, ing)	E'pidemic	E'r'st	Evan'escent
Enrich'ment	E'pider'mis	E'rubes'cence	E'vangel'ical
Enroll' (ed, ing)	E'pigas'tric	E'rubes'cent	Evan'gelist
Enroll'ment	E'piglot'tis	E'ructa'tion	E'vap'orate (ed, ing)
En route	E'pigram	E'r'udite	E'vapor'a'tion
Ensam'ple	E'pigrammat'ic	E'rudi'tion	E'v'asion
Ensconce' (ed, ing)	E'p'igraph	E'rup'tion	E'Ve
Ensem'ble	E'p'ilepsy	E'rup'tive	E'ven
Enshrine' (ed, ing)	E'pilep'tic	E'rysip'elas	E'vening
Enshroud' (ed, ing)	E'p'ilogue	E'rythe'ma	E'venness
En'siform	E'piph'any	E'rysipel'atous	E'vent'
En'sign	E'piphyl'lous	E'scapade'	E'vent'ful
En'silage	E'p'iphyte	E'scape' (ed, ing)	E'vent'ual
Enslave' (ed, ing)	E'pisc'opacy	E'scape'ment	E'vent'ually
Enslave'ment	E'pisc'opal	E'scarp'	E'vent'uate' (ed, ing)
Ensnare' (ed, ing)	E'piscopa'lian	E'scarp'ment	E've'r
Ensue' (ed, ing)	E'p'isode	E's'char	E'verlast'ing
Ensure'	E'pistax'is	E'scharot'ic	E'vermore'
Entab'lature	E'pist'le	E'scheat' (ed, ing)	E'very
Entail' (ed, ing)	E'pist'olary	E'schew' (ed, ing)	E'verywhere
Entail'ment	E'p'itaph	E's'cort	E'vict' (ed, ing)
Entan'gle (ed, ing)	E'pithal'mium	E'scort' (ed, ing)	E'vic'tion
Entan'glement	E'p'ithet	E'scritoire'	E'vidence
En'ter (ed, ing)	E'p'itome	E's'culent	E'vident
Enter'ic	E'p'it'omize (ed, ing)	E'scutch'eon	E'vil
Enteri'tis	E'p'och	E'soter'ic	E'vince' (ed, ing)
Enter'ocle	E'pura'tion	E'soter'ical	E'vincible
En'terprise	E'quable	E'spar't	E'vis'cerate (ed, ing)
Entertain' (ed, ing)	E'qual (led, ling)	E'spe'cial	E'voke' (ed, ing)
Entertain'ment	E'qual'ity	E's'pionage	E'volu'tion
Enthrall' (ed, ing)	E'qualiza'tion	E'splanade'	E'volve' (ed, ing)

Evolution	Exemplify (ing), ex-	Export' (ed, ing)	F
Evulsion	emplified	Exportation	Fa
Evolve	Exempt' (ed, ing)	Expose' (ed, ing)	Faba'ceous
Evolver	Exemptible	Exposi'tion	Fa'ble
Exacerbate (ed, ing)	Exemption	Expostulate (ed, ing)	Fabric
Exacerbation	Exercisable	Expostula'tion	Fabricate (ed, ing)
Exact' (ed, ing)	Exercise (ed, ing)	Exposure	Fabrica'tion
Exact'ion	Exert' (ed, ing)	Expound' (ed, ing)	Fabricator
Exactitude	Exertion	Express' (ed, ing)	Fabulous
Exaggerate (ed, ing)	Exfoliate (ed, ing)	Expressible	Fagade
Exaggeration	Exhalable	Expres'sion	Face (ed, ing)
Exalt' (ed, ing)	Exhalation	Expres'sive	Face't
Exaltation	Exhalt' (ed, ing)	Expul'sion	Face'tia
Examination	Exhaust' (ed, ing)	Expunge' (ed, ing)	Face'tious
Examine (ed, ing)	Exhaustible	Expurge' (ed, ing)	Face'cial
Example	Exhaustion	Expurge'tion	Face'cile
Exanthemata	Exhibit' (ed, ing)	Exquisite	Facilitate (ed, ing)
Exanthematous	Exhibition	Exsicate (ed, ing)	Facility
Exasperate (ed, ing)	Exhilarant	Ex'tant	Fac-simile
Exasperation	Exhilarate (ed, ing)	Extempore	Fact
Excandescence	Exhilara'tion	Extemporize (ed, ing)	Fact'ion
Excavate (ed, ing)	Exhort' (ed, ing)	Extend' (ed, ing)	Fact'itious
Excavation	Exhortation	Extens'ion	Facti'tious
Excel' (ed, ing)	Exhume' (ed, ing)	Extens'ive	Fact'or
Excel' (ed, ing)	Exhumation	Extent'	Fact'ory
Excellent	Exigency	Extenuate (ed, ing)	Facto'tum
Excellent	Exile	Extenua'tion	Fact'ulty
Excellentior	Exile' (ed, ing)	Exterior	Factundity
Except' (ed, ing)	Exist' (ed, ing)	Exterminate (ed, ing)	Fad
Exception	Existence	Extinction	Fade (ed, ing)
Exceptionable	Exist'ent	Extinct'	Fade'less
Exceptional	Exit	Extinct'	Fæces
Excerpt'	Exit'odus	Extinction (ed, ing)	Fag (ed, ing)
Excess'	Exit'ogen	Extin'guish (ed, ing)	Fag-end
Excess'ive	Exonerate (ed, ing)	Extin'guishable	Fag'ot
Exchange' (ed, ing)	Exonera'tion	Extir'pate (ed, ing)	Fah'renheit
Exchange'able	Exor'bitant	Extirpa'tion	Faience'
Exchequer	Ex'orcise (ed, ing)	Extol' (ed, ing)	Fail (ed, ing)
Excise'	Ex'orcism	Extort' (ed, ing)	Fail'ing
Excision	Exordium	Extor'tion	Fail'ure
Excitable	Exoter'ic	Extor'tionate	Fain
Excitation	Exot'ic	Ex'tra	Faint (ed, ing)
Excite' (ed, ing)	Expand' (ed, ing)	Extract' (ed, ing)	Faint-hearted
Excitement	Expense'	Ex'tract	Faintness
Exclaim' (ed, ing)	Expansive	Extractible	Fair
Exclamation	Expa'tiate (ed, ing)	Extrac'tion	Fairly
Exclude' (ed, ing)	Expa'triate (ed, ing)	Extrad'ition	Fairness
Exclusion	Expect' (ed, ing)	Extra'neous	Fairy
Exclu'sive	Expecta'tion	Extraor'dinarily	Faith
Excommunicate (ed, ing)	Expec'torate (ed, ing)	Extraor'dinary	Faith'ful
Excoriate (ed, ing)	Expectora'tion	Extrav'agance	Faith'less
Excoriation	Expe'dience	Extrav'agant	Fakir'
Excrement	Expe'diency	Extravasa'tion	Fal'chion
Excrementitious	Expe'dient	Extreme'	Fal'con
Excrecence	Expedit'ion	Extrem'ity	Fal'conry
Excrete' (ed, ing)	Expedit'ious	Ex'tricable	Faler'nian
Excretion	Expel' (ed, ing)	Ex'tricate (ed, ing)	Fall (ing), fell
Excruciable	Expel'lable	Extrica'tion	Falla'cious
Excruciate (ed, ing)	Expend' (ed, ing)	Extrin'sic	Fal'lacy
Exculpate (ed, ing)	Expent'ure	Extrude' (ed, ing)	Fall'en
Exculpatory	Expense'	Extru'sion	Fallibility
Excursion	Expense'nce (ed, ing)	Exu'berance	Fal'lible
Excurs'ive	Exper'ience (ed, ing)	Exuda'tion	Fal'low (ed, ing)
Excursus	Exper'iment (ed, ing)	Exude' (ed, ing)	Fal'low-deer
Excusable	Experimen'tal	Exult' (ed, ing)	False
Excuse' (ed, ing)	Expert'	Exulta'tion	False-hearted
Execrable	Ex'pert	EYE (ed, ing)	Falsehood
Execrably	Ex'piate (ed, ing)	Eye'ball	Falset'to
Execrate (ed, ing)	Expia'tion	Eye'beam	Falsifica'tion
Execration	Expire' (ed, ing)	Eye'brow	Fal'sify (ing), falsified
Execratable	Explain' (ed, ing)	Eye'drop	Fal'sity
Excute (ed, ing)	Explana'tory	Eye'flap	Fal'ter (ed, ing)
Execution	Exp'letive	Eye'lash	Fame
Execu'tive	Exp'licable	Eye'let-hole	Famed
Executor	Exp'licative	Eye'lid	Familiar
Executory	Explic'it	Eye'sore	Familiarity
Executrix	Explic'itness	Eye'-tooth	Familiarize (ed, ing)
Exeges'is	Explode' (ed, ing)	Eye'-witness	Fam'ily
Exegete	Exploit' (ed, ing)	Ey'ot	Fam'ine
Exegetical	Explore' (ed, ing)	Ey'ra	Fam'ish (ed, ing)
Exemplar	Explo'sion	Eyre	Fa'mous
Exemplary	Explo'sive	Ey'rie	Fan (ed, ing)
	Expo'nent	Ey'y	Fanatic

Fanatical	Fœ'cal	Fetlock	Fî'nite
Fanaticism	Fœck'less	Fet'ter (ed, ing)	Finn
Fan'ciful	Fœc'ula	Fetid	Finned
Fan'cy (ing), fancied	Fœc'ulence	Fœu'dal	Finny
Fandan'go	Fœc'ulent	Fœu'dalism	Fir
Fane	Fœcun'date (ed, ing)	Fœ'ver	FIRE (ed, ing)
Fang	Fœcundation	Fœ'verish	FIRE'arms
Fang'led	Fœcun'dity	Few	FIRE'brand
Fan'light	Fœd'eral	Few'ness	FIRE'brick
Fantastic	Fœd'eration	Fez	FIRE'damp
Fantasy	Fœe (ing), feed	Fî'at	FIRE'fly
Far	Fœe'ble	Fib (bed, ing)	FIRE'lock
Farce	Fœeble'ness	Fî'ber	FIRE'man
Far'cical	Fœeed (ing), fed	Fî'brine	FIRE'plug
FARe (ed, ing)	Fœeed'er	Fî'brous	FIRE'side
Farewell'	Fœeel (ing), felt	Fî'b'ula	Fîr'kin
Fari'na	Fœe'fers	Fîc'kle	Firm
Farina'ceous	Fœe'fing	Fîc'tile	Fîr'mament
Far'inose	Fœe'fingly	Fîc'tion	Fîr'man
Farm (ed, ing)	Fœe-sim'ple	Fîc'tious	Fîrst
Farm'er	Fœeign (ed, ing)	Fîd'dle (ed, ing)	Fîrth
Farm'ost	Fœeint	Fîd'elity	Fîs'cal
Far'ro	Fœe'licitate (ed, ing)	Fîd'get (ed, ing)	Fîsh (ed, ing)
Farra'go	Fœe'licitous	Fîdu'ciary	Fîsh'erman
Far'rier	Fœe'licity	Fîe	Fîsh'ery
Far'riery	Fœe'line	Fîef	Fîsh'hook
Far'row (ed, ing)	Fœe'el (ed, ing)	Fîeld	Fîsh'monger
Far'ther	Fœe'lah	Fîeld'piece	Fîs'sile
Far'thing	Fœe'loe	Fîend	Fîs'sure
Fas'ces	Fœe'l'low	Fîend'ish	Fîst
Fascic'ular	Fœe'l'lowship	Fîerce	Fîst'icuffs
Fas'cinate (ed, ing)	Fœe'ly	Fî'ery	Fîst'ula
Fascina'tion	Fœe'on	Fîfe	Fîst'ular
Fascine'	Fœe'lonious	Fîf'teen	Fîst'ulous
Fash'ion (ed, ing)	Fœe'lony	Fîfth	Fît (ted, ting)
Fash'ionable	Fœe'l'spar	Fîf'ty	Fît'ness
Fast (ed, ing)	Fœelt	Fîg	Fît'tings
Fast'en (ed, ing)	Fœeluc'ca	Fîght (ing), fought	Fîve
Fastid'ious	Fœe'male	Fîg'leaf	Fîve'fold
Fastig'iate	Fœe'minine	Fîg'ment	Fîx (ed, ing)
Fast'ness	Fœe'm'oral	Fîg'urate	Fîxt'ure
Fat	Fœe'm'ur	Fîg'urative	Fîzz (ed, ing)
Fa'tal	Fœen	Fîg'ure	Flab'by
Fa'talism	Fœence (ed, ing)	Fîla'ceous	Flac'cid
Fatal'ity	Fœen'cer	Fîla'ment	Flag (red, ging)
Fate	Fœen'cing	Fîla'ture	Flag'ellate (ed, ing)
Fa'ther (ed, ing)	Fœend (ed, ing)	Fîl'bert	Flag'eolet
Fa'therliness	Fœen'der	Fîlch (ed, ing)	Flag'i'tious
Fa'therland	Fœen'ian	Fîle (ed, ing)	Flag'on
Fath'om (ed, ing)	Fœen'el	Fîl'ial	Flag'rant
Fath'omless	Fœe'rîne	Fîl'ibuster	Flag'ship
Fatigue' (ed, ing)	Fœer'ment	Fîlic'iform	Flag'stone
Fat'ness	Fœer'menta'tion	Fîl'igree	Flail
Fat'ten (ed, ing)	Fœer'ment'ative	Fîll (ed, ing)	Flake
Fat'tiness	Fœern	Fîl'let	Flam'beau
Fatu'ity	Fœer'ocious	Fîll'ibeg	Flamboy'ant
Fat'uous	Fœer'ocity	Fîll'ip (ed, ing)	Flame (ed, ing)
Fau'ces	Fœer'et (ed, ing)	Fîl'ly	Fla'men
Fau'cet	Fœer'ric	Fîlm	Flam'in'go
Fault	Fœer'riferous	Fîlose'	Flange
Fault'y	Fœer'ruginous	Fîl'ter (ed, ing)	Flank (ed, ing)
Faun	Fœer'rule	Fîlth	Flan'nel
Fau'na	Fœer'ry	Fîl'trate (ed, ing)	Flap (ped, ping)
Fa'vor (ed, ing)	Fœer'tile	Fîl'tration	Flap'eared
Fa'vorable	Fœer'tility	Fîm'briated	Flap'jack
Fa'vorably	Fœer'tiliza'tion	Fîn	FlARe (ed, ing)
Fa'vorite	Fœer'tilize (ed, ing)	Fî'nal	Flash (ed, ing)
Fa'voritism	Fœer'ule	Fîna'le	Flask
Favose'	Fœer'vency	Fîn'ance'	Flat
Fawn (ed, ing)	Fœer'vent	Fîn'ancier'	Flat'iron
Fay	Fœer'vid	Fînch	Flat'ly
Fealty	Fœer'vor	Fînd (ing), found	Flat'ter (ed, ing)
Fear (ed, ing)	Fœes'tal	Fînd'ing	Flat'ulent
Fear'ful	Fœes'ter (ed, ing)	FîNE (ed, ing),	Flat'wise
Feasibil'ity	Fœes'tival	Fîn'ery	Flaunt (ed, ing)
Fea'sible	Fœes'tive	Fîne'spun	Flau'tist
Feast (ed, ing)	Fœes'tiv'ity	Fînesse'	Flaves'cent
Feat	Fœes'toon'	Fîn'ger (ed, ing)	Fla'vor (ed, ing)
Feath'er	Fœe'tal	Fîn'ial	Flaw
Feat'ure	Fœe'tch (ed, ing)	Fîn'ical	Flax
Feb'rifuge	Fœe't'ch	Fîn'ikin	Flay (ed, ing)
Feb'rile	Fœe't'id	Fînis	Flea
February	Fœe't'ish	Fîn'ish (ed, ing)	Fleam

Fleck (ed, ing)	Flux'ion	For'estry	Frame (ed, ing)
Flect'ion	Fly (ing), flown	Fore'taste	Franc
Fledge (ed, ing)	Fly'blown	Fore'tell' (ing), fore- told	Franc'hise
Fledge'ling	Fly'-fishing	Fore'thought	Francis'can
Flee (ing), fled	Fly'-leaf	Fore'top	Frank'gible
Fleece (ed, ing)	Fly'-wheel	Fore'ter	Frank (ed, ing)
Fleet	Fly'ing-fish	Fore'warn (ed, ing)	Frank'incense
Fleet'ing	Foal (ed, ing)	For'feit (ed, ing)	Fran'tic
Flem'ish	Foam (ed, ing)	For'fend' (ed, ing)	Frater'nal
Flesh	Fob	For'ge (ed, ing)	Frater'nity
Flesh'ly	Fo'cal	For'get' (ing), for- gotten	Frat'ernize (ed, ing)
Fleur-de-lis	Fo'cus	For'give' (ing), for given	Frat'ricide
Flex (ed, ing)	Fod'der	Fork (ed, ing)	Fraud'ulent
Flex'ible	Foe	Forlorn'	Fraught
Flex'or	Fo'e'tus	Form (ed, ing)	Fray (ed, ing)
Flick'er (ed, ing)	Fog	For'mal	Freak
Flight	Fo'gy	For'mative	Frec'kle
Flight'iness	Foi'ble	For'mer	Free (ing), freed
Flight'y	Foil (ed, ing)	For'mic	Free'booter
Flim'sy	Foist (ed, ing)	For'midable	Free'dman
Flinch (ed, ing)	Fold (ed, ing)	For'mula	Free'dom
Fling (ing), flung	Folia'ceous	For'miculate (ed, ing)	Free'hold
Flint	Fo'liage	For'nicator	Free'man
Flint-hearted	Fo'lio	For'sake' (ing), for- saken	Free'mason
Flip-flap	Folks	For'sooth'	Free'masonry
Flip'pant	Folk'lore	For'swear' (ing), for- sworn	Free'stone
Flip'per	Fol'licle	Fort	Free'thinker
Flirt (ed, ing)	Fol'low (ed, ing)	For'talice	Freeze (ing), froze
Flit (ed, ting)	Fol'ly	Fort	Freight
Flitch	Foment' (ed, ing)	For'tress	Freight'age
Flit'ter-mouse	Fond	For'tune	French
Float (ed, ing)	Fon'dle (ed, ing)	For'tward (ed, ing)	French-leave
Floats	Font	For'ty	Fren'zy
Floc'cose	Food	For'ty	Fre'quency
Floc'culent	Fool (ed, ing)	For'trum	Fre'quent
Flock (ed, ing)	Fool'hardy	For'twardness	Frequent' (ed, ing)
Flocks	Fools'cap	Fosse	Fres'co
Floe	Foot	Fos'sils	Fresh
Flog (ged, ging)	Foot'man	Fos'sorial	Fresh'et
Flood	Foot'pad	Fos'ter (ed, ing)	Fresh'man
Flood'gate	Foot'rule	Foul (ed, ing)	Fret (ed, ting)
Floor (ed, ing)	Fop	Fou'lard	Fret'work
Floor'ing	For	Found (ed, ing)	Fri'able
Flop (ped, ping)	For'age (ed, ing)	Founda'tion	Fri'ar
Flo'ra	Fora'men	Foun'dry	Fri'ary
Flo'ral	Forasmuch'	Fount	Fri'ation
Flores'cence	Forbear' (ing), for- bear, forborne	Foun'tain	Frib'ble (ed, ing)
Flo'ret	Forbid' (ding), for- bidden	Four	Fricassee'
Flor'iculture	Force (ed, ing)	Four'fold	Fric'tion
Flor'id	Force'meat	Four'poster	Friend'ship
Florif'erous	For'ceps	Four'teen	Frieze
Flor'in	Ford (ed, ing)	Fo'veolated	Frig'ate
Floss	Fore	Fowl	Fright
Floss'-silk	Forebode' (ed, ing)	Fowl'ing-piece	Fright'en (ed, ing)
Flot'il'la	Forecast' (ing)	Fox	Frig'id
Flot'sam	Fore'cast	Fox'glove	Frig'id zone
Flounce	Fore'castle	Frac'as	Frigorif'ic
Floun'der (ed, ing)	Fore'closE' (ed, ing)	Frac'tion	Fri'll
Flour (ed, ing)	Fore'father	Frac'tious	Fringe (ed, ing)
Flour-dredge	Fore'finger	Frac'ture (ed, ing)	Frip'pery
Flour'ish (ed, ing)	Fore'foot	Frag'ile	Frisk (ed, ing)
Flout (ed, ing)	Fore'gone	Fra'grant	Fris'ket
Flow (ed, ing)	Fore'ground	Fra'gance	Frit
Flow'er (ed, ing)	Fore'head	Fra'grent	Frit'h
Flow'eret	Fore'ign	Fra'grant	Frit'ter (ed, ing)
Flow'eriness	Fore'man	Fra'grant	Frivol'ity
Fluct'uate (ed, ing)	Fore'mast	Fra'grant	Friz (zed, zing)
Fluctua'tion	Fore'most	Fra'grant	Fro
Flue	Fore'noon	Fra'grant	Frock
Flu'ency	Fore'n'sic	Fra'grant	Frog
Flu'id	Fore'ordain' (ed, ing)	Fra'grant	Fro'ic (ked, king)
Fluke	Fore'runner	Fra'grant	From
Flum'mery	Fore'sail	Fra'grant	Fron'd
Flunk'y	Fore'shad'ow (ed, ing)	Fra'grant	Fron'des'cence
Flu'or-spar	Fore'short'en (ed, ing)	Fra'grant	Front (ed, ing)
Flur'ry	Fore'sight	Fra'grant	Front'age
Flush (ed, ing)	Fore'skin	Fra'grant	Front'ier
Flus'ter (ed, ing)	Fore'st	Fra'grant	Fron'tispiece
Flute	Fore'stall' (ed, ing)	Fra'grant	Front'let
Flut'ing	For'ester	Fra'grant	Frost
Flut'ter (ed, ing)		Fra'grant	Frost'-bitten
Flu'viatile		Fra'grant	
Flux		Fra'grant	

Froth	Fu'ry	Gang	Gen'erative
Fro'ward	Furze	Gan'glion	Gen'er'ic
Frown (ed, ing)	Fus'cous	Gan'grene	Gen'eros'ity
Frow'zy	FusE (ed, ing)	Gang'way	Gen'erous
Fruc'tify (ing), fruc- tified	Fusee'	Gan'net	Gen'erous
Fru'gal	Fu'sible	Gan'za	Gen'et'ic
Frugif'erous	Fu'siform	Gap	Gen'ial
Frugiv'orous	Fu'sil	GapE (ed, ing)	Gen'ii
Fruit	Fu'sion	Garb	Gen'ital
Fruit'erer	Fuss	Gar'bage	Gen'itive
Fruit'ion	Fus'sy	Gar'ble (ed, ing)	Gen'ius
Frumenta'ceous	Fust'ian	Gar'den	Gen'o'ese
Fru'menty	Fu'tile	Gar'dener	Gen'teel'
Frump	Fut'il'ity	Gar'fish	Gen'tian
Frus'trate (ed, ing)	Fu'ture	Gar'gle (ed, ing)	Gen'tile
Frutes'cent	Futu'rity	Gar'goyle'	Gen'til'ity
Fruticose'	Fuze	Gar'ish	Gen'tility
Fry (ing), fried	Fy	Gar'land	Gen'tleman
Fu'chia		Gar'lic	Gen'tleness
Fuciv'orous	G	Gar'ment	Gen'tlewoman
Fu'cus	Gab	Gar'ner (ed, ing)	Genuffec'tion
Fud'dle (ed, ing)	Gabardine'	Gar'net	Gen'uine
Fudge	Gab'ble (ed, ing)	Gar'nish (ed, ing)	Gen'us
Fu'el	Ga'bion	Gar'niture	Geocen'tric
Fuga'cious	Ga'ble	Gar'net	Geod'esy
Fu'gitive	Gad (ded, ding)	Gar'rison (ed, ing)	Geog'nosy
Fugue	Gad'about	Gar'rote' (ed, ing)	Geog'raper
Fu'crum	Gad'fly	Garru'lity	Geograph'ical
Fulfill' (ed, ing)	Gae'lic	Gar'rulous	Geog'raphy
Fulfill'ment	Gaff	Gar'ter	Geolog'ical
Ful'gency	Gag (ged, ging)	Gas	Geol'ogy
Ful'gent	Gage (ed, ing)	Gasconade'	Geomet'rical
Fulig'inous	Gal'ety	Gas'eous	Geom'etry
Full (ed, ing)	Gal'ly	Gash (ed, ing)	Geon'omy
Full'er	Gain (ed, ing)	Gas'fitter	Geora'ma
Full'er's earth	Gain'ful	Gas'meter	Gera'nium
Fully	Gainsay' (ing), gain- said	Gasom'eter	Ger'falcon
Ful'minate (ed, ing)	Gait	Gasp (ed, ing)	Germ
Fulmina'tion	Gait'er	Gas'tric	Ger'man
Ful'minatory	Ga'la	Gastrit'is	Ger'mane
Full'ness	Ga'la-day	Gas'trocele	Ger'minal
Ful'some	Ga'lan'tine	Gastron'omy	Ger'minate (ed, ing)
Ful'vous	Gal'axy	Gate	Ger'mina'tion
Fum'ble (ed, ing)	Gale	Gath'er (ed, ing)	Ger'rymander
Fume (ed, ing)	Gale'na	Gath'ering	Gesta'tion
Fumif'erous	Gal'iot	Gaud'iness	Gestic'ulate (ed, ing)
Fu'migate (ed, ing)	Gall (ed, ing)	Gau'dy	Gesticula'tion
Fumiga'tion	Gallant	Gauge (ed, ing)	Gest'ure (ed, ing)
Fun	Gallant'	Gauge'able	Get (ting), got
Funam'bulist	Gal'antry	Gaug'er	Gew'gaw
Func'tion	Gall'bladder	Gaunt	Gey'sers
Func'tionary	Gal'ley	Gaunt'let	Ghast'liness
Fund	Gal'ley-slave	Gauze	Ghast'ly
Fundament'al	Gal'lic	Gav'ot	Gher'kin
Funds	Gal'licism	Gaw'ky	Ghost
Fu'neral	Gallimau'fry	Gay	Ghost'ly
Fune'ral	Gallina'ceous	Gaze (ed, ing)	Ghoul
Fungiv'orous	Gal'lipot	Gazelle'	Gi'ant
Fun'goid	Gal'lon	Gazette'	Gi'antess
Fun'gous	Gal'loon'	Gazetteer'	Gib'berish
Fun'gus	Gal'lop (ed, ing)	Gear	Gib'bet (ed, ing)
Fun'nel	Gal'lovs	Gear'ing	Gib'bus
Fun'ny	Galoche'	Gehen'na	Gibe (ed, ing)
Fun'ny-bone	Galoshe'	Gel'atine	Gib'lets
Fur	Galvan'ic	Gelat'inous	Gid'diness
Fur'below	Gal'vanism	Geld (ed, ing)	Gid'dy
Fur'bish (ed, ing)	Gal'vanize (ed, ing)	Gel'id	Gift
Fu'r'ious	Galvanol'ogy	Gem	Gift'ed
Furl (ed, ing)	Galvanom'eter	Gem'ini	Gig
Fur'long	Gam'bit	Gemma'tion	Gigan'tic
Fur'lough	Gam'ble (ed, ing)	Gemmip'arous	Gig'gle (ed, ing)
Fur'nace	Gamboge'	Gem'mule	Gild (ed, ing)
Fur'nish (ed, ing)	Gam'bol (ed, ing)	Gendarme'	Gill
Fur'niture	Game	Gen'der	Gill'lyflower
Fu'r'or	Game'cock	Geneal'ogist	Gilt
Furo're	Game'keeper	Geneal'ogy	Gim'crack
Fur'rier	Game'ster	Gen'era	Gim'let
Fur'row	Gam'ing	Gen'eral	Gimp
Fur'ther (ed, ing)	Gam'mon	Gen'eral'ity	Gen (ned, ning)
Fur'thermore	Gam'ut	Gen'eralize (ed, ing)	Gen'ger
Fur'thest	Gan'der	Gen'erally	Gen'gerly
Fur'tive		Gen'eratE (ed, ing)	Ging'ham
		Genera'tion	Gip'sy

Giraffe'	Glume	Gov'ernance	Great,
Gir'andole	Glut (ted, ting)	Gov'erness	Great'-grand'child
Gir'asole	Gluten	Gov'ernment	Great'-grand'father
Gird (ed, ing)	Glut'inatE (ed, ing)	Gov'ernor	Great'-grand'mother
Gird'er	Glut'inous	Gown	Great'ness
Gir'dle	Glut'ton	Grab (bed, bing)	Grebe
Gird'ling	Glut'tony	GracE (ed, ing)	Greed
Girl	Glyc'erine	Grace'ful	Green
Girl'hood	Glyph'ograph	Grace'less	Green'back
Girl'sh	Glyphog'raphy	Grac'ious	Green'house
Girth	Gnarled'	Grada'tion	Green'ness
Gist	Gnash (ed, ing)	Grade	Green'-room
GIVE (ing), gave, given	Gnat	Grad'ient	Green'sand
Giz'zard	Gnaw (ed, ing)	Grad'ual	Green'sward
Gla'cial	Gneiss	Grad'ually	Greet (ed, ing)
Glac'ier	Gnome	Grad'uate (ed, ing)	Grega'rious
Glad	Gno'mon	Grada'tion	Grenade'
Glad'den (ed, ing)	Gnomon'ics	Graft (ed, ing)	Grey
Glade	Gnos'tics	Gra'il	Grey'hound
Glad'iator	Gnu	Grain (ed, ing)	Grid'dle
Glad'iatorial	Go (ing), gone	Gram'ini'v'orous	Grid'iron
Glad'some	Goad (ed, ing)	Gram'mar	Grief
Gla'ir	Goal	Gram'ma'rian	Griev'ance
Glan'our	Goat	Gram'mat'ical	GrievE (ed, ing)
Glance (ed, ing)	Gob'ble (ed, ing)	Gram'pus	Grif'fin
Gland	Go'-between	Gran'ary	Grif'fon
Glan'ders	Gob'let	Grand	Grig
Glan'dular	Gob'lin	Grand'child	Grill (ed, ing)
Glan'dule	God	Grand'daughter	Grim
GlarE (ed, ing)	God'child	Grand'father	Grimace' (ed, ing)
Glar'eous	God'dess	Grand'father	Grim'al'kin
Glar'y	God'father	Grand'il'oquence	GrimE (ed, ing)
Glass	God'head	Grand'iose	Grin (ned, ning)
Glass'-flower	God'liness	Grand'sire	Grind (ing), ground
Glass'ful	God'ly	Grange	Grind'er
Glass'y	God'mother	Gran'ite	Grind'stone
Glauber's-salt	God'send	Gran'i'v'orous	Grip
Glauc'o'ma	God'speed	Grant (ed, ing)	Gripe (ed, ing)
Glauc'ous	Gog'gles	Grantee'	Grippe
Glaze (ed, ing)	Goi'ng	Grantor'	Gris'ly
Gla'zier	Goi'ter	Gran'ular	Grist
Glaz'ing	Gold	Gran'ulate (ed, ing)	Gristle
Gleam (ed, ing)	Gold'-dust	Gran'ula'tion	Grist'ly
Glean (ed, ing)	Gold'finch	Gran'ule	Grit
Glebe	Golf	Grape	Griz'zle
Glee	Gon'dola	Grap'ery	Griz'zly
Glee'ful	Gondolier'	Grape'shot	Groan (ed, ing)
Gleet	Gon'falon	Grape'-vine	Groat
Glen	Gon'fanon	Graph'ic	Groats
Glib	Gong	Graph'ite	Gro'cery
Glide (ed, ing)	Goniom'eter	Graph'ophone	Gro'cery
Glim'mer	Goniom'etry	Grap'nel	Grog
Glimpse	Gonorrhoe'a	Grap'ple (ed, ing)	Grog'gy
Glis'ten (ed, ing)	Good	Grasp (ed, ing)	Groin
Glit'ter (ed, ing)	Good-bye'	Grass	Groom
Gloam'ing	Good-day'	Grass'hopper	GroovE (ed, ing)
Gloat (ed, ing)	Good'ly	Grass'-plot	GropE (ed, ing)
Glo'bate	Good'ness	Grate (ed, ing)	Gross
Globe	Goods	Grate'ful	Grotesque'
Glob'ular	Goose	Grat'er	Ground (ed, ing)
Glob'ule	Goose'berry	Grat'ifica'tion	Grounds
Gloom	Gor'cock	Grat'ify (ing), grati-	Ground'work
Gloom'iness	Gor'crow	fled	Group (ed, ing)
Gloom'y	Gore (ed, ing)	Grat'is	Grouse
Glo'ri'fy (ing), glori-	Gorge (ed, ing)	Grat'itude	Grout (ed, ing)
fled	Gor'geous	Gratu'itous	Grove
Glo'rious	Gor'gons	Gratu'ity	Grov'el (ed, ing)
Glo'ry (ing), gloried	Gor'mandize (ed, ing)	Grave	Grow (ing), grown
Gloss (ed, ing)	Gor'y	Grav'el	Growl (ed, ing)
Glossal'gia	Gos'hawk	Grav'er	Grub (bed, bing)
Gloss'ary	Gos'ling	Grave'stone	Grudge (ed, ing)
Glossi'tis	Gos'pel	Grave'y'ard	Gru'el
Glossol'ogy	Gos'samer	Grav'id	Gruff
Glos'sy	Gos'sip (ed, ing)	Gravim'eter	Grum'ble (ed, ing)
Glot'tis	Gos'sipy	Grav'itate (ed, ing)	Grum'ous
Glove	Goth	Grav'ita'tion	Grum'py
Glow (ed, ing)	Goth'ic	Grav'ity	Grunt
Glow'er (ed, ing)	Gouge (ed, ing)	Grav'vy	Gua'iacum
Glow'worm	Gourd	Gray	Gua'aco
Glu'cose	Gour'mand	Gray'ling	Gua'no
Glue	Gout	GrAZE (ed, ing)	Guarantee'
Glu'e'y	Gout'y	Grease (ed, ing)	Guar'antor
Glum	Gov'ern (ed, ing)	Greas'iness	Guard (ed, ing)

Guar'dian
Gua'va
Gud'geon
Guerril'la
Guess (ed, ing)
Guest
Guffaw'
Guid'ance
GuidE (ed, ing)
Guild
Guile
Guil'lemot
Guil'loche
Guillotine'
Guilt
Guin'ea
Guinea-pig
Guise
Gui'tar
Gu'lar
Gules
Gulf
Gull (ed, ing)
Gul'let
Gul'ly
Gulp (ed, ing)
Gum (med, ming)
Gum'boil
Gump'tion
Gun
Gun'nery
Gun'ny
Gun'powder
Gun'shot
Gun'stock
Gun'wale
Gur'gle (ed, ing)
Gush (ed, ing)
Gus'set
Gust
Gust'atory
Gus'to
Gut (ted, ting)
Gutta-percha
Gut'ter (ed, ing)
Gut'tural
Guy
Guz'zle (ed, ing)
Gymna'sium
Gym'nast
Gymnas'tics
Gymno'tus
Gyn'archy
Gyp'sum
Gyp'sy
Gy'rate (ed, ing)
Gyr'falcon
Gyroscope
Gyves

H

Ha
Ha'beas cor'pus
Hab'erdasher
Habil'iment
Habit
Habitat
Habit'ual
Hack (ed, ing)
Hac'kle (ed, ing)
Hack'neyed
Had'dock
Ha'des
Hæm'orrhage
Hæm'orrhoids
Haft
Hag
Hag'gard
Hag'gis
Hag'gle (ed, ing)
Hail (ed, ing)

Hair
Hair'breadth
Hake
Hal'berd
Halberdier'
Hal'cyon
Hale
Half
Half-and-half
Half'hearted
Hal'ibut
Haliog'raphy
Hall
Hallelu'jah
Hal'liard
Halloo' (ed, ing)
Hal'low (ed, ing)
Hallow'een
Hallucina'tion
Ha'lo
Halt (ed, ing)
Halt'er
Halve (ed, ing)
Halyard
Ham
Ham'adryad
Ham'let
Ham'mer (ed, ing)
Ham'mercloth
Ham'mock
Ham'per (ed, ing)
Ham'string (ing),
hamstrung
Han'aper
Hand (ed, ing)
Hand'breadth
Hand'cuff (ed, ing)
Hand-grenade'
Han'dicap
Hand'icraft
Hand'iwork
Hand'kerchief
Hand'le (ed, ing)
Hand'maid
Hand'rail
Hand'sel
Hand'some
Hand'spike
Handwrit'ing
Hand'y
Hang (ing), hung
Hang'er
Hang'ings
Hang'man
Hank
Hank'er (ed, ing)
Hap
Haphaz'ard
Hap'pen (ed, ing)
Hap'piness
Hap'py
Harangue'
Har'ass (ed, ing)
Har'binger
Har'bor (ed, ing)
Hard
Hard'en (ed, ing)
Hard'hood
Hard'shell
Hard'ship
Hard'ware
Hard'y
Hare
Hare'brained
Hare'lip
Har'em
Har'icot
Hark
Hark
Hark'lequin
Har'lot
Harm (ed, ing)
Harmon'ic
Harmon'icon

Harmon'ics
Harmo'nious
Har'monize (ed, ing)
Har'mony
Har'ness
Harp (ed, ing)
Harpoon'
Harp'sichord
Harp'y
Har'ridan
Har'rier
Har'row (ed, ing)
Har'ry (ing), harried
Harsh
Hart
Harts'horn
Har'vest
Har'vest-home
Hash (ed, ing)
Hasp
Has'sock
Haste
Hast'en (ed, ing)
Has'ty
Has'ty-pudding
Hat
Hatch (ed, ing)
Hatch'et
Hatch'way
Hate (ed, ing)
Ha'tred
Hat'ter
Hau'berk
Haugh'ty
Haul (ed, ing)
Haunch
Haunt (ed, ing)
Haut'boy
Hauteur
HAVE (ing), had
Ha'ven
Hav'ersack
Hav'ildar
Hav'oc
Haw (ed, ing)
Hawk (ed, ing)
Hawk'bill
Haw'ser
Haw'thorn
Hay
Hay'cock
Hay'mow
Hay'rick
Haz'ard (ed, ing)
Haze
Ha'zel
Ha'zy
Head (ed, ing)
Head'ache
Head'iness
Head'ing
Head'land
Head'piece
Head'quarters
Heads'man
Head'strong
Head'way
Head'wind
Head'y
Heal (ed, ing)
Health
Heap (ed, ing)
Hear (ing), heard
Hear'say
Hearse
Heart
Heart'burn
Heart'en (ed, ing)
Hearth
Hearth'stone
Heart's-ease
Heart'sick
Heart'y

Heat (ed, ing)
Heath
Hea'then
Hea'thendom
Heath'er
Heave (ed, ing)
Heav'en
Heave'-offering
Heaves
Heav'y
Hebdom'adal
Heb'etude
Hebra'ic
He'brew
Hebrid'ian
Hec'atomb
Hec'tare
Hec'tic
Hec'tor (ed, ing)
Hed'era
Hedge (ed, ing)
Hedge'hog
Hedge'pig
Hedg'er
Heed (ed, ing)
Heel
Heel'tap
Hegem'ony
Hegi'ra
Heifer
Height
Height'en (ed, ing)
Hei'nous
Heir
Heir'ess
Heir'loom
Hel'ical
Hel'ical
Hel'icoid
Helioen'tric
Hel'iochrome
Hel'liograph
Hel'liograph'ic
Helio'l'atry
Heliom'eter
Hel'ioscope
Hel'iotype
Helix
Hell
Hel'lebore
Hellen'ic
Helm
Hel'met
Helmin'thagogue
Helm's'tan
Hel'ot
Help (ed, ing)
Hel'ter-skel'ter
Helve
Helvet'ic
Hem (med, ming)
Hematem'esis
Hem'matin
Hem'atite
Hematol'ogy
Hem'icycle
Hemihe'dral
Hem'iplegia
Hemip'tera
Hemi'sphere
Hem'istich
Hem'lock
Hem'orrhage
Hem'orrhoids
Hemp
Hen
Hen
Hen'bane
Hence
Hence'forth
Hench'man
Hen'coop
Hen'na
Hen'pecked

Hepat'ic	High'-pressure	Hollyhock	Horse (ed, ing)
Hep'atite	High'-proof	Holm	Horse'-chestnut
Hep'taglot	High'-road	Hol'ocaust	Horse'-drench
Hep'tagon	High'-way	Hol'ograph	Horse'-guards
Hep'tarchy	High'-wayman	Hol'ster	Horse'-laugh
Her'ald (ed, ing)	Hilar'ity	Ho'ly	Horse'-leech
Her'aldry	Hill	Holy'day	Horse'man
Herb	Hilt	Ho'ly rood	Horse'play
Herbiv'ora	Himself'	Holy' writ	Horse'-power
Herou'lean	Hind	Hom'age	Horse-rad'ish
Herd (ed, ing)	Hin'der (ed, ing)	Home	Hor'tative
Herd'sman	Hind'er	Home'ly	Horticul'ture
Here	Hind'most	Homeopath'ic	Hose
Hereby'	Hindoo'	Homeop'athly	Ho'siery
Heredit'ament	Hindostanee'	Home'spun	Hos'pice
Hered'itary	Hin'drance	Home'stead	Hos'pitable
Hered'ity	Hinge (ed, ing)	Hom'icide	Hos'pital
Here'siarch	Hin'y	Hom'ily	Hospital'ity
Her'esy	Hint (ed, ing)	Hom'in'y	Host
Her'etic	Hip	Homocen'tric	Host'age
Her'itable	Hip'pish	Homocen'tral	Hos'telry
Her'itage	Hippocam'pus	Homoge'neous	Hos'tess
Hermaph'rodite	Hip'podrome	Homol'ogate (ed, ing)	Hos'tile
Hermeneu'tic	Hip'pogriff	Homol'ogous	Hos'tler
Hermet'ically	Hippoph'agy	Hom'ologue	Hot
Her'mit	Hippopot'amus	Homomor'phous	Hot'bed
Her'mitage	Hippu'ric	Hom'onym	Hotel'
Her'nia	Hir'gine	Homon'y'mous	Hot'house
Hern'shaw	Hire (ed, ing)	Homun'culus	Hound (ed, ing)
He'ro	Hire'ling	Hone	Hour
Her'oine	Hirsute'	Honest	Hour'i
Her'on	His	Hon'ey	House (ed, ing)
Her'pes	Hisp'id	Hon'ey-comb	House'breaking
Herpetol'ogy	Hiss (ed, ing)	Hon'ey-combed	House'hold
Her'ring	Hist	Hon'ey-dew	House'keeper
Her'ring-bone	Histol'ogy	Hon'eymoon	House'leek
Hers	Histo'rian	Hon'ey-suckle	House'-warming
Herself'	His'tory	Hon'iton	House'wife
Hes'itancy	Histrion'ic	Hon'or (ed, ing)	Hov'el
Hes'itate (ed, ing)	Hit (ting)	Honora'ry	Hov'er (ed, ing)
Hespe'rian	Hitch (ed, ing)	Honora'rium	How
Hest	Hith'er	Hood	Howbe'it
Heterocer'cal	Hith'ermost	Hoodoo (ed, ing)	How'dah
Het'eroclit	Hive;	Hood'wink (ed, ing)	Howev'er
Het'erodox	Hoar	Hoof	How'itzer
Heterog'amous	Hoard (ed, ing)	Hoof'-bound	Howl (ed, ing)
Heteroge'neous	Hoar'frost	Hook (ed, ing)	How'let
Heteroph'yllous	Hoarse	Hoo'kah	Howsoev'er
Het'man	Hoar'y	Hook'er	Hoy'den
Hew (ed, ing)	Hoax (ed, ing)	Hook'y	Hub'bub
Hexadac'tylous	Hob	Hoop	Huck'aback
Hex'ade	Hob'ble (ed, ing)	Hoop'er	Huck'ster
Hex'agon	Hob'bledehoy	Hooping-cough	Hud'dle (ed, ing)
Hexahe'dral	Hob'by	Hoo'sier	Hudibras'tic
Hexahe'dron	Hob'by-horse	Hoot (ed, ing)	Hue
Hexam'eter	Hobgob'lin	Hop (ped, ping)	Huff
Hexan'gular	Hob'nail	Hop'-back	Hug (ged, ging)
Hex'apod	Hob'nob	Hop'-bind	Huge
Hex'astich	Hook	Hope (ed, ing)	Hu'guenot
Hia'tus	Hock'ey	Hop'per	Hulk
Hiber'nal	Hocus-pocus	Hop'ple (ed, ing)	Hull
Hiberna'te (ed, ing)	Hod	Hop'scotch	Hul'tabaloo
Hiber'nian	Hod'den-gray	Ho'rary	Hum (med, ming)
Hic'cough	Hodge'-podge	Hor'de	Hu'man
Hick'ory	Hodier'nal	Hore'hound	Hu'mane'
Hidal'go	Hoe	Hori'zon	Human'ities
HIDE (ing), hidden	Hog	Horizon'tal	Human'ity
Hide'bound	Hog'get	Horn	Hum'ble (ed, ing)
Hide'ous	Hog'pen	Horn'blende	Hum'ble-bee
HIE, hied, hying	Hogs'head	Horned'-owl	Hum'bug (ged, ging)
Hier'archy	Hog'wash	Horn'et	Hum'drum
Hieroglyph'ic	Hoi'den	Horn'fish	Hu'merus
Hieroglyph'ics	Hoist (ed, ing)	Horn'pipe	Hu'mid
Hierol'ogy	Hold (ing), held	Horog'raphy	Humid'ity
Hier'ophant	Hold'back	Hor'ologe	Humil'iate (ed, ing)
Hig'gle (ed, ing)	Hold'fast	Horol'ogy	Hum'ming-bird
Hig'gledy-pig'gledy	Hold'ing	Horom'eter	Hum'mock
High	Hole	Horos'cope	Hu'mor (ed, ing)
High'-church	Holid'ay	Hor'rible	Hu'moral
High'-flier	Hol'land	Hor'rid	Hump
High'-flown	Hol'lands	Hor'rify (ing), horri- fied	Hump'backed
High-hand'ed	Hol'low (ed, ing)	Hor'ror	Hu'mus
High'land	Hol'y		Hunch

Hunch'back	Hypochon'driac	Ille'gal	Impeach' (ed, ing)
Hun'dred	Hyp'oecrite	Ille'galize (ed, ing)	Impeach'ment
Hun'dredweight	Hypos'tasis	Illeg'ible	Impec'cable
Hunga'rian	Hypoth'ecate (ed, ing)	Illegit'imate	Impecu'nious
Hun'ger (ed, ing)	Hypotheca'tor	Illegit'imatize (ed, ing)	Impede' (ed, ing),
Hun'gry	Hypoth'enuse	Ille'favored	Imped'iment
Hunk	Hypoth'esis	Ille'favored	Impel (ed, ling)
Hunks	Hypoth'eter	Ille'favored	Impend' (ed, ing)
Hunt (ed, ing)	Hy'rax	Illic'it	Impen'etrable
Hunt'ress	Hy'son	Illic'itable	Impen'itence
Hunts'man	Hys'sop	Illic'itate	Impen'itent
Hur'dle	Hyster'ia	Illic'it	Imper'ative
Hur'dy-gur'dy	Hyster'ics	Illog'ical	Impercep'tible
Hurl (ed, ing)	Hyster'ocele	Ille' starred	Imper'fect
Hur'ly-bur'ly		Ille'uminate (ed, ing)	Imper'forate
Hurrah'		Ille'uminator	Imper'ial
Hur'ricane		Ille'umine (ed, ing)	Imper'il (ed, ling)
Hur'ry (ing), hurried		Ille'usion	Impe'ious
Hurt (ing),		Ille'sive	Imper'ishable
Hurt'le (ed, ing)		Ille'strate (ed, ing)	Imper'meable
Hus'band (ed, ing)		Ille'stra'tor	Imper'sonal
Hus'bandman		Ille'strious	Imper'sonate (ed, ing)
Hus'bandry		Im'age (ed, ing)	Imper'itence
Hush (ed, ing)		Im'agery	Imper'tinent
Husk		Im'agine (ed, ing)	Imper'turbable
Husk'y		Ima'go	Imper'vious
Huss'ite		Imaun'	Imper'vigo
Hus'sy		Im'becile	Imper'vuous
Hus'tle (ed, ing)		Imbed' (ded, ding)	Im'petus
Hut		Imbibe' (ed, ing)	Impr'ety
Hutch		Imbit'ter (ed, ing)	Impinge' (ed, ing)
Huzza' (ed, ing)		Im'bricated	Im'pious
Hy'aenath		Imbrog'lio	Im'pish
Hy'aline		Imbrue' (ed, ing)	Implac'able
Hy'aloid		Imbrute' (ed, ing)	Implant' (ed, ing)
Hy'brid		Imbue' (ed, ing)	Im'plement
Hydat'id		Im'itable	Im'PLICATE (ed, ing)
Hy'dra		Im'itate (ed, ing)	Implic'it
Hy'dragogue		Im'itator	Implor'E' (ed, ing)
Hydran'gea		Immac'ulate	ImPLY' (ing), implied
Hy'drant		Im'manent	Impolite'
Hydrar'gyrum		Imman'uel	Impol'itic
Hydraulic-press		Immate'rial	Import' (ed, ing)
Hydraulic-press		Immate'rial	Import'ance
Hy'drocele		Immatu'rity	Import'er
Hydroceph'alus		Imme'diate	Import'unate
Hydrodynam'ics		Immemo'rial	Importune' (ed, ing)
Hy'drogen		Immen'se'	Importu'nity
Hydrog'raphy		Immer'se' (ed, ing)	ImPOSE' (ed, ing)
Hydrology		Immesh' (ed, ing)	Impos'ing
Hy'dromancy		Im'migrant	Impos'ition
Hydrom'eter		Im'migrate (ed, ing)	Impos'sible
Hydrop'athy		Im'minent	Im'post
Hydroph'obia		Im'miscible	Impos'tor
Hydroph'thalmy		Immis'sion	Impos'ture
Hy'droscope		Immit'igable	Im'potent
Hydrostat'ics		Immob'ile	Impound' (ed, ing)
Hydrotho'rax		Immod'erate	Impover'ish (ed, ing)
Hy'drous		Immod'est	Imprac'ticable
Hye'mal		Im'molate (ed, ing)	Im'precatE' (ed, ing)
Hye'na		Immor'al	Impreg'nable
Hyge'ia		Immor'tal	Impreg'nate (ed, ing)
Hyge'ian		Immor'talize (ed, ing)	Impress' (ed, ing)
Hy'giene		Immortelle'	Im'press
Hygrom'eter		Immov'able	Impres'sion
Hygrometric		Immunity	Impres'sive
Hygrostat'ics		Immur'E' (ed, ing)	Imprima'tur
Hy'lobate		Immu'table	Impr'i'mis
Hyloth'eism		Imp	Imprint' (ed, ing)
Hy'men		Im'pact	Im'print
Hymenop'tera		Impair' (ed, ing)	Impris'on (ed, ing)
Hymn		Impale'	Impris'onment
Hy'oid		Impal'pable	Improb'able
Hyperæsthes'ia		Impan'el (ed, ing)	Impromptu
Hyper'bola		Impar'ity	Improm'per
Hyper'bole		Impart' (ed, ing)	Improp'riety
Hyperbo'rean		Impart'ial	Improve' (ed, ing)
Hypercritic		Impart'ible	Improv'ident
Hypercritic'ism		Impass'able	Improv'ise' (ed, ing)
Hyper'trophy		Impas'sible	Impru'dent
Hy'phen		Impas'sionable	Im'pudent
Hypnol'ogy		Impas'sive	Impugn' (ed, ing)
Hyp'notism		Impa'tient	Impuis'sance

I

Iam'bic

I'bis

I'bis

Ica'rian

Ice

Ice'berg

Ice'cream

Ice'floe

Iceland'er

Iceland'ic

Ichneu'mon

I'chor

Ichthyol'ogy

Ichthyoph'agous

Ichthyosau'rus

I'cicle

I'cily

I'cing

I'con

Icon'oclast

Iconog'raphy

Icter'ic

I'cy

Ide'a

Ide'al

Ide'alize (ed, ing)

Idem

Iden'tical

Iden'tification

Iden'tify (ing), iden

tified

Iden'tity

Ideog'raph'ic

Ideog'raphy

Ide's

Id'io'cy

Id'iom

Idiomat'ic

Idiosyn'crasy

Id'iot

Idiot'ic

I'dle (ed, ing)

I'dol

Idol'atry

I'dolize (ed, ing)

I'dyl

I'dyll

Idyl'lic

Ig'neous

Ig'nis fatuus

Ignit'E' (ed, ing)

Igno'ble

Ignomin'ious

Ig'nomin'y

Ignora'mus

Ig'norance

Ig'norant

Ig'norant' (ed, ing)

Igua'na

I'feum

I'lex

I'iac

I'ium

Ik

Il

Im'pulse	Inclose' (ed, ing)	Indec'orous	Indus'trial
Impul'sion	Inclo'sure	Indeco'rum	Ind'ustry
Impul'sive	IncludE' (ed, ing)	Indefat'igable	Ine'briant
Impu'nity	Inclu'sive	Indefea'sible	Ine'briatE (ed, ing)
Impure'	Incoag'ulable	Indefen'sible	Inebri'ety
Impute' (ed, ing)	Incoer'cible	Indefin'able	Ine'dled
Inabil'ity	Inco'gitable	Indefinite	Ineff'able
Inacces'sible	Inco'gnito	Indel'ible	Inefface'able
Inac'curate	Incohe'rent	Indel'icate	Ineffec'tive
Inac'tion'	Incombus'tible	Indem'nify (ing), in	Ineffect'ual
Inac'tive	In'come	demnified	Ineffica'cious
Inad'equatE	Incommens'urable	Indem'nity	Ineff'icacy
Inadmis'sible	Incommens'urate	Indemon'strable	Ineff'icient
Inadver'tent	Incommis'cible	Indent' (ed, ing)	Inelas'tic
Inal'ienable	IncommodE' (ed, ing)	Indent'ure (ed, ing)	Inel'egant
Inamora'ta	Incommu'nicable	Independ'ence	Inel'igible
Inamora'to	Incommut'able	Independ'ent	Inept'
Inane'	Incom'parable	Indescrib'able	Inequal'ity
Inan'imate	Incompat'ible	Indestruc'tible	Ineq'uitable
Inan'ition	Incom'petent	Indeter'minable	Inerad'icable
Inan'ity	Incomplete'	Indeter'minate	Inert'
Inappeal'able	Incomplex'	Ind'ex	Iner'tia
Inap'plicable	Incompli'able	India-ink	Ines'timable
Inap'posite	Incomprehen'sible	Indi'aman	Ineva'sible
Inappre'ciable	Incompres'sible	Indi'an	Inev'itable
Inappro'priate	Incomput'able	Indian-corn	Inexact'
Inapt'	Inconceiv'able	India rub'ber	Inexcu'sable
Inarch' (ed, ing)	Inconclu'sive	Indi'cate (ed, ing)	Inexha'lable
Inartic'ulate	Inconcu'sible	Indic'ative	Inexhaus'tible
Inartifi'cial	Incongru'ity	Indi'cator	Inexist'ent
Inasmuch'	Inconsequ'ent	Indi'ces	Inex'orable
Inatten'tive	Inconsequen'tial	Indict' (ed, ing)	Inexpe'dient
Inau'dible	Inconsid'erable	Indict'able	Inexpen'sive
Inau'gural	Inconsid'erate	Indic'tion	Inexpe'rience
Inau'gurate (ed, ing)	Inconsist'ent	Indict'ment	Inexpert'
Inaugura'tion	Inconsol'able	Indif'ferent	Inex'piable
Inauspi'cious	Incon'sonance	Indig'ence	Inex'plicable
In'born	Inconspic'uous	Indig'ene	Inexplo'rabable
In'bred	Incon'stant	Indig'enuous	Inexpres'sible
In'ca	Inconsum'able	Indig'ent	Inextin'guishable
Incage' (ed, ing)	Inconsum'es'table	Indiges'tion	Inextir'pable
Incal'culable	Incon'tinence	Indig'nant	Inex'tricable
Incandes'cent	Incon'tinency	Indigna'tion	Infall'ibility
Incant'a'tion	Incon'tinent	Indig'nity	Infal'libile
Inca'pable	Incontrovert'ible	Indigo	In'famous
Incapac'itate (ed, ing)	Inconve'nience (ed,	Indirect'	In'famy
Incapac'ity	ing)	Indiscreet'	In'fancy
Incar'cerate (ed, ing)	Inconve'nient	Indiscrete'	In'fant
Incar'nate	Inconvert'ible	Indiscre'tion	Infan'ticide
Incar'nation	Incor'porate (ed, ing)	Indiscri'minate	In'fantile
Incase' (ed, ing)	Incorpora'tion	Indispen'sible	In'fantry
Incau'tious	Incorpo'real	Indisposed'	Infat'uate (ed, ing)
In'cavated	Incorrect'	Indisposi'tion	Infatua'tion
Incaved'	Incor'rigible	Indispu'table	Infea'sible
Incen'diarism	Incorro'dible	Indissolub'ility	Infect' (ed, ing)
Incen'diary	Incorrupt'	Indissolv'able	Infec'tion
In'cense	Incorrup'tible	Indistin't	Infec'tious
In'cense' (ed, ing)	Incras'sate (ed, ing)	Indistin'guishable	Infec'tive
Incen'tive	Increase' (ed, ing)	Indite' (ed, ing)	Infe'cund
Incep'tion	In'crease	Individ'ual	Infelicitous
Incer'titude	Incred'ible	Individual'ity	Infer' (red, ing)
Inces'sant	In'crement	Individ'ualize (ed,	In'ference
In'cest	In'creascent	ing)	Infe'rior
Incest'uous	Incrim'inate (ed, ing)	Individ'ually	Inferior'ity
Inch	Incrust' (ed, ing)	Indivis'ible	Infer'nal
In'choate	Incrusta'tion	Indoc'ile	Infer'rible
Inch'pin	In'cubate (ed, ing)	Indoc'triate (ed, ing)	Infest' (ed, ing)
In'cidence	In'cubator	Indolent'	In'fidel
In'cident	In'cubus	Indom'itable	Infideli'ty
Incident'al	Incul'cate (ed, ing)	Indoor'	Infil'trate (ed, ing)
Incin'erate (ed, ing)	Incul'pate (ed, ing)	Indorse' (ed, ing)	In'finite
Incip'ient	Incum'bent	Indorsee'	Infin'itesimal
In'cise' (ed, ing)	Incum'ber (ed, ing)	Indorse'ment	Infin'itude
Inci'sion	Incum'brance	Indu'bitable	Infin'ity
Inci'sor	Incur' (red, ring)	Induce' (ed, ing)	Infirm'
Inci'tant	Incu'rable	Induce'ment	Infirm'ary
Incite' (ed, ing)	Incur'sion	Induct' (ed, ing)	Infirm'ity
Incite'ment	Incur'sive	Induc'tion	Inflame' (ed, ing)
Incivil'ity	Incur've (ed, ing)	Induc'tive	Inflam'mable
In'clavated	Indeb'ted	Indue' (ed, ing)	Inflamma'tion
Incl'em'ent	Inde'cent	Indulge' (ed, ing)	Inflam'matory
Inclina'tion	Indeci'sion	Indul'gence	Infla'te' (ed, ing)
Incline' (ed, ing)	Indee'lin'able	Indur'ate (ed, ing)	Infleet' (ed, ing)

Inflex'ion	In'most	Install' (ed, ing)	Interdic'tion
Inflex'ible	Inn	Installa'tion	Inter'est (ed, ing)
Inflit' (ed, ing)	Innate'	Install'ment	Interferr' (ed, ing)
Inflit'ion	In'ner	In'stance (ed, ing)	Interfer'ence
Inflor'es'cence	In'nermost	In'stant	Interfused'
In'flu'ence (ed, ing)	Inn'ing	Instanta'neous	In'terim
Influen'tial	In'nocence	Instan'ter	Inter'ior
Influen'za	In'nocent	Instate' (ed, ing)	Interject' (ed, ing)
In'flux	Innoc'uous	Instead'	Interjec'tion
Infold' (ed, ing)	Innom'inate	In'step	Interjunc'tion
Inform' (ed, ing)	In'novate (ed, ing)	In'stigatE (ed, ing)	Interknit' (ted, ting)
Infor'mal	In'novator	instiga'tion	Interlace' (ed, ing)
Informal'ity	Innox'ious	In'stigator	Interlard' (ed, ing)
Inform'ant	Innuen'do	Instill' (ed, ing)	Interlay' (ing), inter-
Informa'tion	Innu'merable	In'stinct	laid
In'fra	Innutri'tion	In'stitute (ed, ing)	Interleave' (ed, ing)
Infrac'tion	Inobserv'ance	In'stitutes	Interline' (ed, ing)
Infran'gible	Inoc'ulate (ed, ing)	Institu'tion	Interlinea'tion
Infre'quent	Ino'dorous	In'stitutor	Interlink' (ed, ing)
Infringe' (ed, ing)	Inoffen'sive	Instruct' (ed, ing)	Interlock' (ed, ing)
Infringe'ment	Inop'ortative	Instruc'tion	Interloc'utor
Infrugi'ferous	Inop'ortune'	Instruc'tor	Interlocu'tion
Infu'riate (ed, ing)	Inoppo'ssive	In'strument	Interlope' (ed, ing)
Infuse' (ed, ing)	Iuor'dinate	Instrumen'tal	In'terlude
Infu'sion	Inorgan'ic	Instrumen'talist	Intermar'y (ing), in-
Infuso'ria	Inos'culate (ed, ing)	Insubor'dinate	termarried
Ingel'able	In'quest	Insubordina'tion	Intermaxil'lary
Ingen'ious	Inqui'etude	Insuf'ferable	Interme'diary
Ingenu'ity	Inquire' (ed, ing)	Insuffi'ciency	Interme'diate
Ingen'uous	Inqui'ry	Insuffla'tion	Interme'dium
Inglor'ious	Inquisi'tion	In'sular	Inter'ment
In'got	Inquis'i'tive	In'sulate (ed, ing)	Inter'minable
Ingraft' (ed, ing)	Inquis'i'tor	Insula'tor	Intermin'gle (ed, ing)
Ingrain' (ed, ing)	In'road	Insult' (ed, ing)	Intermis'sion
In'grate	Insaliva'tion	Insu'perable	Intermit' (ted, ting)
Ingra'tiate (ed, ing)	Insalu'brious	Insu'pportable	Intermit'tent
Ingrat'itude	Insane'	Insur'able	Intermix' (ed, ing)
Ingre'dient	Insan'ity	Insur'ance	Intermix'ture
In'gress	Insati'able	Insure' (ed, ing)	Intermu'ral
Ingulf' (ed, ing)	Insati'ate	Insur'gent	Inter'nal
Ingur'gitate (ed, ing)	Inscribe' (ed, ing)	Insurmount'able	Interna'tional
Inhabit (ed, ing)	Inscrip'tion	Insurrec'tion	Interne'cine
Inhab'itable	Inscrol' (ed, ing)	Insuscep'tible	In'ternode
Inhab'itant	In'sect	Intact'	Interocean'ic
Inhale' (ed, ing)	Insec'tion	Intag'l'ated	Inter'polate (ed, ing)
Inharmon'ic	Insectiv'ora	Intag'lio	Inter'polation
Inhere' (ed, ing)	Insecu'rity	Intan'gible	Inter'pose' (ed, ing)
Inhe'rence	Insens'ate	In'teger	Inter'pret (ed, ing)
Inher'it (ed, ing)	Insens'ible	In'tegral	Interpre'tation
Inher'itance	Insep'arable	In'tegrant	Inter'preter
Inher'itor	Insert' (ed, ing)	In'tegrant (ed, ing)	Inter'regnum
Inhe'sion	In'set	Integ'rity	Inter'rogate (ed, ing)
Inhib'it (ed, ing)	In'side	Integ'ument	Inter'rogation
Inhos'pitable	Insid'ious	In'tellect	Inter'rogator
Inhu'man	In'sight	Intel'lect	Interrupt' (ed, ing)
Inhuma'tion	Insig'nia	Intel'lect'ual	Interrupt'ion
Inhume' (ed, ing)	Insigni'ficance	Intel'ligence	Interscap'ular
Inim'ical	Insigni'ficant	Intel'ligible	Inter'sect' (ed, ing)
Inim'itable	Insin'cer'ity	Intem'perate	Inter'section
Iniq'uity	Insin'uate (ed, ing)	Intend' (ed, ing)	Inter'space
Ini'tial	Insin'uator	Intend'ed	Inter'sperse' (ed, ing)
Ini'tiate (ed, ing)	Insip'id	Intense'	Inter'stel'lar
Ini'tiation	Insist' (ed, ing)	Inten'sify (ing), inten-	Inter'stice
Ini'tiative	Insit'ion	sified	Inter'tance
Inject' (ed, ing)	Insit'ion	Inten'sity	Inter'tangle (ed, ing)
Injec'tion	Insna're' (ed, ing)	Inten't'	Inter'twine' (ed, ing)
Injudi'cious	Inso'brity	Inten'tion	Inter'val
Injunc'tion	Insol'ate (ed, ing)	Inten'tion	Interven' (ed, ing)
In'jure (ed, ing)	Insola'tion	Inter' (red, ring)	Interven'tion
In'jury	Insol'ence	In'ter	Inter'ver'tebral
Injus'tice	Insolid'ity	Intercede' (ed, ing)	Inter'verview (ed, ing)
Ink	Insol'uible	Interce'l'ular	Interweave' (ed, ing)
Ink'-fish	Insol'v'able	Intercept' (ed, ing)	Inter'stacy
Ink'horn	Insol'vent	Interces'sion	Inter'state
Ink'ling	Insom'nia	Interces'sor	Inter'stinal
Ink'stand	Insomuch'	Interchange' (ed, ing)	Inter'stine
Inlacr' (ed, ing)	Insouciance'	Interchange'able	Inter'timacy
In'land	Inspect' (ed, ing)	Intercool'ial	Inter'timate (ed, ing)
Inlay' (ing), inlaid	Inspecc'ion	Intercommun'ion	Inter'timation
Inlay'ing	Inspec'tor	Intercos'tal	Inter'timate (ed, ing)
In'let	Inspire' (ed, ing)	Inter'course	Inter'timate (ed, ing)
Inlock' (ed, ing)	Inspir'it (ed, ing)	Inter'course'neous	Inter'timate (ed, ing)
In'mate	Insta'ble	Inter'dict' (ed, ing)	Inter'timate (ed, ing)
		In'terdict	Inter'timate (ed, ing)

Intona'tion	Invol'nerable	Isomor'phous	Jer'sey
Intone' (ed, ing)	In'ward	Ison'omy	Jes'samine
Intox'icate (ed, ing)	In'wards	Isos'celes	Jest (ed, ing)
Intoxica'tion	Inweave' (ing), in-	Isother'mal	Jest'er
Intrac'table	woven, inweaved	Israel'ite	Jes'uit
Intrac'tile	Inwrap' (ped, ping)	Is'suable	Jet
Intran'sitive	Inwrought'	Is'sue (ed, ing)	Jet'sam
Intransmis'sible	I'odine	Isth'mus	Jet'ty
Intrench' (ed, ing)	Ion'ic	Ital'ian	Jew'el (ed, ing)
Intrench'ment	Io'ta	Ital'icize (ed, ing)	Jew'eler
Intrep'id	Ipecacuan'ha	Ital'ics	Jew'elry
Intrepid'ity	Iras'cible	Itch (ed, ing)	Jew's'harp
In'tricate	I'rate	I'tem	Jez'ebel
Intrigue' (ed, ing)	I're	I't'erate (ed, ing)	Jib
Intrin'sic	Irides'cent	I'tin'erancy	Jibe (ed, ing)
Intrin'sically	I'ris	I'tin'erary	Jiffy
Intruces'sion	Iri'tis	I'tself	Jig
Introduce' (ed, ing)	Irk'some	I'vied	Jig'ging
Introduc'tion	I'ron (ed, ing)	I'vory	Jig'jog
Introduc'tory	I'ronclad	I'vory-nut	Jill
Intromit' (ted, ting)	I'ronical	I'vy	Jilt (ed, ing)
Introspect' (ed, ing)	I'rons		Jim'my
Introspec'tion	I'ronsidcs		Jin'gle (ed, ing)
Introvers'ion	I'ron wood		Job (bed, ting)
Introvert' (ed, ing)	I'rony		Joba'tion
Intrud'g' (ed, ing)	Ir'radiate (ed, ing)		Job'ber
Intru'sion	Ir'radial	Jab'ber (ed, ing)	Jock'ey (ing), jockeyed
Intru'sive	Ir'reclaim'able	Jack	Jocose
Intrust' (ed, ing)	Ir'reconcil'able	Jack'al	Joc'ular
Intu'tion	Ir'recov'erable	Jack'anapes	Joc'und
Intu'tive	Ir'redeem'able	Jack'boots	Jog (ged, ging)
Intumesc'e' (ed, ing)	Ir'redu'cible	Jack'et	Jog'trot
Inun'ction	Ir'refragable	Jack'knife	Join (ed, ing)
Inun'date (ed, ing)	Ir'refut'able	Jack'pudding	Join'der
Inure' (ed, ing)	Ir'reg'ular	Jac'obin	Join'er
Inurn' (ed, ing)	Ir'reject'able	Jac'obite	Joint
Inutil'ity	Ir'relev'ant	Jac'onet	Joint'stock
Invade' (ed, ing)	Ir'reliev'able	Jade (ed, ing)	Joint'ure
Inval'id	Ir'relig'ion	Jag (ged, ging)	Joist
In'valid	Ir'relig'ious	Jag'gery	Joke (ed, ing)
Inval'idate (ed, ing)	Ir'remed'iable	Jag'uar	Jollifica'tion
Inval'uable	Ir'remov'able	Jah	Jol'ly
Inva'riable	Ir'rep'arable	Jail	Jol'ly boat
Inva'sion	Ir'repeal'able	Jail'bird	Jolt (ed, ing)
Invec'tive	Ir'replev'able	Jal'ap	Jon'quil
Inveigh' (ed, ing)	Ir'repress'ible	Jam (med, ming)	Jo'rum
Invoice' (ed, ing)	Ir'reproach'able	Jamb	Joss'house
Invent' (ed, ing)	Ir'reprov'able	Jan'gle (ed, ing)	Joss' stick
Inven'tion	Ir'resist'ible	Jan'itor	Jos'tle (ed, ing)
Invent'or	Ir'resol'ute	Jan'us	Jot (ted, ting)
In'ventory	Ir'resol'vable	Japan' (med, ning)	Jot'ting
Inverse'	Ir'respec'tive	Japanese'	Jour'nal
Inver'sion	Ir'respon'sible	Jar (red, ring)	Jour'nalist
Invert' (ed, ing)	Ir'respon'sive	Jar'gon	Jour'ney (ed, ing)
Inver'tebrate	Ir'retriev'able	Jargonelle'	Jour'neyman
Invest' (ed, ing)	Ir'rev'erence	Jas'mine	Joust
Invest'igate (ed, ing)	Ir'revers'ible	Jas'per	Jo'vial
Investiga'tion	Ir'rev'ocable	Jaun'dice	Jowl
Investiga'tor	Ir'rigate (ed, ing)	Jaun'diced	Jowl'er
Invest'iture	Ir'riga'tion	Jaunt	Joy
Invest'ment	Ir'ritable	Jaunt'iness	Joy'ful
Invert'or	Ir'ritant	Jaunt'ing-car	Ju'bilant
Invet'eracy	Ir'ritate (ed, ing)	Jaunt'y	Jubila'tion
Invid'ious	Ir'ritation	Javane'se'	Ju'bilee
Invig'orate (ed, ing)	Ir'rup'tion	Jave'lin	Ju'daism
Invin'cible	Isagog'ical	Jaw (ed, ing)	Ju'daize (ed, ing)
Invi'olable	I'sagon	Jay	Judge (ed, ing)
Inviolabil'ity	I'singlass	Jeal'ous	Judge'ship
Invi'olate	Is'lamism	Jeal'ousy	Judg'ment
Invisibil'ity	Isl'and	Jean	Ju'dicable
Invis'ible	Isl'ander	Jeer (ed, ing)	Ju'dicature
Invita'tion	Isle	Jeho'vah	Judi'cial
Invit'e' (ed, ing)	Isl'et	Jejune'	Judi'ciary
Invit'ing	Isobaromet'ric	Jel'ly	Judi'cious
Invitri'fable	I'sobars	Jen'net	Jug (ged, ging)
In'vocate (ed, ing)	Isochromat'ic	Jen'ny	Ju'gated
Invoca'tion	Isoch'ronism	Jeop'ardize (ed, ing)	Jug'gernaut
In'voice	Isocli'nal	Jeop'ardize	Jug'gle (ed, ing)
Invoke' (ed, ing)	Isodynam'ic	Jer'boa	Jug'gler
Involun'tary	Is'olate (ed, ing)	Jeremi'ad	Ju'gular
In'volute	Isola'tion	Jerk (ed, ing)	Juice
Involu'tion	Isomer'ic	Jerked-beef	Juic'y
Involve' (ed, ing)	Isomet'rical	Jer'kin	Ju'jube

Ju'lep
 Jum'ble (ed, ing)
 Jump (ed, ing)
 Jump'er
 Junc'tion
 Junc'ture
 Jun'gle
 Jun'ior
 Ju'niper
 Junk
 Junk'et (ed, ing)
 Jun'ta
 Jun'to
 Ju'piter
 Jurid'ical
 Jurisdic'tion
 Jurispru'dence
 Ju'rist
 Ju'ror
 Ju'ry
 Ju'ry mast
 Just
 Jus'tice
 Justif'able
 Justifica'tion
 Jus'tify (ing), justifed
 Just'ness
 Jut (ted, ting)
 Jute
 Juvenes'cence
 Ju'venile
 Juxtaposition

K

Kail
 Kar'ser
 Kale
 Kalei'doscope
 Ka'li
 Kangaroo'
 Ka'olin
 Kedge
 Keel
 Keel'ing
 Keen
 Keep (ing), kept
 Keep'ing
 Keep'sake
 Keg
 Kelp
 Kel'py
 Kel'tic
 Ken
 Ken'nel
 Ker'chief
 Ker'mes
 Kernal
 Ker'nel
 Ker'osene
 Ker'sey
 Ker'seymere
 Kes'trel
 Ketch'up
 Ket'tle
 Ket'tledrum
 Kev'el
 Key
 Key'-board
 Key'-note
 Key'stone
 Khan
 Kibit'ka
 Kick (ed, ing)
 Kid
 Kid'derminster
 Kid'nap (ed, ing)
 Kid'neys
 Kil'derkin
 Kill (ed, ing)
 Kil'low

Kiln
 Kiln'-dried
 Kil'ogramme
 Kil'oliter
 Kil'ometer
 Kilt
 Kim'bo
 Kin
 Kind
 Kin'dergarten
 Kin'dle (ed, ing)
 Kind'liness
 Kind'ness
 Kin'dred
 Kine
 King
 King'craft
 King'cup
 King'dom
 King'fisher
 King's-e'vil
 King'ship
 Kink
 Kin'kajou
 Kins'folk
 Kins'man
 Kins'woman
 Kiosk'
 Kip'skin
 Kir'tle
 Kiss (ed, ing)
 Kit
 Kitch'en
 Kite
 Kith
 Kit'ten
 Kit'tiwake
 Kleptomani'a
 Knack
 Knag
 Knap'sack
 Knarl'ed
 Knave
 Knave'ry
 Knead (ed, ing)
 Knee
 Kneel (ing), kneeled,
 knelt
 Knee'cap
 Knell
 Knicker'bockers
 Knick'knack
 Knife
 Knight (ed, ing)
 Knight-er'rant
 Knight'hood
 Knit (ting), knitted
 Knob
 Knock (ed, ing)
 Knock'-kneed
 Knoll
 Knot (ted, ting)
 Knout (ed, ing)
 Know (ing), known
 Knowl'edge
 Knuc'kle (ed, ing)
 Kohl'-rabi
 Ko'peck
 Koran'
 Kra'al
 Kra'ken
 Kroo'men
 Kyr'ie elei'son

L

La
 Labefac'tion
 La'bel
 La'bial
 La'biate
 La'bor (ed, ing)
 Lab'oratory

Labo'rious
 La'borer
 La'brum
 Labor'num
 Lab'yrrinth
 Lac
 Lace (ed, ing)
 Lac'erate (ed, ing)
 Lacer'tian
 Lach'es
 Lach'rymal
 Lachryma'tion
 Lach'rymose
 Lacin'iated
 Lack (ed, ing)
 Lackadais'ical
 Lackaday'
 Lack'ey
 Lacon'ic
 Lacon'uer
 Laq'uer
 Lacta'tion
 Lac'teal
 Lac'tic
 Lactom'eter
 Lacu'na
 Lacunose'
 Lacustrine
 Lad
 Lad'der
 Lad'e (ing), laded,
 laden
 Lad'ing
 La'dle
 La'dy
 Lag (ged, ging)
 La'ger-beer
 Lag'gard
 Lagoon'
 La'ic
 Lair
 Laird
 La'ity
 Lake
 Lalla'tion
 La'ma
 Lamb
 Lam'bent
 Lamb'kin
 Lame (ed, ing)
 Lamel'la
 Lament' (ed, ing)
 Lamenta'tion
 Lam'ina
 Lamina'ted
 Lam'mas
 Lam'mergeier
 Lamp
 Lamp'black
 Lam'poon' (ed, ing)
 Lam'prey
 La'nated
 Lance (ed, ing)
 Lan'ceolate
 Lan'cer
 Lan'cet
 Land (ed, ing)
 Landau'
 Land'grave
 Land'ing
 Land'lady
 Land'lock (ed, ing)
 Land'lord
 Land'scape
 Land'slide
 Lands'man
 Land'ward
 Land'wehr
 Lane
 Lang-syne'
 Lan'guage
 Lan'guid
 Lan'guish (ed, ing)
 Lan'guor

Lanig'rous
 Lank
 Lan'neret
 Lan'squenet
 Lan'tern
 Lantern-jawed
 Lan'thorn
 Lanu'ginous
 Lan'yard
 Lap (ped, ping)
 Lapel'
 Lap'idary
 Lapis-lazuli
 Lapse (ed, ing)
 Lapsus lingua'e
 La'p'wing
 Lar'board
 Lar'ceeny
 Larch
 Lard
 Lar'der
 Large
 Lar'gess
 Lar'iat
 Lark (ed, ing)
 Lark'spur
 Lar'va
 Laryn'geal
 Laryng'i'tis
 Laryngot'omy
 Lar'ynx
 Lasciv'ious
 Lash (ed, ing)
 Lass
 Las'situde
 Las'so
 Last (ed, ing)
 Lat'akia
 Latch (ed, ing)
 Latch'et
 Latch'key
 Late
 Lateen'sail
 La'tent
 Lat'eral
 Lath
 Lathe
 Lath'er (ed, ing)
 Lat'in
 Lat'inize (ed, ing)
 Lat'itude
 Latitudina'rian
 Lat'ten
 Lat'ter
 Lat'tice (ed, ing)
 Laud (ed, ing)
 Laud'anum
 Lauda'tor
 Laugh (ed, ing)
 Laugh'ing-gas
 Laugh'ing-stock
 Laugh'ter
 Launch (ed, ing)
 Laun'dress
 Laun'dry
 Lau'reate
 Lau'rel
 Laus Deo
 La'va
 Lav'atory
 Lave (ed, ing)
 Lav'ender
 Lav'er
 Lav'ish (ed, ing)
 Law
 Law'ful
 Law'giver
 Lawn
 Lawn-ten'nis
 Law'suit
 Law'yer
 Lax
 Lax'ative

Lay (ing), laid	Lens	Life'-boat	Liq'uidate (ed, ing)
Lay'er	Lent	Life'guard	Liquida'tion
Lay'man	Lent'en	Life'less	Liquida'tor
La'zar	Lentic'ular	Life'-preserver	Liq'vor
Lazaret'to	Lentig'inous	Lift (ed, ing)	Lisp (ed, ing)
Laz'ulite	Lenti'go	Lig'ament	Lis'som
La'zy	Len'til	Lig'ature	List (ed, ing)
Lazzaro'ni	Le'onine	Light (ed, ing)	Lis'ten (ed, ing)
Lea	Leop'ard	Light'er (ed, ing)	List'ing
Lead (ing), led	Lep'er	Light'er	List'less
Leads'man	Lepidop'tera	Light'erman	List'an'y
Leaf	Lep'rosy	Light'-headed	List'eral
Leaf'age	Lep'rous	Light'-hearted	Lit'erary
Leaf'y	Les'sion	Light'house	Litera'ti
League (ed, ing)	Less	Light'ness	Lit'erature
Leak	Lessee'	Light'ning	Lith'arge
Leak'age	Les'sen (ed, ing)	Lights	Lithe
Leak'y	Les'son	Light'some	Lith'ic
Leal	Lessor'	Lign'eous	Lith'o
Lean (ed, ing)	Lest	Lignif'erous	Lith'oglyph
Lean'to	Let (ting)	Lign'iform	Lith'ogogue
Leap (ed, ing)	Let'h'al	Lignify (ing), ligni-	Lith'ograph (ed, ing)
Leap'frog	Leth'argy	fed	Lithog'raphy
Leap'year	Let'the	Lign'ite	Lithol'ogy
Learn (ed, ing)	Let'ter	Lignum-vitæ	Lithoph'agous
Lease (ed, ing)	Let'tered	Like (ed, ing)	Litho-photog'raphy
Lease'hold	Let'terpress	Like'lihood	Lith'otint
Lease'holder	Let'tuce	Like'ly	Lithot'omy
Leash	Levant'	Lik'en (ed, ing)	Lithot'rity
Least	Lev'ee	Like'ness	Lit'igant
Least'ways	Lev'el (ed, ing)	Li'lac	Lit'igate (ed, ing)
Least'wise	Lev'er	Lilia'cææ	Litiga'tion
Leath'er	Lev'erage	Lilipu'tian	Lit'mus
Leave (ing), left	Lev'eret	Lilt (ed, ing)	Lit'ter (ed, ing)
Leav'en (ed, ing)	Lev'i'able	Lil'y	Litt'érateur
Lech'ery	Levi'athan	Lim'b	Lit'tle
Lec'ture (ed, ing)	Levita'tion	Lim'ber (ed, ing)	Lit'toral
Ledge	Lev'ite	Lim'bo	Lit'urgy
Ledg'er	Lev'ity	Lime (ed, ing)	LIVE (ed, ing)
Ledg'er-line	Lev'y (ing), levied	Lime'-kiln	Live'lihood
Lee	Lew'd	Lim'it (ed, ing)	Live'liness
Leech	Lewis	Linn (ed, ing)	Liv'er
Leek	Lexicog'raphy	Lim'ner	Liv'ery
Leer (ed, ing)	Lexicol'ogy	Lim'onite	Liv'id
Lees	Lex'icon	Limo'sis	Liv'ing
Lee'-shore	Lexig'raphy	Lim'ous	Liz'ard
Lee'ward	Leyden-jar	Limp (ed, ing)	Lia'ma
Lee'way	Li'able	Lim'pet	Lloyd's
Left	Lia'i'son	Lim'pid	Lo
Left-handed	Li'ar	Lim'y	Load (ed, ing)
Leg	Liba'tion	Linch'pin	Load'star
Leg'acy	Li'bel (ed, ing)	Lin'den	Load'stone
Leg'al	Li'beller	Line (ed, ing)	Loaf (ed, ing)
Legalize (ed, ing)	Li'ber	Lin'eage	Loam
Leg'ate	Lib'eral	Lin'eament	Loan
Legatee'	Lib'eratE (ed, ing)	Lin'ear	Loath
Legat'ion	Lib'erator	Linea'tion	LoathE (ed, ing)
Leg'-bail	Lib'ertine	Lin'en	Loath'some
Leg'end	Lib'erty	Lin'ger (ed, ing)	Lob'by
Legerdemain'	Libid'inist	Lin'gual	Lobe
Leg'ging	Li'bra	Lin'guist	Lobe'lia
Leg'ible	Libra'rian	Lin'gulate	Lob'scouse
Leg'ion	Li'brary	Lin'im'ent	Lob'ster
Leg'islate (ed, ing)	Libret'to	Lin'ing	Lo'cal
Legisla'tion	Lice	Link (ed, ing)	Lo'calism
Leg'islator	Li'cense (ed, ing)	Lin'net	Lo'calize (ed, ing)
Leg'islature	Lic'ensee'	Lino'leum	Lo'cate (ed, ing)
Leg'ist	Licen'tiate	Lin'seed	Loca'tion
Legit'imacy	Licen'tious	Lin'seed-oil	Loch
Legit'imate	Lich'en	Lin'sey-woolsey	Lock (ed, ing)
Legit'imist	Lic'it	Lin'stock	Lock'er
Leg'ume	Lick (ed, ing)	Lint	Lock'et
Le'sure	Lick'-spittle	Lin'tel	Lock'jaw
Lem'on	Lic'orice	Li'on	Lock'smith
Lemonade'	Lic'tor	Li'oness	Locomo'tion
Le'mur	Lid	Li'onize (ed, ing)	Locomo'tive
Lend (ing), lent	Li'E, lied, lying	Lip	Lo'cust
Length	Lief	Lip'ogram	Lode
Length'en (ed, ing)	Liege	Liq'uefer	Lode'star
Length'y	Lie'n	Liq'uefy (ing), lique-	Lode'stone
Le'ni'ent	Lieu	fid	Lodge (ed, ing)
Len'itive	Lieuten'ant	Liqueur'	Lodg'ing
Len'ity	Life	Liq'uid	Loft

Lofty	Lu'cent	M	Mal'aga
Log	Lu'cerne	Mab	Mal'anders
Log'arithm	Lucid'ity	Macad'amize (ed, ing)	Mal'apert
Log'book	Lu'cifer	Macar'oni	Mala'ria
Log'gerhead	Lucif'erous	Macaroon'	Mala'rious
Log'ic	Lu'ciform	Macaw'	Mal'content
Logi'cian	Luck	Mac'cabees	Male
Log'line	Lu'crative	Mace	Maledic'tion
Logog'raphy	Lu'cre	Mac'erate (ed, ing)	Malefac'tor
Logomet'ric	Lu'cubrate (ed, ing)	Mach'i'nal	Malev'olence
Log'otype	Lu'cubra'tion	Mach'in'ate (ed, ing)	Malev'olent
Log'wood	Lu'dicrous	Machina'tion	Malfea'sance
Loin	Luff (ed, ing)	Machin'ery	Malforma'tion
Loins	Lug (ed, ing)	Machin'ist	Mal'ice
Loi'ter (ed, ing)	Lug'gage	Mack'erel	Mal'icious
Loll (ed, ing)	Lug'ger	Mack'intosh	Malign' (ed, ing)
Loll'ard	Lug'u'brious	Macro'cosm	Malig'nant
Lone	Luke'warm	Mac'ula	Malig'nity
Lone'liness	Lull (ed, ing)	Mac'ulate (ed, ing)	Mall
Lone'some	Lul'laby	Mad	Mal'leable
Long (ed, ing)	Lumba'go	Mad'am	Mal'leate (ed, ing)
Long-doz'en	Lum'bar	Mad'cap	Mal'let
Longev'ity	Lum'ber	Mad'den (ed, ing)	Mal'low
Long-headed	Lu'minary	Mad'der	Mal'odor
Longim'etry	Lu'minous	Mademoiselle'	Malposi'tion
Lon'gitude	Lump (ed, ing)	Mad'man	Malprac'tice
Long'-measure	Lump'ish	Mad'ness	Malt
Loo	Lu'na	Madon'na	Malthu'sian
Look (ed, ing)	Lu'nacy	Mad'rigal	Maltreat' (ed, ing)
Look'ing-glass	Lu'nar	Magazine'	Malt'ster
Look'-out	Lu'natic	Mag'got	Malversa'tion
Loom (ed, ing)	Luna'tion	Mag'i	Mamma'
Loon	Lunch	Mag'ian	Mam'ma
Loop	Lunch'eon	Mag'ic	Mam'mal
Loop'hole	Lunge	Mag'ical	Mamma'lia
Loose (ed, ing)	Lungs	Mag'ician	Mam'mary
Loos'en (ed, ing)	Lu'niform	Mag'istracy	Mam'moth
Loot (ed, ing)	Lu'nula	Mag'istrate	Man (ned, ning)
Lop (ped, ping)	Lu'nulate	Magnanim'ity	Man'acle (ed, ing)
Lopsi'ded	Lu'pine	Magnan'imous	Man'age (ed, ing)
Loquac'ity	Lu'pus	Mag'nate	Man'ageable
Lorch'a	Lurch (ed, ing)	Magne'sia	Man'agement
Lord (ed, ing)	Lure (ed, ing)	Magne'sium	Manage'rial
Lore	Lu'rid	Mag'net	Manch'et
Lor'nette	Lurk (ed, ing)	Magnet'ic	Man'date
Lor'icated	Lus'cious	Magnetism	Man'datory
Lorn	Lush	Mag'netize (ed, ing)	Man'dible
LOSE (ing), lost	Lust (ed, ing)	Magnetom'eter	Man'dolin
Los'er	Lust'erless	Magnif'icence	Man'drake
Loss	Lust'ful	Magnif'icent	Man'drel
Lot	Lust'iness	Mag'nifier	Man'drill
Loth	Lust'ral	Mag'nify (ing), mag-nified	Ma'nes
Lo'tion	Lustra'tion	Magnil'oquence	Maneu'ver (ed, ing)
Lo'tery	Lus'trous	Mag'nitude	Man'ful
Lo'tus	Lust'y	Mag'pie	Mangane'se'
Loud	Lu'theran	Mahog'any	Mange
Lough	Lu'tose	Maid	Man'ger
Lounge (ed, ing)	Luxu'riance	Maid'en	Man'gle (ed, ing)
Louse	Luxu'riant	Maid'en-hair	Man'go
Lout	Luxu'riate (ed, ing)	Mail	Man'grove
Lou'vre	Luxu'rious	Maim (ed, ing)	Man'hood
Lov'able	Lux'u'ry	Main	Ma'nia
Love (ed, ing)	Lycopo'dium	Maintain' (ed, ing)	Ma'niac
Love'liness	Lyd'ian	Maintain'able	Mani'acal
Love'lorn	Lye	Main'tenance	Man'ifest (ed, ing)
Lov'er	Ly'ing-in	Main'top	Manifesta'tion
Low (ed, ing)	Lymph	Maize	Manif'es'to
Low'-bred	Lymphat'ic	Majes'tic	Man'ifold
Low'-church	Lynch (ed, ing)	Maj'esty	Man'ifold-wri'ter
Low'er (ed, ing)	Lynx	Majol'ica	Man'ikin
Low'lander	Lynx-eyed	Ma'jor	Man'il'a
Low'liness	Lyonnaise'	Ma'jor-gen'eral	Ma'nioc
Low-pressure	Lyopo'mata	Major'ity	Manip'ulate (ed, ing)
Low-spir'ited	Ly'ra	Make (ing), made	Manip'ulator
Low'-water	Ly'rate	Make'-believe'	Mankind'
Loy'al	Ly'rated	Mak'er	Man'ly
Loz'enge	Lyre	Make'shift	Man'na
Lub'ber	Lyr'ic	Mal'achite	Man'ner
Lu'bricant	Lyr'ical	Maladmiristra'tion	Man'nerism
Lu'bricate (ed, ing)	Lyrif'erous	Maladroit'ness	Man'ners
Lu'bricator	Lyr'ism	Mal'ady	Man-of-war'

Manom'eter	Mast	Mediæ'val	Merid'ian
Man'or	Mas'ter (ed, ing)	Me'dial	Meri'no
Manse	Mas'terful	Me'diate (ed, ing)	Mer'it (ed, ing)
Man'sion	Mas'tery	Me'diately	Merito'rious
Man'slaughter	Mas'tic	Me'dia'tion	Mer'maid
Man'teau	Mas'ticate (ed, ing)	Me'diator	Mer'riment
Man'tel-piece	Mas'tich	Me'dical	Mer'ry
Mantil'la	Mas'tiff	Me'dicament	Mer'rythought
Man'tle	Mas'todon	Me'dicate (ed, ing)	Mesenter'ic
Man'ual	Mat (ed, ting)	Me'dicinal	Mes'entery
Manufac'tory	Mat'ch (ed, ing)	Me'dicine	Mesh
Manufac'ture (ed, ing)	Mat'chless	Me'dioere	Me'sial
Manumis'sion	Mat'e (ed, ing)	Me'dicoc'riety	Mesmer'ic
Manumit' (ed, ting)	Mat'e'rial	Me'ditate (ed, ing)	Mes'merism
Manure' (ed, ing)	Mat'e'rialism	Me'ditation	Mes'merize (ed, ing)
Man'uscript	Mat'e'rially	Me'ditative	Mesogas'tric
Man'y	Mat'e'ria med'ica	Me'diterra'nean	Mesozo'ic
Map (ped, ping)	Mat'er'nal	Me'dium	Mess
Ma'ple	Mat'er'nity	Me'dley	Mes'sage
Mar (red, ring)	Mat'hematical	Me'dulla	Mes'senger
Marabout	Mat'hematician	Me'dullary	Messi'ah
Maraschi'no	Mat'hematics	Meed	Messian'ic
Maras'mus	Mat'in	Meek	Mess'mate
Maraud' (ed, ing)	Mat'ricide	Meer'schaum	Mes'suage
Mar'ble (ed, ing)	Mat'riculate (ed, ing)	Meet (ing), met	Mestee'
March (ed, ing)	Mat'riculation	Me'lancholic	Metacar'pus
Mar'chioness	Mat'rimonial	Me'lancholy	Metach'ronism
Mare	Mat'rimony	Me'lilot	Me'tal
Mar'gin	Mat'rix	Me'liorate (ed, ing)	Me'tallic
Mar'ginal	Mat'ron	Me'liora'tion	Me'tallog'raphy
Mar'igold	Mat'ronly	Me'llif'luous	Me'tallurgy
Marine'	Mat'ter	Me'l'low (ed, ing)	Me'tamor'phism
Mar'iner	Mat'tock	Me'l'ownness	Me'tamor'phose (ed, ing)
Mariol'atry	Mat'tress	Me'l'odious	Me'tamor'phosis
Mar'ital	Mat'ure' (ed, ing)	Me'l'odiously	Me'taphor
Mar'itime	Mat'u'rity	Me'l'odrama	Me'taphys'cian
Mar'joram	Mat'uti'nal	Me'l'ody	Me'taphys'ics
Mark (ed, ing)	Maud	Me'l'on	Me'te (ed, ing)
Mar'ket (ed, ing)	Maud'lin	Me'l't (ed, ing)	Me'tempsych'o'sis
Mark'etable	Maul (ed, ing)	Me'l'ton	Me'teor
Marks'man	Mausole'um	Mem'ber	Me'teorite
Marl	Mauve	Mem'bership	Me'teor'clite
Mar'line-spike	Maw	Mem'brane	Me'teorolog'ical
Marl'stone	Mawk'ish	Mem'branous	Me'teorology
Mar'malade	Maxil'la	Mem'en'to	Me'ter
Marmoset'	Max'im	Mem'oir	Me'ther'lin
Mar'mot	Max'imum	Mem'orable	Me'thinks'
Maroon'	May	Mem'orandum	Me'thod
Mar'plot	May'hem	Mem'orial	Me'thodism
Mar'quee'	May'or	Mem'orialize (ed, ing)	Me'th'odist
Mar'quetry	May'oralty	Mem'ory	Me'th'odize (ed, ing)
Mar'quis	Mazarine'	Men'ace (ed, ing)	Me'tonymy
Mar'quise	Maze	Men'agerie	Me'trology
Mar'riage	Mazur'ka	Mend (ed, ing)	Me'tronome
Mar'riageable	Ma'zy	Menda'cious	Me'trop'olis
Mar'row	Mead	Menda'city	Me'tropol'itan
Mar'rowfat	Mead'ow	Men'dicant	Me'ttle
Mar'ry (ing), married	Mea'gre	Men'dicancy	Me'ttlesome
Marseillaise	Meal	Me'nial	Mew (ed, ing)
Marsh	Meal'y	Me'ning'itis	Me'z'anine
Mar'shal (ed, ing)	Meal'y-mouthed	Men'ses	Me'z'otint
Marsh-mal'low	Mean (ing), meant	Men'strual	Mias'ma
Mart	Mean'der (ed, ing)	Men'strate (ed, ing)	Miasmatic
Marten	Mean'ness	Me'n'suration	Mi'ca
Mar'tial	Means	Men'tal	Mi'crobe
Mar'tin	Mean'time	Men'tally	Mi'crocosm
Mar'tinet	Mean'while	Me'n'tion (ed, ing)	Mi'crography
Mar'tingale	Mea'sles	Men'tor	Mi'crology
Mar'tyr	Meas'urable	Me'nu	Mi'crom'eter
Mar'tyrdom	Meas'urably	Mer'cantile	Mi'roscope
Martyrol'ogy	Meas'ure (ed, ing)	Mer'cenary	Mi'croscop'ical
Mar'vel (ed, ing)	Meas'ureless	Mer'chandise	Mi'cros'copy
Mar'velous	Meat	Mer'chant	Mi'cturi'tion
Mas'culine	Mechan'ic	Mer'ciful	Mid
Mash (ed, ing)	Mechan'ical	Mer'ciless	Mid'dle
Mask (ed, ing)	Mechani'cian	Mer'curial	Mi'dge
Ma'son	Mechan'ics	Mer'curials	Mid'land
Ma'sonry	Mech'anism	Mer'cury	Mid'riff
Masquerade' (ed, ing)	Med'al	Mer'cy	Mid'shipman
Mass	Med'alion	Mere	Midst
Mas'sacre (ed, ing)	Med'allurgy	Meretri'cious	Mid'way
Mas'sage	Med'dle (ed, ing)	Merge (ed, ing)	Mid'wife
Mas'sive	Med'dlesome		

Mien	Misapply' (ing), mis-	Mistake' (ing), mis-	Mon'etary
Might	applied	took	Mon'ey
Mightiness	Misapprehend' (ed,	Mista'ken	Mon'grel
Mighty	ing)	Mis'ter	Mon'i'tion
Mignonette'	Misappro'priate (ed,	Mistime' (ed, ing)	Mon'itor
Mi'grate (ed, ing)	ing)	Mis'tletoe	Mon'itress
Migra'tion	Misbehave' (ed, ing)	Mistreat'ment	Monk
Mig'ratory	Misbehav'or	Mis'tress	Mon'key
Milch	Misbelieve' (ed, ing)	Mistrust' (ed, ing)	Mon'ochrome
Mild	Miscal'culate (ed, ing)	Mistrust'ful	Mon'ocle
Mil'dew	Miscar'ry (ing), mis-	Mist'y	Mon'ocule
Mile	carried	Misunderstand' (ing),	Mon'odrame
Mile'age	Mis'cegenation	misunderstood	Mon'ody
Mile'sian	Misce'lan'neous	Misuse' (ed, ing)	Monog'any
Mil'itant	Mis'cellany	Mite	Mon'ogram
Mil'itary	Mis'chance	Mi'ter	Mon'ograph
Mil'itairE (ed, ing)	Mis'chief	Mit'igate (ed, ing)	Mon'olith
Mil'itia	Mis'chievous	Mit'igation	Mon'ologue
Milk (ed, ing)	Mis'cible	Mit'igatory	Monom'achy
Milk'sop	Misconceive' (ed, ing)	Mi'tre	Monom'a'nia
Milk'-tooth	Misconcep'tion	Mit'ten	Monop'olize (ed, ing)
Milk'y-Way	Miscon'duct	Mix (ed, ing)	Monop'oly
Mill (ed, ing)	Miscon'duct' (ed, ing)	Mix'ture	Monosyllab'ic
Millen'ary	Misconstru'e' (ed, ing)	Miz'zen	Mon'othest
Millen'ium	Mis'creant	Mnemon'ics	Mon'otone
Mil'let	Misdeed'	Moan (ed, ing)	Monot'onous
Mil'miner	Misdemean' (ed, ing)	Moat	Monsieur
Mil'linery	Misdemean'or	Mob	Monsieur
Mill'ing	Misdirect' (ed, ing)	Mobile'	Mon'ster
Mill'ion	Mis'er	Mobil'ity	Mon'strance
Millionaire'	Mis'erable	Mobiliza'tion	Mon'stros'ity
Milt	Mis'erly	Mob'ilize (ed, ing)	Mon'strous
Mime	Mis'ery	Moboc'racy	Month
Mimet'ic	Misfash'ion (ed, ing)	Moc'asin	Month'ly
Mim'ic (ked, king)	Misfea'sance	Mock (ed, ing)	Mon'ument
Mim'icry	Misfit'	Mock'ery	Monument'al
Min'aret	Misforma'tion	Mode	Mood
Mince (ed, ing)	Misfort'une	Mod'el (ed, ing)	Mood'iness
Mince'ngly	Misgiv'ing	Mod'erate (ed, ing)	Mood'y
Mind (ed, ing)	Misgov'ern (ed, ing)	Moderata'tion	Moon
Mind'ful	Misgov'ernment	Mod'erator	Moon'shine
Mine (ed, ing)	Misguide' (ed, ing)	Mod'ern	Moon'shiner
Min'er	Mis'hap'	Mod'ernize (ed, in r,	Moor (ed, ing)
Min'eral	Misinform' (ed, ing)	Mod'est	Moose
Mineralog'ical	Misinter'pret (ed, ing)	Mod'esty	Moot (ed, ing)
Mineral'ogy	Misjudge' (ed, ing)	Mod'icum	Mop
Min'gle (ed, ing)	Misjudg'ment	Modifica'tion	Mope (ed, ing)
Min'iature	Mislay' (ing), mislaid	Mod'ify (ing), mod-	Mop'ish
Min'im	Mislead' (ing), misled	ified	Moraine'
Min'imium	Misman'age (ed, ing)	Modiste'	Mor'al
Min'ion	Misman'agement	Mod'ulate (ed, ing)	Morale
Min'ister (ed, ing)	Mismatch' (ed, ing)	Modula'tion	Moral'ity
Ministe'rial	Mism'o'mer	Mo'hair	Moralize (ed, ing)
Ministra'tion	Misog'amist	Moham'medanism	Morass'
Min'istry	Misog'amy	Moi'ety	Mora'vian
Mink	Misog'ynist	Moist	Mor'bid
Min'now	Misog'yny	Mois'ten (ed, ing)	Morda'cious
Mi'nor	Mispercep'tion	Mois'ture	Mor'dant
Minor'ity	Misplace' (ed, ing)	Mo'lar	More
Min'otaur	Misprint'	Mold	Moreo'ver
Min'ster	Mispronounce' (ed,	Mold'y	Morganat'ic
Min'strel	ing)	Mole	Morgue
Mint (ed, ing)	Mispronuncia'tion	Molec'ular	Mor'ibund
Min'us	Misquote' (ed, ing)	Mol'ecule	Mor'mon
Minute'	Misreck'on (ed, ing)	Molest' (ed, ing)	Mor'monism
Min'ute	Misrepresent' (ed,	Molesta'tion	Morn'ing
Minute'ly	ing)	Mol'lifiable	Moroc'co
Minu'tiæ	Misrepresenta'tion	Mol'lify (ing), moli-	Morose'
Minx	Misrule'	fed	Mor'pheus
Mi'ocene	Miss (ed, ing)	Mol'lusk	Mor'phia
Mir'acle	Mis'sal	Mo'loch	Mor'row
Mirac'ulous	Misshap'e' (ed, ing)	Mol'ten	Morse
Mirage	Misshap'en	Molybde'num	Mor'sel
Mire	Mis'sile	Mo'ment	Mor'tal
Mir'ror	Mis'sion	Mo'mentary	Mor'tality
Mirth	Mis'sionary	Momen'tous	Mor'tally
Mirth'ful	Mis'sive	Momen'tum	Mor'tar
Mirth'fulness	Misspell' (ed, ing)	Mon'ad	Mort'gage (ed, ing)
Misadven'ture	Misspend' (ing), mis-	Mon'arch	Mortgagee'
Misalle'ge' (ed, ing)	spent	Monar'chical	Mortgagor'
Misalli'ance	Misstate' (ed, ing)	Mon'archy	Mortifica'tion
Mis'anthrope	Misstate'ment	Mon'astery	
Misan'thropy	Mist	Monas'tic	

Mor'tify (ing), mor- tified	Mumps		
Mor'tise	Munch (ed, ing)	N	Neck
Mort'uary	Mun'dane		Neck'lace
Mosa'ic	Munic'ipal	Nab (bed, bing)	Neck'tie
Mos'lem	Municipal'ity	Na'bob	Necro'logy
Mosque	Munif'icence	Na'dir	Nec'romancer
Mosqui'to	Munif'icent	Næ'vus	Nec'romancy
Moss	Mun'iment	Nag (ged, ging)	Necrop'olis
Most	Mun'tion	Na'lad	Necro'sis
Mote	Mur'al	Nail (ed, ing)	Nec'tar
Moth	Mur'der (ed, ing)	Na'ive	Nec'tarine
Moth'er	Mur'derous	Na'ive'ly	Need (ed, ing)
Moth'erhood	Muriat'ic	Na'ked	Need'ful
Moth'erly	Murk'y	Na'kedness	Need'le
Moth'er-of-pearl	Mur'mur (ed, ing)	Nam'by-pam'by	Need'le-gun
Moth'er-tongue	Mur'rain	NAME (ed, ing)	Need'less
Motif	Mus'cle	Name'less	Need'y
Mot'ion (ed, ing)	Muscova'do	Name'ly	Nefa'rious
Mot'ive	Mus'covite	Name'sake	Nega'tion
Mot'ley	Mus'cular	Nap (ped, ping)	Neg'ative
Mot'tor	Muse (ed, ing)	Nape	Neg'lect' (ed, ing)
Mot'to	Muse'um	Naph'tha	Neg'lect'ful
Mould (ed, ing)	Mush	Naph'tic	Neg'ligence
Mould'er (ed, ing)	Mush'room	Nar'cot'ic	Neg'ligent
Moult (ed, ing)	Mu'sic	Nar'cotine	Nego'tiable
Mount (ed, ing)	Musi'cian	Nar'cotize' (ed, ing)	Nego'tia'tion
Moun'tain	Musk	Na'res	Nego'tiator
Moun'tainous	Musk'-deer	Nar'rate' (ed, ing)	Ne'gress
Moun'tebank	Mus'ket	Nar'rative	Ne'gro
Mourn (ed, ing)	Mus'ketry	Nar'rator	Neigh (ed, ing)
Mourn'ful	Musk'-ox	Nar'row (ed, ing)	Neigh'bor
Mourn'ing	Musk'-rat	Nar'rowness	Neigh'borhood
Mouse	Mus'lin	Nar'whal	Neigh'borly
Mous'er	Musqui'to	Na'sal	Nei'ther
Moustache'	Mus'sel	Nas'cent	Nem'esis
Mouth	Mus'sulman	Nas'tiness	Neoc'rary
Mov'able	Must	Nastur'tion	Neol'ogism
MOVE (ed, ing)	Mustache'	Nastur'tium	Neol'ogy
Move'ment	Mus'tang	Nas'ty	Ne'ophyte
Mow (ed, ing)	Mus'tard	Na'tal	Neph'ew
Mown	Mus'ter (ed, ing)	Nata'tion	Nep'otism
Mu'cilage	Mus'ty	Na'tion	Ne'roid
Mucilag'inous	Mu'table	Na'tional	Nerve (ed, ing)
Muck	Muta'tion	National'ity	Nerve'less
Mu'cous	Mute	Nationalize (ed, ing)	Ner'vine
Mu'cus	Mu'tilate (ed, ing)	Na'tive	Ner'vous
Mud	Mu'tinous	Nativ'ity	Ner'vousness
Mud'dle (ed, ing)	Mu'tiny (ing), muti- nied	Na'ty	Nes'cience
Mud'dy	Mut'ter (ed, ing)	Nat'ural	Nest
Muff	Mut'ton	Nat'uralize (ed, ing)	Nes'tle (ed, ing)
Muff'in	Mu'tual	Nat'ure	Nesto'rian
Muff'le (ed, ing)	Muz'zle (ed, ing)	Naught	Net (ted, ting)
Mug	My	Naught'iness	Neth'er
Mug'gy	Myco'logy	Na'usea	Neth'ermost
Mug'wump	Myog'raphy	Nau'seate (ed, ing)	Net'ting
Mulat'to	My'ope	Nau'seous	Net'tle (ed, ing)
Mul'berry	Myo'pia	Nau'tical	Nettle'rash
Mulch (ed, ing)	Myr'iad	Nau'tilus	Neural'gia
Mulet (ed, ing)	Myr'midon	Na'val	Neuro'tics
Mule	Myrrh	Nave	Neu'ter
Mulieb'ri'ty	Myr'tle	Na'vel	Neu'tral
Mu'lish	Myself	Navig'ate (ed, ing)	Neu'tral'ity
Mull (ed, ing)	Mystag'og'ical	Naviga'tion	Neu'tralize (ed, ing)
Mul'let	Myste'rious	Navig'ator	Ne'ver
Mul'lion	Mys'tery	Nav'vy	Nevertheless'
Multifa'rious	Mys'tic	Na'vy	New
Multiform	Mys'ticism	Nazarene'	News
Multiple	Mys'tify (ing), mysti- fied	Near (ed, ing)	Newt
Multiplex	Myth	Near'ly	Next
Multiplicand'	Myth'ical	Near'ness	Nib
Multiplica'tion	Mytholog'ical	Near'sight'ed	Nib'ble (ed, ing)
Multiplier	Mytholog'ical	Neat	Nice
Mult'iply (ing), mul- tiplied	Mythology	Neat'-cattle	Ni'cene
Mult'itude	Myth'oplas'm	Neat'ly	Ni'cety
Multitu'dinous	Mythopoe'ic	Neat'ness	Niche
Mum	Mythopoe'tic	Neat's-foot	Nick (ed, ing)
Mum'ble (ed, ing)	Myt'lioid	Neb'ula	Nick'el
Mumm (ed, ing)	Mytilotox'ine	Neb'ulous	Nick'name
M u m m i f y (ing), mummified	Myt'ilus	Nec'essary	Nic'otine
Mum'my	Myx'a	Neces'sitate (ed, ing)	Nice
	Myx'ine	Neces'sitous	Nig'gard
	Myzostom'ata	Neces'sity	Nigh
			Night

Night'fall	No'tify (ing), notified	Obligee'	Off'set
Night'ingale	No'tion	Obligor'	Off'shoot
Night'mare	Notori'ety	Obligue'	Off'spring
Night'shade	Noto'rious	Oblig'uity	Of't
Nihilism	Notwithstand'ing	Oblit'erate (ed, ing)	Of'ten
Nihilist	Nought	Oblitera'tion	Of'times
Nil	Noun	Obliv'ion	O'gle (ed, ing)
Nim'ble	Noun'al	Ob'long	Oh
Nim'bus	Nour'ish (ed, ing)	Ob'loquy	Ohm
Nine	Nour'ishment	Obnox'ious	Oil
Nine'teen	Nov'el	Obscene'	Oil'y
Nine'ty	Nov'elty	Obscure'	Old
Nin'ny	Novem'ber	Obscu'rity	Old'en
Nip (ped, ping)	Nov'ice	Obse'quious	Oleag'inous
Nip'pers	Novi'tiate	Obser'vance	O'lein
Nip'ple	Now	Obser'vation	Oleomar'garine
Nirva'na	Now'adays	Obser'vatory	Olfac'tory
Nit	No'where	Obser'v' (ed, ing)	Oligarchy
Ni'ter	No'wise	Ob'solete	O'lio
Ni'trogen	Nox'ious	Ob'stacle	O'live
Nitrog'enous	Noz'zle	Obstet'rics	O'mega
Ni'trous	Nu'cleus	Obstetri'cian	O'men
Niv'eous	Nude	Ob'stinate	O'm'inous
No	Nudge (ed, ing)	Obstrep'erosus	O'mis'sion
Nobil'ity	Nu'gatory	Obstruc't (ed, ing)	Omit' (ted, ting)
No'ble	Nui'sance	Obstruc'tion	O'm'nibus
No'bleman	Null	Obtain' (ed, ing)	Omnifa'rious
No'bleness	Nullifica'tion	Obtrud' (ed, ing)	Omnip'otence
No'bly	Nul'tify (ing), nulli- fied	Obtru'sive	Omnip'otent
No'body	Numb (ed, ing)	Obtuse'	Omnipres'ence
Noe'turn	Num'ber (ed, ing)	Ob'viate (ed, ing)	Omnipres'ent
Noctur'nal	Numb'ness	Ob'vious	Omnisci'ence
Nod (ded, ding)	Nu'numeral	Occa'sion (ed, ing)	Omniv'orous
Nod'dle	Nu'nerate (ed, ing)	Oe'cident	On
Node	Nu'meration	Oecip'ital	Once
Nod'ule	Numera'tion	Oe'ciput	One
Noise (ed, ing)	Numismat'ics	Oecult'	On'erary
No'tsome	Num'skull	Oeculta'tion	On'erous
No'tsy	Nun	Oe'cupant	On'ion
No'mad	Nuncu'pative	Oecupa'tion	On'ly
Nomad'ic	Nupt'ial	Oe'cupy (ing), occu- pied	On'set
Nonn de plume.	Nupt'ials	Oecur' (red, ring)	On'slaughter
No'menclature	Nurs'e (ed, ing)	Oecurren'ce	Ontol'ogy
Nom'inal	Nurs'ery	Oecuran'ce	O'nus
Nom'inate (ed, ing)	Nurt'ure (ed, ing)	O'cean	On'ward
Nomina'tion	Nut	O'cher	Onych'omancy
Nom'inative	Nut'meg	O'chre	O'nyx
Nom'inator	Nu'triment	Oe'tagon	Ool'ogy
Nominee'	Nutri'tious	Oe'tave	Ooze (ed, ing)
Non	Nu'tritive	Octa'vo	Opac'ity
Non'age	Nymph	Octo'ber	O'pal
Nonagena'rian		Oetogena'rian	Opaque'
Nonce		Oeto'pus	O'pen (ed, ing)]
Nonchalance'		Oe'ular	O'penness
Non compos mentis		Oe'ulist	O'pera
Non-conduct'or		Odd	Ope'rate (ed, ing)
Non'descript	Oaf	Odd Fellow	Ope'ration
None	Oak	Odd'ity	Ope'rative
Nonen'tity	Oak'um	Ode	Ope'rator
Nonpareil'	Oar	O'dious	Operet'ta
Non'plus (ed, ing)	O'asis	O'dium	Ophiol'ogy
Non'sense	Oath	Odontal'gia	Ophthal'mia
Non'suit (ed, ing)	Oats	Odontol'ogy	Ophthal'moscope
Noon	Ob'durate	O'dor	O'piate
Nor	Obe'dience	O'dorless	O'pine' (ed, ing)
Nor'mal	Obei'sance	O'dorous	Opin'ion
North	Ob'elisk	Oesoph'agus	Opin'ionated
Northeast'	Obe'se'	Of	O'pium
North'-pole	Obey' (ed, ing)	Off	Opos'sum
North'-star	Obfus'cate (ed, ing)	Off'al	Oppo'nent
Nose	Obfusca'tion	Offend' (ed, ing)	Oppor'tune'
Nostal'gia	Obit'uary	Offense'	Oppor'tunity
Nos'tril	Obje'ct (ed, ing)	Offen'sive	Oppose' (ed, ing)
Nos'trum	Obje'ct	Off'er (ed, ing)	Op'posite
Not	Obje'ction	Off'ering	Opposi'tion
Not'able	Obje'ctionable	Off'ertory	Oppress' (ed, ing)
Notch (ed, ing)	Obje'ctive	Off'ice	Oppres'sion
NOTE (ed, ing)	Objura'tion	Off'icer	Oppro'brious
Ncte'worthy	Objur'gate (ed, ing)	Offi'cial	Oppro'brium
Not'h'ing	Oblate'	Offi'ciate (ed, ing)	Op'tic
No'tice (ed, ing)	Obla'tion	Offi'cious	Op'tician
No'ticeable	Obliga'tion	Offi'ciousness	Op'tics
Notifica'tion	Ob'ligatory	Off'scouring	Op'timism
	Oblig'e' (ed, ing)		

Op'timist	Oust'er	Own (ed, ing)	Pang
Op'tion	Out	Own'er	Pan'ic
Op'ulence	Out'break	Own'ership	Pan'oply
Or	Out'burst	Ox	Panora'ma
Or'acle	Out'cast	Ox'ide	Pan'sy
Or'al	Out'come	Ox'idize (ed, ing)	Pant (ed, ing)
Or'ange	Out'cry	Ox'ygen	Pan'taloons
Orang'-outang	Outdo' (ing), outdone	Oys'ter	Pan'theism
Or'a'tion	Out'door	Ozoce'rite	Panthe'on
Or'a'tor	Out'fit	O'zone	Pan'ther
Orato'rio	Out'go		Pan'tograph
Or'a'tory	Out'going	P	Pan'tomime
Orb	Out'house		Pap
Or'bit	Outland'ish		Papa'
Or'chard	Out'law	Pab'ulum	Pa'pacy
Or'chestra	Out'lay	Pace (ed, ing)	Pa'pal
Or'chid	Out'let	Pacha'	Pa'per (ed, ing)
Or'dain' (ed, ing)	Out'line	Pacif'ic	Papier-mache'
Or'deal	Out'look	Pac'ify (ing), pacified	Papil'lary
Or'der (ed, ing)	Out'post	Pack (ed, ing)	Pa'pist
Or'derly	Out'rage (ed, ing)	Pack'age	Pap'ula
Or'dinance	Outra'geous	Pack'et	Papy'rus
Or'dinary	Out'rider	Pact	Par
Ordina'tion	Outright'	Pad (ded, ding)	Par'able
Ord'nance	Out'side	Pad'dle (ed, ing)	Parachute'
Ord'ure	Out'skirt	Pad'dock	Par'aclete
Ore	Outstand'ing	Pad'dy	Parade' (ed, ing)
Or'gan	Out'ward	Padro'ne	Par'adise
Organ'ic	Outwit' (ted, ting)	Pæ'an	Par'adox
Organism	Ova	Pa'gan	Par'affine
Organize (ed, ing)	O'val	Pa'ganism	Par'agon
Orgies	O'vary	Page (ed, ing)	Par'agraph
O'riel	Ova'tion	Page'ant	Par'allax
O'rient	O'ven	Pago'da	Par'allel
Orient'al	O'ver	Pail	Par'allelism
O'rifice	O'veralls	Pain (ed, ing)	Parallel'ogram
O'rigin	Overawe' (ed, ing)	Pain'ful	Paral'ysis
O'riginal	Overbear'ing	Pains	Par'alYZE (ed, ing)
O'riginate (ed, ing)	O'verboard	Pains'taking	Par'amount
O'ri'on	Overcharge' (ed, ing)	Paint (ed, ing)	Par'amour
Or'na'ment (ed, ing)	Overcome' (ing), overcame	Paint'er	Parapherna'lia
Or'na'mental	Overdo' (ing), overdone	Pair (ed, ing)	Par'aphrase (ed, ing)
Ornitholog'ical	Overdraw' (ing), overdrawn	Pal'ace	Par'asite
Ornithol'ogy	O'verdraw' (ing), overdrawn	Pal'atable	Parasit'ic
Orotund'	O'verdue	Pal'ate	Par'boil (ed, ing)
O'r'phan	O'verflow' (ed, ing)	Pala'tial	Par'cel (ed, ing)
O'r'phanage	O'verhaul' (ed, ing)	Pala'ver	Par'ch (ed, ing)
O'r'ris	O'verhead'	Pale	Par'chment
O'r'thodox	O'verhear' (ing), overheard	Paleog'raphy	Par'don (ed, ing)
O'r'thodoxy	O'verlook' (ed, ing)	Paleol'ogy	ParE (ed, ing)
O'r'thoepy	O'vernight'	Paleontol'ogy	Par'egoric
Orthog'raphy	O'verpow'er (ed, ing)	Palette'	Par'ent
Orthop'edy	O'verrate' (ed, ing)	Pal'impsest	Par'enthesis
Orthop'ny	O'verreach' (ed, ing)	Palingene'sis	Par'he'lion
Os	O'verride' (ing), overriden	Pal'isade (ed, ing)	Par'iah
Os'cillate (ed, ing)	O'verrule' (ed, ing)	Pall (ed, ing)	Par'ietal
Oscilla'tion	O'verrun' (ing)	Palla'dium	Par'ish
Os'citate (ed, ing)	O'versee' (ing), overseen	Pal'let	Par'isian
Os'culate (ed, ing)	O'verseer'	Pal'liate (ed, ing)	Par'ity
Oscua'tion	O'vershad'ow (ed, ing)	Pal'liative	Park
Os'seous	O'versight'	Pal'lor	Par'lance
Os'sify (ing), ossified	O'verstate' (ed, ing)	Palm (ed, ing)	Par'ley (ed, ing)
Ostei'tis	O'verstep' (ped, ping)	Pal'm (ed, ing)	Par'lament
Osten'sible	O'vertake' (ing), overtaken	Pal'ma-christi	Par'limentary
Osten'sibly	O'verthrow' (ing), overthrown	Pal'met'to	Par'o'chial
Osten'tation	O'verture	Pal'mistry	Par'ody (ing), parodied
Osten'tatious	O'verturn' (ed, ing)	Pal'pable	Par'ol'
Osti'tis	O'verval'ue (ed, ing)	Pal'pitate (ed, ing)	Par'ole'
Ost'racism	O't'er	Pal'pitation	Par'oxysm
Os'tracize (ed, ing)	O't'erwise	Pal'sy	Par'rhe'sia
Os'trich	Oti'tis	Pal'ter (ed, ing)	Par'ricide
Os'trogoth	Otol'ogy	Pal'try	Par'rot
Oth'er	O't'er	Pam'per (ed, ing)	Par'ry (ing), parried
Oth'erwise	O't'oman	Pan	Parse (ed, ling)
Oti'tis	Ought	Panacea	Par'see
Otol'ogy	Ounce	Pan-Anglican	Par'simony
O't'er	Ourselves'	Pan'creas	Par'son
O't'oman	Oust (ed, ing)	Pan'dect	Par'sonage
Ought		Pandemo'num	Part (ed, ing)
Ounce		Pan'der (ed, ing)	Partake' (ing), par-taken
Ourselves'		Pane	
Oust (ed, ing)		Panegy'ric	
		Pan'ei	

Pick'pocket	Plan (ned, ning)	Poise (ed, ing)	Post'humous
Pic'nic	Plane (ed, ing)	Poi'son (ed, ing)	Postil'ion
Pict'o'rial	Plan'et	Poi'sonous	Post mortem
Pict'ure (ed, ing)	Plank (ed, ing)	Poke (ed, ing)	Post-note
Picturesque'	Plant (ed, ing)	Po'ker	Post'-office
Pie	Planta'tion	Po'lar	Postpone' (ed, ing)
Piece (ed, ing)	Plaque	Pole	Post-pran'dial
Piece'work	Plash (ed, ing)	Pole'-cat	Post'script
Pier	Plas'ter (ed, ing)	Polem'ics	Post'ure
Pierce (ed, ing)	Plas'tic	Pole'-star	Pot
Pi'ety	Plat (ted, ting)	Police'	Pot'ash
Pig	Plate (ed, ing)	Pol'icy	Pota'to
Pig'eon	Plat'en	Pol'ish (ed, ing)	Po'tency
Pig'ment	Plat'form	Polite'	Po'tent
Pig'my	Plat'inum	Polite'ness	Poten'tial
Pig'sty	Plat'itude	Pol'itic	Pot'house
Pilas'ter	Platon'ic	Pol'itics	Po'tion
Pile (ed, ing)	Plat'onism	Pol'ity	Pot'luck
Piles	Platoon'	Poll (ed, ing)	Pot'tage
Pil'fer (ed, ing)	Plat'ter	Pollute' (ed, ing)	Pot'ter (ed, ing)
Pil'grim	Plau'dit	Pollu'tion	Pot'tery
Pil'grimage	Plau'sible	Po'lo	Pouch
Pill	Play (ed, ing)	Poltroon'	Poul'tice
Pil'lage	Plea	Polychromat'ic	Poul'try
Pil'lory (ing), pilloried	Plead (ed, ing)	Polyg'amy	Pounce (ed, ing)
Pil'low	Pleas'ant	Poly'glot	Pound (ed, ing)
Pil'lot (ed, ing)	Pleas'antry	Poly'pus	Pour (ed, ing)
Pin (ned, ning)	PleasE (ed, ing)	Polytech'nic	Pout (ed, ing)
Pin'afore	Pleas'ure	Poly'theism	Pow'erty
Pin'cers	Plebe'ian	Pom'ace	Pow'der (ed, ing)
Pinch (ed, ing)	Pleb'iscite	Pomegran'ate	Pow'er
Pine (ed, ing)	Pledge (ed, ing)	Pom'mel (ed, ing)	Pow'erful
Pine'apple	Ple'iads	Pomol'ogy	Pow'ertical
Pin'ion (ed, ing)	Ple'nary	Pomp	Prac'tice (ed, ing)
Pink (ed, ing)	Plenipoten'tiary	Pom'pous	Pragmat'ic
Pin'nace	Plen'itude	Pond	Pragmat'ical
Pint	Plen'ty	Pon'der (ed, ing)	Prai'rie
Pioneer'	Pleth'ora	Pon'derous	PraisE (ed, ing)
Pi'ous	Pleu'risy	Pon'iard	PraisE'worthy
Pip	Pliabil'ity	Pon'tiff	Prance (ed, ing)
Pipe (ed, ing)	Pli'an'cy	Pontificate	Prate (ed, ing)
Pi'quant	Pli'ant	Po'ny	Prat'tle (ed, ing)
Pique (ed, ing)	Pli'ers	Pool	Pray (ed, ing)
Piquet'	Plight (ed, ing)	Poop	Prayer
Pi'racy	Plod (ded, diug)	Poor	Preach (ed, ing)
Pi'rate	Plot (ted, ting)	Pop (ped, ping)	Pre'amble
Pirouette' (ed, ing)	Plough	Pope	Preca'rious
Piscato'rial	Plow'er	Pop'lar	Precau'tion
Pis'catory	Plow (ed, ing)	Pop'py	Precede' (ed, ing)
Pis'ciulture	Plow'share	Pop'ulace	Prece'dence
Pish	Pluck (ed, ing)	Pop'ular	Prece'dency
Pis'mire	Plug (ged, giug)	Pop'ulate (ed, ing)	Prece'dent
Pis'til	Plum	Por'celain	Pre'cept
Pis'tol	Plumb (ed, ing)	Porch	Precep'tive
Pis'ton	Plumba'go	Por'cupine	Preces'sion
Pit (ted, ting)	Plumb'er	Pore (ed, ing)	Pre'cinct
Pitch (ed, ing)	Plume (ed, ing)	Pork	Pre'cious
Pit'eous	Plum'met	Po'rous	Pre'cipice
Pit'fall	Plump	Por'poise	Pre'cipitate (ed, ing)
Pith	Plun'der (ed, ing)	Port	Pre'cise'
Pith'y	Plunge (ed, ing)	Por'tal	Pre'cision
Pit'iable	Plu'ral	Porte	Preclude' (ed, ing)
Pit'iful	Plural'ity	Portend' (ed, ing)	Preco'cious
Pit'iless	Plus	Por'tent	Preconcert' (ed, ing)
Pit'tance	Pluto'cracy	Por'ter	Precur'sor
Pit'y (ing), pitied	Plu'vial	Portfo'lio	Pre'datory
Piv'ot	Plu'vius	Por'tion (ed, ing)	Predeces'sor
Pix	Ply (ing), plied	Port'liness	Prede'stinate (ed, ing)
Flacard' (ed, ing)	Pneumatic	Por'trait	Prede'stination
Place (ed, ing)	Pneumat'ics	Por'tray' (ed, ing)	Pre'dicament
Placen'ta	Pneumo'nia	Pose (ed, ing)	Pre'dicate
Plac'id	Poach (ed, ing)	Pos'ition	Pre'dict' (ed, ing)
Pla'giarism	Pock'et	Pos'itive	Pre'dic'tion
Pla'giarize (ed, ing)	Pock'-mark	Pos'se	Pre'dilec'tion
Plague (ed, ing)	Pod	Possess' (ed, ing)	Predispose' (ed, ing)
Plaice	Po'em	Posses'sive	Predom'inate (ed, ing)
Plaid	Po'et	Poss'ible	Pre'face (ed, ing)
Plain	Po'etess	Post (ed, ing)	Pre'fatory
Plain'ness	Poet'ic	Post'age	Pre'fect
Plain'tiff	Po'etry	Post'al	Prefer' (red, ring)
Plain'tive	Poi'gnancy	Post'date (ed, ing)	Pre'ference
Plait (ed, ing)	Point	Poste'rior	Pre'fix
	Point'ing	Poster'ity	Preg'nancy

Prehistor'ic	Prize (ed, ing)	Prorogue' (ed, ing)	Punctua'tion
Prejudge' (ed, ing)	Pro	Proscribe' (ed, ing)	Punct'ure (ed, ing)
Pre'judice (ed, ing)	Prob'able	Proscrip'tion	Pun'gency
Prejudi'cial	Pro'bate	Prose (ed, ing)	Pun'gent
Pre'late	Proba'tion	Prose'cute (ed, ing)	Pun'ish (ed, ing)
Prelim'inary	Probe	Pro'stlyte	Pun'ishment
Pre'lude	Pro'bity	Pro'stody	Pun'y
Premature'	Probo'scis	Pro'spect	Pup
Premed'itate (ed, ing)	Proced'ure	Prospec'tus	Pu'pil
Premise' (ed, ing)	Proceed' (ed, ing)	Pros'per (ed, ing)	Pu'p'pet
Prem'ise	Pro'cess	Prosper'ity	Pu'p'py
Prem'ises	Proces'sion	Pros'titute (ed, ing)	Pur
Prem'ium	Proclaim' (ed, ing)	Prostitu'tion	Pur'blind
Premon'itory	Procliv'ity	Prostrate' (ed, ing)	Pur'chase (ed, ing)
Prepar' (ed, ing)	Procras'tinate (ed, ing)	Prostra'tion	Pure
Prepay' (ing), prepaid	Pro'create (ed, ing)	Protect' (ed, ing)	Pure'ly
Prepon'derance	Procur'able	Protec'tion	Pur'gative
Preposi'tion	Procur' (ed, ing)	Protest' (ed, ing)	Pur'gatory
Prepossess' (ed, ing)	Procu'ral	Pro'test	Purge (ed, ing)
Prepos'terous	Pro'd'igy	Pro'testant	Purification
Prerog'ative	Produce' (ed, ing)	Protesta'tion	Purify' (ing), puri-
Pres'age	Pro'duce	Pro'toplasm	fied
Presage' (ed, ing)	Pro'duct	Protract' (ed, ing)	Pur'itan
Presbyte'rian	Pro'ductive	Protrud' (ed, ing)	Puritan'ical
Pres'bytery	Pro'fan' (ed, ing)	Protru'sion	Pur'ity
Pres'cience	Profan'ity	Protru'berance	Pur'ity (ed, ing)
Prescribe' (ed, ing)	Pro'fan'ity	Proud	Purloin' (ed, ing)
Prescrip'tion	Pro'fess' (ed, ing)	Prove (ed, ing)	Pur'ple
Pres'ence	Pro'fes'sion	Pro'verb	Pur'port (ed, ing)
Pres'ent	Pro'fes'sor	Provide' (ed, ing)	Pur'pose
Present' (ed, ing)	Pro'fer (ed, ing)	Providence	Purr
Present'iment	Pro'ficiency	Providen'tial	Purse
Present'ment	Pro'fit	Provin'ce	Pursue' (ed, ing)
Preserva'tion	Pro'fitable	Provin'cial	Pursuit
Preserve' (ed, ing)	Pro'fligate	Provis'ion	Pur'ulent
Preside' (ed, ing)	Pro'found'	Provo'cation	Purvey' (ed, ing)
Press (ed, ing)	Pro'fuse'	Provoke' (ed, ing)	Pur'view
Press'ure	Pro'gen'itor	Prowl (ed, ing)	Pus
Pres'tige	Pro'gen'y	Proxim'ity	Push (ed, ing)
Presume' (ed, ing)	Prognos'ticate (ed, ing)	Proxi'mo	Pusillan'imus
Presump'tion	ing	Prox'y	Pust'ule
Pretence'	Pro'gramme	Prud'ence	Put (ing)
Pretend' (ed, ing)	Pro'gress	Pruden'tial	Putrefac'tion
Preten'sion	Pro'gress' (ed, ing)	Prune (ed, ing)	Put'refy (ing), putre-
Pretermis'sion	Pro'gres'sive	Pry (ing), pried	fied
Preternat'ural	Pro'hibit (ed, ing)	Psalm	Pu'trid
Pre'text	Pro'hibition	Psal'ter	Puz'zle (ed, ing)
Pret'y	Pro'ject' (ed, ing)	Pseu'do	Py'emia
Prevail' (ed, ing)	Pro'ject	Pseu'donym	Pyg'my
Prev'alence	Pro'lic	Psychol'ogy	Py'ramid
Prev'alent	Pro'lix	Pty'alism	Pyret'ics
Prevar'icate (ed, ing)	Pro'logue	Pu'ber'ty	Pyri'tes
Prevent' (ed, ing)	Prolong' (ed, ing)	Pub'lic	Pyromancy
Preven'tion	Prom'nade'	Public'an	Pyrotech'nic
Pre'vious	Promis'cuous	Publica'tion	Py'thon
Prey (ed, ing)	Prom'ise (ed, ing)	Public'ity	Pyx
Price	Promote' (ed, ing)	Public'ity	
Prick (ed, ing)	Promo'tion	Pub'lish (ed, ing)	
Pride	Prompt (ed, ing)	Puck'er (ed, ing)	
Priest	Promul'gate (ed, ing)	Pud'dle (ed, ing)	
Frig	Prone	Pudic'ity	
Prim	Pro'noun	Pu'erile	
Primal	Pronounce' (ed, ing)	Puer'peral	
Prima'ry	Pronuncia'tion	Puff (ed, ing)	
Primate	Proof	Pu'g'list	
Prime (ed, ing)	Prop (ped, ping)	Pugna'cious	
Prim'er	Prop'agate (ed, ing)	Puis'sance	
Prime'val	Propel' (led, ling)	Puke (ed, ing)	
Prim'itive	Prop'er	Pull (ed, ing)	
Prince	Proph'ecy	Pul'monary	
Prin'cess	Proph'es'y (ing)	Pulp	
Prin'cipal	prophesied	Pul'pit	
Prin'ciple	Proph'et	Pul'sate (ed, in, r)	
Print (ed, ing)	Proph'etic	Pulse	
Pri'or	Prophylac'tic	Pul'verize (ed, ing)	
Prior'ity	Prop'i'tiate (ed, ing)	Pum'ice	
Prism	Prop'itia'tion	Pump (ed, ing)	
Prismat'ic	Prop'i'tious	Pun	
Pris'on	Propor'tion (ed, ing)	Punch (ed, ing)	
Pris'tine	Propo'sal	Punch'con	
Priv'ate	Propose' (ed, ing)	Punct'ual	
Priv'ilege	Proposi'tion	Punct'ual'ity	
Priv'y	Propri'ety	Punct'uate (ed, ing)	

Q

Quack (ed, ing)
Quadrages'ima
Quad'rant
Quad'r'at
Quadren'nial
Quadrille'
Quadron'
Quad'r'uped
Quad'ruple
Quaff (ed, ing)
Quail (ed, ing)
Quaint
Quake' (ed, ing)
Quak'er
Qualifica'tion
Qualify' (ing), quali-
fied
Qual'ity
Qualm
Quan'dary
Quan'tity
Quarantine'
Quarrel' (ed, ing)

Quar'relsome	Rai'sin	Re'cent	Regal'e' (ed, ing)
Quar'ry	Rake (ed, ing)	Rec'ipe	Regard' (ed, ing)
Quart	Rak'ish	Recip'rocate (ed, ing)	Regen'erate (ed, ing)
Quar'ter	Ral'ly (ing), rallied	Reciproc'ity	Reg'icid
Quar'ter-deck	Ram	Recite' (ed, ing)	Reg'imen
Quar'terly	Ram'ble (ed, ing)	Reck (ed, ing)	Reg'ister (ed, ing)
Quartet'te'	Ramifica'tion	Reck'on (ed, ing)	Registra'tion
Quart'to	Ram'ify (ing), rami- fied	Reclaim' (ed, ing)	Reg'istry
Quartz	Ram'pant	Recline' (ed, ing)	Regres'sion
Quash (ed, ing)	Ram'part	Recluse'	Regret' (ted, ting)
Quasi	Ram'part	Recogn'ition	Reg'ular
Quav'er (ed, ing)	Ranch	Recogn'ize	Reg'ulate (ed, ing)
Quay	Ran'cid	Recognize' (ed, ing)	Rehabilitate' (ed, ing)
Queen	Ran'cor	Recollect' (ed, ing)	Rehearse' (ed, ing)
Queer	Ran'corous	Recommend' (ed, ing)	Reign (ed, ing)
Quell (ed, ing)	Ran'dom	Recommend'a'tion	Reimburse' (ed, ing)
Quench (ed, ing)	Range (ed, ing)	Rec'ompense (ed, ing)	Rein
Quer'ulous	Rank (ed, ing)	Rec'oncile (ed, ing)	Reinforce' (ed, ing)
Que'ry	Ran'kle (ed, ing)	Reconcilia'tion	Reins
Quest	Ran'sack (ed, ing)	Recon'dite	Reinstat'e' (ed, ing)
Ques'tion (ed, ing)	Ran'som (ed, ing)	Reconnoit'er (ed, ing)	Reit'erate (ed, ing)
Ques'tionable	Rant (ed, ing)	Record' (ed, ing)	Rej'ect' (ed, ing)
Quib'ble	Rap	Rec'ord	Rejoice' (ed, ing)
Quick	Rapac'ity	Recount' (ed, ing)	Rejoin'der
Quick'en (ed, ing)	Rape	Recoup' (ed, ing)	Reju'venate (ed, ing)
Quick'ly	Rap'id	Recov'er (ed, ing)	Relapse' (ed, ing)
Quick'sand	Rap'id'ity	Rec'reant	Relate' (ed, ing)
Quick'silver	Rap'ine	Rec'reate (ed, ing)	Rela'tion
Quid	Rapt	Recrea'tion	Rel'ative
Quies'cent	Rapt'ure	Recrim'inat'e (ed, ing)	Relax' (ed, ing)
Qui'et	Rare	Recruit' (ed, ing)	Relay'
Qui'etude	Rar'efy (ing), rare- fied	Rectifica'tion	Release' (ed, ing)
Qui'e'tus	Rar'ity	Rectify' (ing), recti- fied	Rel'egate (ed, ing)
Quince	Ras'cal	Rec'titude	Relent' (ed, ing)
Qui'nine	Rash	Rec'tor	Rel'evant
Quin'sy	Rasp	Rec'tory	Reli'able
Quintes'sence	Rasp'berry	Rec'tum	Relic'
Quire	Rat	Recum'bent	Relief'
Quirk	Rate (ed, ing)	Recu'perate (ed, ing)	Relieve' (ed, ing)
Quit (ted, ting)	Rat'ify (ing), ratified	Recur' (red, ring)	Relin'quish (ed, ing)
Quite	Rat'io	Recu'sant	Rel'ish (ed, ing)
Quiv'er (ed, ing)	Ratiocina'tion	Red	Reluc'tance
Quixot'ic	Rat'ional	Red'den (ed, ing)	Rely' (ing), relied
Quiz (zed, zing)	Rationa'le	Redeem' (ed, ing)	Remain' (ed, ing)
Quoin	Rat'tle (ed, ing)	Redemp'tion	Remain'der
Quoit	Rav'age (ed, ing)	Red'olent	Remand' (ed, ing)
Quon'dam	Rave (ed, ing)	Redoub'le (ed, ing)	Remark' (ed, ing)
Quo'rum	Rav'el (ed, ing)	Redoub't	Remark'able
Quo'ta	Rav'en	Redound' (ed, ing)	Rem'edy
Quota'tion	Ravine'	Redress' (ed, ing)	Remem'ber (ed, ing)
Quote (ed, ing)	Rav'ish (ed, ing)	Reduce' (ed, ing)	Remem'brance
Quo'tient	Raw	Redu'cible	Remem'brancer
	Ray	Redun'dant	Remind' (ed, ing)
	Raze (ed, ing)	Re-echo (ed, ing)	Reminis'cence
	Reach (ed, ing)	Reed	Remiss'
	React' (ed, ing)	Reef	Hemit' (ted, ting)
	Read (ing)	Reek	Hemit'tent
	Read'iness	Reel (ed, ing)	Hemit'tent
	Read'y	Refe'ctory	Remon'strance
	Re'al	Refer' (red, ring)	Remon'strate (ed, ing)
	Real'ity	Referee'	Remorse'
	Realize' (ed, ing)	Refine' (ed, ing)	Remote'
	Real'ty	Refin'ement	Remov'al
	Ream	Refr' (ted, ting)	Remove' (ed, ing)
	Reap (ed, ing)	Reflect' (ed, ing)	Remu'nerate (ed, ing)
	Rear (ed, ing)	Reflex	Rend (ing), rent
	Reason (ed, ing)	Ref'lux	Ren'der (ed, ing)
	Reasonable	Reform' (ed, ing)	Ren'dezvous
	Rebate'	Reforma'tion	Ren'egade
	Reb'el	Refract' (ed, ing)	Renew' (ed, ing)
	Rebel' (led, ling)	Refrac'tory	Renounce' (ed, ing)
	Rebel'ion	Refrain' (ed, ing)	Ren'ovate (ed, ing)
	Rebound' (ed, ing)	Refresh' (ed, ing)	Renown'
	Rebuff'	Refrig'erate (ed, ing)	Rent (ed, ing)
	Rebuke' (ed, ing)	Refuge'	Renuncia'tion
	Re'bus	Refugee'	Reor'ganize (ed, ing)
	Rebun'd' (ted, ting)	Refund' (ed, ing)	Repair' (ed, ing)
	Recant' (ed, ing)	Refuse' (ed, ing)	Repara'tion
	Recapit'ulate (ed, ing)	Refuse	Repartee'
	Recede' (ed, ing)	Refute' (ed, ing)	Repast'
	Receipt' (ed, ing)	Regain' (ed, ing)	Repeal' (ed, ing)
	Receive' (ed, ing)	Re'gal	

R

Repeat' (ed, ing]	Retort' (ed, ing)	Rite	Rung
Repel' (ed, ling)	Retract' (ed, ing)	Rit'ual	Runt
Repent' (ed, ing)	Retreat' (ed, ing)	Ri'val (ed, ing)	Rupt'ure
Rep'ertory	Retrench' (ed, ing)	Ri'valry	Ru'ral
Repetition	Retribu'tion	Rivz (ing), rived, riv-	Ruse
Repine' (ed, ing)	Retrib'u'tive	en	Rush
Replen'ish (ed, ing)	Retrieve' (ed, ing)	Riv'et (ed, ing)	Rusk
Replete'	Ret'rograde	Road	Rus'set
Replev'in	Ret'rospect	Roam (ed, ing)	Rust
Reply' (ing), replied	Return' (ed, ing)	Roan	Rus'tic
Report' (ed, ing)	Reveal' (ed, ing)	Roar (ed, ing)	Rus'ticate (ed, ing)
Repose' (ed, ing)	Rev'el (ed, ing)	Roast (ed, ing)	Rus'tle
Repos'itory	Revela'tion	Rob (bed, bing)	Rut
Reprehen'sible	Rev'elry	Robust'	Ruth'less
Represent' (ed, ing)	Revenge' (ed, ing)	Rock (ed, ing)	Rye
Representa'tion	Rev'enue	Rock'et	
Represent'ative	Rever'e'	Rod	S
Repress' (ed, ing)	Rev'erence (ed, ing)	Ro'dent	Sa'bal
Reprive' (ed, ing)	Rev'erend	Roe	Sab'aoth
Repruand' (ed, ing)	Rev'erent	Roe'buck	Sabbata'rian
Reprint' (ed, ing)	Rev'erie	Roga'tion	Sab'bath
Reproach' (ed, ing)	Reverse' (ed, ing)	Rogue	Sa'ble
Rep'robate (ed, ing)	Revers'ible	Rogu'ish	Sa'bre
Reproduce' (ed, ing)	Revert' (ed, ing)	Role	Sac
Reproof'	Review' (ed, ing)	Roll (ed, ing)	Sac'charine
Reprove' (ed, ing)	Revil'e' (ed, ing)	Roll'ic (ked, king)	Sac'erdo'tal
Rep'tile	Revis'e' (ed, ing)	Ro'man	Sac'ed
Republic	Rev'ival	Romance'	Sa'chem
Republic'an	Revive' (ed, ing)	Roman'tic	Sack (ed, ing)
Repu'diate (ed, ing)	Reviv'ify (ing), reviv-	Romp	Sack'cloth
Repu'nanee	ified	Rood	Sac'que
Repulse' (ed, ing)	Revok'e' (ed, ing)	Roof	Sac'rament
Repuls'ive	Rhyme' (ed, ing)	Rook	Sac'red
Reputa'tion	Rh'as'ody	Room	Sac'rifice (ed, ing)
Request'	Rhet'oric	Roost	Sac'rilege
Re'quiem	Rheu'matism	Root (ed, ing)	Sacrile'gious
Require' (ed, ing)	Rhinoce'ros	Rope	Sad
Requis'ition	Rhu'barb	Ro'sary	Sad'den (ed, ing)
Requite' (ed, ing)	Rhyme (ed, ing)	Rose	Sad'die (ed, ing)
Rescind' (ed, ing)	Rhythm	Ros'ter	Safe
Res'cue (ed, ing)	Rib	Ros'trum	Safe'ty
Research'	Rib'aldry	Ro'sy	Sag (ged, ging)
Resem'blance	Rib'bon	Rot (ted, ting)	Sagac'ity
Resem'ble (ed, ing)	Rice	Ro'tate (ed, ing)	Sage
Resent' (ed, ing)	Rick	Rote	Sa'go
Reserve' (ed, ing)	Rick'ets	Rot'ten	Sail
Reside' (ed, ing)	Ricochet'	Rouge	Sail'or
Res'idue	Rid (ding), ridded	Rough	Saint
Resid'uum	Rid'dance	Rough'en (ed, ing)	Sala'cious
Resign' (ed, ing)	Rid'dle	Round	Sala'd
Res in	Ride (ing), ridden	Round'about	Sala'ry
Resist' (ed, ing)	Rid'ic'ule (ed, ing)	Rous'e (ed, ing)	Sale
Resist'ible	Rid'ic'ulous	Rout (ed, ing)	Sa'lient
Res'olute	Rife	Route	Saline'
Resolu'tion	Riff'raff	Routine'	Sali'va
Resolve' (ed, ing)	Ri'fle (ed, ing)	Rove (ed, ing)	Sali'vate (ed, ing)
Resort' (ed, ing)	Rift	Row (ed, ing)	Sa'l'ow
Resource'	Rig (ged, ging)	Row'dy	Sa'l'y (ing), sallied
Respect' (ed, ing)	Right	Roy'al	Saloon'
Respect'able	Right'eous	Rub (bed, bing)	Saloon'
Respire' (ed, ing)	Rig'id	Rub'ber	Sa'l'sify
Res'pite	Rig'or	Rub'bish	Salt
Respond' (ed, ing)	Bill	Ru'bric	Salt'atory
Response'	Rime	Rud'dy	Salu'tious
Respon'sible	Rind	Rude	Saluta'tion
Rest	Ring (ing), rung	Ru'diment	Salute' (ed, ing)
Resto'rative	Ring'worm	Ru'diment'al	Sal'vage
Restore' (ed, ing)	Rinse (ed, ing)	Rudiment'ary	Salva'tion
Restrain' (ed, ing)	Ri'ot (ed, ing)	Rue (ed, ing)	Salve
Restrict' (ed, ing)	Rip (ped, ping)	Ruff	Sal'vo
Result'	Ripa'rian	Ruff'le (ed, ing)	Same
Resume' (ed, ing)	Ripe	Rug	Sam'ple
Resurrect' (ed, ing)	Ri'pen (ed, ing)	Ru'in (ed, ing)	Sanato'rium
Resus'citatz (ed, ing)	Rip'ple (ed, ing)	Ru'le (ed, ing)	San'atory
Retail' (ed, ing)	Rise (ing), rose, risen	Rum'ble (ed, ing)	Sanc'tify (ing), sancti-
Retain' (ed, ing)	Ris'ible	Rum'inate (ed, ing)	fied
Retal'iate (ed, ing)	Risk (ed, ing)	Rum'mag'e (ed, ing)	Sanctim'o'nious
Retard' (ed, ing)		Ru'mor	Sanct'ion
Retch (ed, ing)		Rump	Sanct'uary
Reten'tive		Rum'ple (ed, ing)	Sanct'um
Ret'icence		Run (ning), ran	Sand
Ret'ina			Sand'wich
Retire' (ed, ing)			Sane
			San'guinary

San'guine	Sci'entist	Secure' (ed, ing)	Servil'ity
San'itary	Scin'tillate (ed, ing)	Secu'rity	Ser'vitude
San'ity	Sci'on	Sedate'	Ses'sion
Sap (ped, ping)	Scir'rhus	Sed'ative	Set (ting)
Sap'ient	Scir'rhous	Sed'entary	Set'off
Sapona'ceous	Scis'sors	Sed'iment	Settee'
Saporif'ic	Scoff (ed, ing)	Sedition'	Set'tle (ed, ing)
Sap'phire	Scold (ed, ing)	SeducE' (ed, ing)	Sev'en
Sar'casm	Scoop	Sed'ulous	Sev'enteen
Sarcas'tic	Scoop	See (ing), saw, seen	Sev'enty
Sarcoph'agus	Scoop	Seed	Sev'er (ed, ing)
Sar'dine	Scorch (ed, ing)	Seed'y	Sev'eral
Sardon'ic	Score (ed, ing)	Seek (ing), sought	Sev'eralty
Sar'donyx	Scorn (ed, ing)	Seem (ed, ing)	Severe'
Sash	Scor'pion	Seem'ly	Sew (ed, ing)
Sa'tan	Scot'free	Seer	Sew'age
Satch'el	Scoun'drel	Seethe (ed, ing)	Sewer
Sate (ed, ing)	Scour (ed, ing)	Seg'ment	Sew'erage
Sat'ellite	Scourge (ed, ing)	Seg'regate (ed, ing)	Sex
Sa'tiate (ed, ing)	Scout (ed, ing)	Seine	Sexagena'rian
Sati'ety	Scowl (ed, ing)	Seismol'ogy	Sexages'ima
Sat'ire	Scrag'gy	Seize (ed, ing)	Sex'tant
Satir'ical	Scram'ble (ed, ing)	Sel'dom	Sex'tuple
Sat'irize (ed, ing)	Scrap	Select' (ed, ing)	Sex'ual
Satisfac'tory	Scrape (ed, ing)	Selec'tion	Shab'by
Sat'isfy (ing), satisfied	Scratch (ed, ing)	Self	Shac'kle (ed, ing)
Saturate' (ed, ing)	Scrawl (ed, ing)	Self'ish	Shad
Sat'urnine	Scream (ed, ing)	Sell (ing), sold	ShadE (ed, ing)
Sa'tyr	Screech (ed, ing)	Self'vage	Shad'ow
Sau'cer	Screen (ed, ing)	Sem'blance	Shag'gy
Sau'cy	Scrub'ble (ed, ing)	Sem'i	Shah
Saun'ter (ed, ing)	Scribe	Semico'lou	Shake (ing), shook,
Sau'rians	Scrimp	Sem'inal	shaken
Sav'age	Scrip	Sem'inary	Shak'er
Savant'	Script	Semit'ic	Shak'y
Save (ed, ing)	Script'ure	Sen'ate	Shale
Sav'ing	Scrofula	Sen'ator	Shal'low
Sav'our	Scroll	Senato'rial	Sham (med, ming)
Sa'vor (ed, ing)	Scrub (bed, bing)	Send (ing), sent	Sham'ble (ed, ing)
Sa'vory	Scrup'le	Senes'cence	Shame (ed, ing)
Saw	Scru'pulous	Sen'ile	Shampoo' (ed, ing)
Say (ing), said	Scru'tinize (ed, ing)	Sen'ior	Sham'rock
Scab	Scru'tiny	Sen'iority	Shank
Scab'bard	Scud (ded, ding)	Sensa'tion	Shape (ed, ing)
Scab'fold	Scuff'le (ed, ing)	Sense	Shape'ly
Scald (ed, ing)	Scul	Sen'sible	Share (ed, ing)
Scale (ed, ing)	Sculp'tor	Sen'sitive	Shark
Scal'lop	Sculp'ture	Sen'sual	Sharp
Scalp (ed, ing)	Scum	Sen'tence (ed, ing)	Sharp'en (ed, ing)
Scal'pel	Scurf	Sen'tentious	Sharp'ly
Scaly	Scurril'ity	Sen'tient	Sharp'shooter
Scamp	Scur'rilous	Sen'timent	Shat'ter (ed, ing)
Scam'per (ed, ing)	Scur'vy	Sen'tinel	Shave (ed, ing)
Scan (med, ming)	Scut'tle (ed, ing)	Sen'try	She
Scan'dal	Sea	Sep'arate (ed, ing)	Sheaf
Scant	Seal (ed, ing)	Se'poy	Shear (ing), sheared,
Scap'e'grace	Seam	Septem'ber	shorn
Scar (red, ring)	Seam'stress	Sept'ic	Shears
Scarce	Seap'ort	Septuagena'rian	Sheath
Scare (ed, ing)	Sear (ed, ing)	Septuages'ima	Sheathe (ed, ing)
Scare'crow	Search (ed, ing)	Sep'ulchre	Shed (din'r)
Scarf' skin	Sea'son (ed, ing)	Sep'ulture	Shen
Scar'ify (ing), scari-	Sea'sonacle	Se'quel	Sheep
fl'd	Sea'soning	Se'quence	Sheep'ish
Scar'let	Seat	Seques'ter (ed, ing)	Sheer (ed, ing)
Scat'ter (ed, ing)	Sea'weed	Ser'aph	Sheet
Scav'enger	Sea'worthy	Sere	Sheik
Scene	Seba'ceous	Serene'	Shek'el
Sec'nery	Secede' (ed, ing)	Serf	Shell
Scent (ed, ing)	Seces'sion	Serge	Shell'ac
Scep'ter	SecludE' (ed, ing)	Ser'geant	Shell fish
Scep'tic	Seclu'sion	Ser'iculture	Shel'ter (ed, ing)
Sc'ep'tical	Sec'ond (ed, ing)	Ser'ies	Shelve (ed, ing)
Sc'ep'ticism	Sec'ondary	Ser'ious	Shelv'ing
Sched'ule	Se'crecy	Ser'mon	Shemit'ic
SchemE (ed, ing)	Se'cret	Ser'ous	Sheol
Schism	Sec'retary	Ser'pent	Shep'herd
Schol'ar	SecretE' (ed, ing)	Ser'pentine	Sher'iff
Schol'arship	Secre'tion	Ser'um	Shew'bread
School	Secre'tiveness	Serve (ed, ing)	Shib'boleth
Sci'at'ica	Sect	Ser'vice	Shield (ed, ing)
Sci'ence	Secta'rian	Ser'vile	Shift (ed, ing)
Scientif'ic	Sec'ular		

Shift'less	Silk'y	Sleek	Snort (ed, ing)
Shilla'lah	Sil'y	Sleep (ing), slept	Snout
Shil'ling	Silt	Sleep'y	Snow
Shim'mer (ed, ing)	Sil'ver	Sleet	Snub (bed, bing)
Shin	Sim'lar	Sleeve	Snuff (ed, ing)
Shine (ing), shone	Sim'le	Sleigh	Snuff'le (ed, ing)
Shin'gle (ed, ing)	Sim'il'tude	Sleight	Snug
Shin'gles	Sim'mer (ed, ing)	Slen'der	Snug'gle (ed, ing)
Shin'ney	Sim'on'y	Sley	So
Ship (ped, ping)	Sim'ple	Slice	Soak (ed, ing)
Ship'shape	Sim'pleton	Slide (ing), slid, slid-	Soap
Ship'wreck	Simplic'ity	den	Soar (ed, ing)
Shirk (ed, ing)	Sim'plify (ing), sim-	Slight (ed, ing)	Sob (bed, bing)
Shirt	plified	Sli'y	So'ber
Shiv'er (ed, ing)	Sim'ulate (ed, ing)	Slim	Sobriquet'
Shoal	Simulta'neous	Slime	So'ciable
Shoat	Sin	Sling (ing), slung	So'cial
Shock (ed, ing)	Sincere'	Slink (ing), slunk	So'cialism
Shod'dy	Sin'ecure	Slip (ped, ping)	Soci'ety
Shoe (ing), shod	Sin'ew	Slip'pery	Socin'ian
Shoot (ing), shot	Sing (ing), sang, sung	Slit (fed, ting)	So'da
Shop (ped, ping)	Sing'E (ed), singeing	Sliv'er	Sodal'ity
Shop'lift'er	Sin'gle (ed, ing)	Slob'ber (ed, ing)	So'fa
Shore (ed, ing)	Sin'gular	Slog'an	Soft
Short	Sin'ister	Slop (ped, ping)	Soft'en (ed, ing)
Short'coming	Sink (ing), sank, sunk	Slope	Soil (ed, ing)
Short'hand	Sin'ner	Slot	So'jour'n (ed, ing)
Shot	Sin'uous	Sloth	Sol'ace (ed, ing)
Shoul'der (ed, ing)	Sip (ped, ping)	Slouch (ed, ing)	Sol'ar
Shout (ed, ing)	Si'phon	Slough (ed, ing)	Sol'der (ed, ing)
Show'el (ed, ing)	Sir	Slough'y	Sole
Show (ing), showed,	Sire	Sloven	Sol'ecism
shown	Si'ren	Slow	Sol'emn
Show'er	Si'roc'co	Sludge	Sol'emnize (ed, ing)
Shred	Sis'ter	Slug'fish	Solic'it (ed, ing)
Shrew	Sit (ting), sat	Sluice	Sol'cita'tion
Shrewd	Site	Slum	Solic'itude
Shriek (ed, ing)	Sit'uated	Slum'ber (ed, ing)	Solid'
Shriev'alty	Six	Slur (red, ring)	Solid'ify (ing), solidi-
Shrill	Six'teen	Slush	fed
Shrine	Six'ty	Slut	Solid'ity
Shrink (ing), shrank,	Size	Sly	Soli'loquize (ed, ing)
shrunk	Siz'ing	Sly'ly	Soli'toquy
Shrive (ed, ing)	Skate	Smack (ed, ing)	Sol'taire'
Shriv'el (ed, ing)	Skein	Small	Sol'titary
Shroud	Skel'eton	Small'pox'	Sol'titude
Shrub	Skep'tic	Smart (ed, ing)	Sol'tice
Shrug	Skep'tical	Smash (ed, ing)	Sol'tible
Shud'der (ed, ing)	Skep'ticism	Smear (ed, ing)	Solu'tion
shuff'le (ed, ing)	Skech	Smell (ing), smelled,	Solve (ed, ing)
shun (ned, ping)	Skill	smelt	Solv'ency
shut (ting)	Skim (med, ming)	Smelt (ed, ing)	Solv'ent
shut'tle	skin	Smelt'er	Som'bre
Shut'tlecock	Skin'ny	Smile (ed, ing)	Some
Shy (ing), shied	Skip (ped, ping)	Smirk (ed, ing)	Som'ersault
rub'liant	Skir'mish	Smite (ing), smote,	Some'thing
Sib'y'l	Skit'tish	smitten	Some'what
sick	Skulk (ed, ing)	Smock	Som'namb'ulism
sick'en (ed, ing)	skull	Smoke (ed, ing),	Som'nolence
sick'le	Skunk	Smooth (ed, ing)	Son
siege	Sky	Smooth'er (ed, ing),	Song
side (ed, ing)	Sky'larking	Smoul'der (ed, ing)	Son'net
side'real	Slab	Smudge (ed, ing)	Son'o'rous
side'le (ed, ing)	Slack	Smug'gle (ed, ing)	Soon
siege	Slack'en (ed, ing)	Smut	Soot
sies'ta	Slag	Smutch (ed, ing)	Sooth'E (ed, ing)
sift (ed, ing)	Slake (ed, ing)	Snag	Sooth'sayer,
sigh (ed, ing)	Slam (med, ming)	Snail	Soot'y
sight	Slan'der (ed, ing)	Snake	Soph'ism
sight'liness	Slang	Snap (ped, ping)	Soph'ist
sign	Slap	Snap'pish	Soporific
sig'nal (ed, ing)	Slash (ed, ing)	Snare	Sor'cerer
sig'nalize (ed, ing)	Slate	Snarl (ed, ing)	Sor'cery
sig'nally	Slat'tern	Snatch (ed, ing)	Sor'd'id
sig'nature	Slaugh'ter	Sneak (ed, ing)	Sore
Significant	Slave	Sneer (ed, ing)	Soror'icide
sig'nify (ing), signi-	Slav'er	Sneeze (ed, ing)	Sor'row (ed, ing)
fied	Slav'er	Sniff (ed, ing)	Sor'ry
Si'lence (ed, ing)	Slav'ery	Snip (ped, ping)	Sort (ed, ing)
Si'lent	Slay (ed, ing)	Sniv'el (ed, ing)	Sortie'
Sil'ica	Sleave	Snob	Sot
Sil'h'cious	Sled	Snooze (ed, ing)	Sot'tish
Silk	Sledge	Snore (ed, ing)	Soul
Silk'en			

Soulless	Spir'itual	Staid	Stick'ler
Sound (ed, ing)	Spir'itualism	Stain (ed, ing)	Stick'y
Soup	Spiritual'ity	Stake (ed, ing)	Stiff
Sour	Spirituelle'	Stalac'tite	Stiffen (ed, ing)
Source	Spis'ated	Stale	Sti'fle (ed, ing)
Sour'y	Spit (ting)	Stalk (ed, ing)	Stig'ma
Souse (ed, ing)	Spite	Stall	Stig'matize (ed, ing)
South	Spit'fire	Stall'ion	Stile
Southeast'	Spit'tle	Stal'wart	Still (ed, ing)
South'ern	Spittoon'	Stam'ina	Still'born
South'erner	Splash (ed, ing)	Stam'mer (ed, ing)	Stim'ulant
South'ron	Spleen	Stamp (ed, ing)	Stim'ulate (ed, ing)
Southwest'	Splen'did	Stam'pede	Stim'ulus
Souvenir'	Splen'dor	Stanch (ed, ing)	Sting (ing), stung
sov'reign	Splice (ed, ing)	Stand (ing), stood	Stin'gy
sov'reignty	Sploit	Stand'ard	Stink
sow (ed, ing), sown	Splin'ter	Stan'za	Stint (ed, ing)
Soy	Split (ting)	Sta'ple	Sti'pend
Spa	Sploit'ter (ed, ing)	Star	Sti'ple (ed, ing)
space	Spoil (ed, ing)	Star'board	Sti'pulate (ed, ing)
spa'cious	Spoke	Starch	Stir (red, ring)
span (ned, ning)	Spo'liate (ed, ing)	Star'chy	Stitch (ed, ing)
spank (ed, ing)	Spolia'tion	Star'e (ed, ing)	Stock (ed, ing)
spar (red, ring)	Sponge	Stark	Stockade'
sparE (ed, ing)	Spon'gy	Start (ed, ing)	Stock'broker
spar'kle (ed, ing)	Spon'sor	Star'tle (ed, ing)	Stock'ing
spar'klingly	Spontane'ity	Star'VE (ed, ing)	Stocks
spar'row	Sponta'neous	State (ed, ing)	Stock'y
Sparse	Spoon	State'ly	Sto'ical
Spasm	Spoon'ey	State'ment	Stole
Spasmod'ic	Sporad'ic	States'man	Stolid
Spat	Sport	Stat'ics	Stom'ach
Spat'ter (ed, ing)	Sport'ive	Sta'tion (ed, ing)	Stomach'ic
Spawn	Spot	Sta'tionary	Stom'ach-pump
Speak (ing), spoke	Spouse	Sta'tionery	Stone (ed, ing)
Speak'er	Spout	Stat'uary	Sto'ny
Spear	Sprain (ed, ing)	Stat'ue	Stool
Spe'cial	Sprawl (ed, ing)	Stat'ure	Stoop (ed, ing)
Spe'cialist	Spray	Stat'us	Stop (ped, ping)
Spe'cialty	Spread (ing)	Stat'ute	Stop'page
Spe'cie	Spree	Stat'utory	Stop'ple
Specif'ic	Sprig	Staunch	Stop'watch
Specifica'tion	Spright'ly	Stave (ed, ing)	Stor'age
Spec'ify (ing), speci- fied	Spring (ing), sprang, sprung	Stay (ed, ing)	Stor'E (ed, ing)
Spec'imen	Sprin'kle (ed, ing)	Stead	Stork
Spe'cious	Sprite	Stead'fast	Storm (ed, ing)
Speck	Sprout (ed, ing)	Stead'y (ing), stead- ied	Sto'ry
Speck'le (ed, ing)	Spruce	Steak	Stout
Spec'tacle	Spry	Steal (ing), stole, sto- len	Stout'ly
Specta'tor	Spume	Stealth	Stow (ed, ing)
Spec'tre	Spur (red, ring)	Steam (ed, ing)	Stow'away
Spec'ulate (ed, ing)	Spu'rious	Steel	Strad'dle (ed, ing)
Specula'tion	Spurn (ed, ing)	Steel'yard	Strag'gle (ed, ing)
Speech	Spurt (ed, ing)	Steep (ed, ing)	Straight
Speed (ed, ing), sped	Sput'ter (ed, ing)	Stee'plechase	Straight'en (ed, ing)
Spell (ed, ing)	Spy	Steer (ed, ing)	Strain (ed, ing)
Spell'bound	Squab'ble (ed, ing)	Stellar	Straight'ened (ed, ing)
Spend (ing), spent	Squad	Stem (med, ming)	Strait
Spend'thrift	Squad'ron	Stench	Strait'en (ed, ing)
Spermace'ti	Squall	Stenog'raphy	Strait'-jacket
Spew (ed, ing)	Squal'or	Stentor'ian	Strait'-laced
Sphere	Squat (ted, ting)	Step (ped, ping)	Strand (ed, ing)
Spherical	Squeak	Step'-mother	Strange
Spherom'eter	Squeal (ed, ing)	Steppe	Stran'gle (ed, ing)
Sphine'ter	Squeam'ish	Ster'eoscope	Strangula'tion
Sphinx	Squeeze (ed, ing)	Ster'eotype	Strap
Spice	Squelch (ed, ing)	Ster'ile	Strap'per
Spic'y	Squib	Ster'ilize (ed, ing)	Strat'a
Spig'ot	Squint (ed, ing)	Ster'ling	Strat'agem
Spike	Squirm (ed, ing)	Stern	Strat'egy
Spike'nard	Squirt (ed, ing)	Stern'ly	Stratifica'tion
Spile	Stab (bed, bing)	Ster'num	Straw
Spill (ed, ing), spilt	Stabil'ity	Ster'torous	Stray (ed, ing)
Spin (ning), spun	Sta'ble	Stet	Streak
Spin'ach	Stack	Steth'o'scope	Stream (ed, ing)
Spin'age	Staff	Steve'dore	Street
Spin'al	Stag	Stew (ed, ing)	Strength
Spin'dle	Stag'ger (ed, ing)	Stew'ard	Strength'en (ed, ing)
Spine	Stag'nant	Stuck (ing), stuck	Stress
Spin'ster	Stag'nate (ed, ing)	Stic'kle (ed, ing)	Stretch (ed, ing)
Spir'al			Strew (ed, ing), strewn
Spir'it			Strict
			Strict'ly
			Strict'ure

Stride (ing), strode, stridden	Sub'stitute (ed, ing)	Sub'ple	Swirl (ed, ing)
Strife	Sub'terfuge	Sup'plement (ed, ing)	Switch
Strike (ing), struck	Sub'tile	Sup'pliant	Swiv'el
String	Sub'tile	Sup'plicant	Swion (ed, ing)
Strin'gent	Sub'tract' (ed, ing)	Sup'plicate (ed, ing)	Swoop (ed, ing)
Strip (ped, ping)	Sub'turb	Supply' (ing), sup-plied	Syc'ophant
Stripe (ed, ing)	Suburb'an	Support' (ed, ing)	Syll'able
Strive (ing), strove, striven	Subver'sion	Suppose' (ed, ing)	Syll'abus
StrokE (ed, ing)	Subvert' (ed, ing)	Suppose' (ed, ing)	Syll'ogism
Stroll (ed, ing)	Sub'way	Suppositi'tious	Syl'ph
Strong	Suc'ceed (ed, ing)	Suppress' (ed, ing)	Syl'van
Struct'ure	Success'	Sup'purate (ed, ing)	Sym'bol
Strug'gle (ed, ing)	Succes'sion	Suppura'tion	Symbol'ic
Strum'pet	Succin'et	Suprem'acy	Symbol'ical
Strut (ted, ting)	Suc'oor (ed, ing)	Supreme'	Sym'bolize (ed, ing)
Strych'nine	Suc'cumb' (ed, ing)	Surcharge'	Sym'metrical
Stub'born	Suck (ed, ing)	Sure	Sym'metry
Stue'ce	Suck'er	Sure'ty	Sympathe'ic
Stud (ded, ding)	Suck'le (ed, ing)	Surf	Sym'pathize (ed, ing)
Stu'dent	Suck'den	Sur'face	Sym'pathy
Stu'dio	Sue (ed, ing)	Sur'feit (ed, ing)	Sym'phony
Stu'dious	Sue't	Surge (ed, ing)	Sympo'sium
Stud'y (ing), studied	Suffer (ed, ing)	Sur'gery	Symp'tom
Stuff (ed, ing)	Sufferance	Sur'gical	Syn'chronism
Stuff'y	Suffice' (ed, ing)	Sur'ly	Syn'chronize (ed, ing)
Stu'tify (ing), stulti-fied	Suffic'ient	Surmise' (ed, ing)	Syn'cope
Stum'ble (ed, ing)	Suffocate (ed, ing)	Surmount' (ed, ing)	Syn'dicate
Stump (ed, ing)	Suffrage	Sur'name	Syn'od
Stun (ned, ning)	Suffuse' (ed, ing)	Surpass' (ed, ing)	Syn'onym
Stunt (ed, ing)	Sug'ar	Sur'plice	Syn'onyme
Stupefac'tion	Suggest' (ed, ing)	Sur'plus	Synon'y'mous
Stu'pefy (ing), stupe-fied	Sugges'tive	Surprise' (ed, ing)	Synop'sis
Stupen'dous	Suicide	Surren'der (ed, ing)	Syn'tax
Stu'pid	Suit (ed, ing)	Surrepti'tious	Syn'thesis
Stu'por	Suit'able	Sur'rogate	Syr'inge
Stur'dy	Suite	Surround' (ed, ing)	Syr'up, or Sirup
Stur'geon	Suit'or	Surveil'lance	System
Stut'ter (ed, ing)	Sulk (ed, ing)	Survey' (ed, ing)	Systemat'ic
Sty	Sul'len	Sur'vey	Systematize (ed, ing)
Sty'le (ed, ing)	Sul'ly (ing), sullied	Survival	System'ic
Sty'lish	Sul'phur	Survive' (ed, ing)	
Stylograph'ic	Sul'try	Suscep'tible	T
Styp'tic	Sum	Suspect' (ed, ing)	Tab'ard
Suav'ity	Sum'mary	Suspend' (ed, ing)	Tab'ernacle
Suabal'tern	Sum'mit	Suspense'	Tab'le
Subdivide' (ed, ing)	Sum'mon (ed, ing)	Suspension	Tab'let
Subdivis'ion	Sumpt'uary	Suspi'cion	Taboo' (ed, ing)
Subdu'able	Sumpt'uous	Sustain' (ed, ing)	Tabulate (ed, ing)
Subdue' (ed, ing)	Sun (ned, ning)	Sus'tenance	Tac'it
Subja'cent	Sun'der (ed, ing)	Sustenta'tion	Tac'iturn
Subject' (ed, ing)	Sun'dry	Su'ture	Tack (ed, ing)
Sub'ject	Sun'ny	Swab (bed, bing)	Tact
Subjec'tion	Sup (ped, ping)	Swag	Tacti'cian
Subjec'tive	Superabound' (ed, ing)	Swag'ger (ed, ing)	Tac'tics
Subjoin' (ed, ing)	Superabun'dance	Swal'low (ed, ing)	Tad'pole
Subjugate (ed, ing)	Superan'nuate (ed, ing)	Swamp	Taff'rail
Subjunct'ive	Superb'	Swan	Tag
Sublime'	Supercar'go	Swarm (ed, ing)	Tail
Sublim'ity	Supercil'ious	Swarth'iness	Taint (ed, ing)
Submarine'	Superer'ogation	Swarth'y	Take (ing), took
Submerge' (ed, ing)	Supererog'atory	Swath	Tal'apoin
Submis'sion	Superfi'cial	Swathe	Talc
Submis'sive	Superfine'	Sway (ed, ing)	Tale
Submit' (ted, ting)	Superflu'ity	Swear (ing), swore, sworn	Tal'ent
Subs'ordinate	Superflu'ous	Sweat (ed, ing)	Talk (ed, ing)
Re'born' (ed, ing)	Superhu'man	Sweep (ing), swept	Talk'ative
Subpœ'na	Superintend' (ed, ing)	Sweep'stakes	Tall
Subscribe' (ed, ing)	Superintend'ent	Sweet	Tal'low
Sub'sequent	Superior'ity	Sweet'bread	Tal'ly (ing), tallied
Subserve' (ed, ing)	Super'lative	Sweet'heart	Tallyho'
Subser'vient	Supernat'ural	Swell (ed, ing)	Tal'mud
Subside' (ed, ing)	Superscribe' (ed, ing)	Swel'ter (ed, ing)	Tal'on
Sub'sidize (ed, ing)	Supersede' (ed, ing)	Swerve (ed, ing)	Tam'arind
Sub'sidy	Supersti'tion	Swift	Tambourine'
Subsist' (ed, ing)	Supersti'tious	Swill (ed, ing)	Tame (ed, ing)
Sub'stauce	Superstr'ucture	Swim (ming), swam, swim	Tam'per (ed, ing)
Substan'tial	Superven'e' (ed, ing)	Swine	Tan (ned, ning)
Substan'tiate (ed, ing)	Supervise' (ed, ing)	Swin'dle (ed, ing)	Tan'dem
Sub'stantive	Supervi'sor	Swing (ing), swung	Tan'gent
	Supine'		Tan'gible
			Tan'gle

Tank	Ter'minate (ed, ing)	Tia'ra	Tough
Tan'nin	Terminology	Tick (ed, ing)	Tour
Tan'sy	Ter'minus	Tick'le (ed, ing)	Tour'ist
Tan'talize (ed, ing)	Terres'trial	Tid'bit	Tour'nament
Tan'tamount	Ter'rible	Tide	Tour'ney
Tap (ped, ping)	Ter'rify (ing), terrified	Ti'dy	Tow (ed, ing)
Ta'per	Ter'ritory	Tie, tied, tying	Tow'ard
Tape' worm	Ter'rор	Tif	Tow'ards
Tapio'ca	Terse	Tift	Tow'el
Ta'pir	Test (ed, ing)	Ti'ger	Tow'er
Tar	Testament	Tight	Town
Taran'tula	Testa'tor	Tight	Town'ship
Tar'dy	Test'icle	Tilt (ed, ing)	Toxicology
Tare	Test'ify (ing), testified	Tilt (ed, ing)	Toy (ed, ing)
Tar'get	Testimonia'l	Tim'ber	Trace (ed, ing)
Tar'iff	Testimonia'l	Tim'bre	Trace'able
Tar'nish (ed, ing)	Test'imony	Time (ed, ing)	Trace'able
Tarpaul'n	Test'y	Time'ly	Trac'hea
Tar'ry (ing), tarried	Test'imony	Tim'id	Track (ed, ing)
Tarsometatarsus	Text	Tin	Tract
Tarsot'omy	Text'ure	Tinct'ure (ed, ing)	Trac'table
Tart	Thank (ed, ing)	Tinge	TradE (ed, ing)
Tar'tar	Thanks'giving	Tin'gle (ed, ing)	Tradition
Task	Thatch (ed, ing)	Tin'kle (ed, ing)	Traduce' (ed, ing)
Tas'sel	Thaumaturg'ist	Ti'ny	Traf'fic
Taste (ed, ing)	Thaw (ed, ing)	Tip (ped, ping)	Trag'edy
Taste'ful	The'atre	Tip'ple (ed, ing)	Trail (ed, ing)
Tat'tle (ed, ing)	Theft	Tip'sy	Train (ed, ing)
Tattoo' (ed, ing)	The'ism	Tirade'	Trait
Taunt (ed, ing)	Theme	Tire (ed, ing)	Trai'tor
Taut	Then	Tis'sue	Tram'mel (ed, ing)
Tautolog'ical	Thence	Tit'bit	Tramp (ed, ing)
Tautology	Theoc'raey	Tithe	Tram'ple (ed, ing)
Taw'dry	Theolo'gian	Titilla'tion	Trance
Taw'ny	Theol'ogy	Ti'tle	Tran'quil
Tax (ed, ing)	Theoph'any	Tit'ter (ed, ing)	Tran'quility
Taxa'tion	The'orist	Tit'tle	Transact' (ed, ing)
Tax'idemy	The'orize (ed, ing)	To	Transatlan'tic
Teach (ing), taught	The'ory	Toad	Transcend' (ed, ing)
Team	Therapeu'tics	Toad'y	Transcenden'tal
Tear (ing), tore, torn	There	Toast (ed, ing)	Transcribe' (ed, ing)
Tease (ed, ing)	Thermom'eter	To-day'	Transfer' (red, ring)
Teat	The'sis	Tod'dle (ed, ing)	Transfer'able
Tech'nical	Thick	Toe	Transfig'ure (ed, ing)
Technology	Thick'en (ed, ing)	Togeth'er	Transfix' (ed, ing)
Te'dious	Thief	Toil (ed, ing)	Transform' (ed, ing)
Teem (ed, ing)	Thigh	Toilet	Transgress' (ed, ing)
Teeto'taler	Thin	Toilette	Tran'sient
Tele'gram	Thing	Tolerate (ed, ing)	Tran'sit
Tele'graph (ed, ing)	Think (ing), thought	Toll (ed, ing)	Transi'tion
Tele'graphy	Thirst	Tomb	Tran'sitory
Tele'phone (ed, ing)	Thith'er	Tomfool'ery	Translate' (ed, ing)
Tele'scope	Thong	Ton	Transmit' (ed, ing)
Tell (ing), told	Thor'ax	Tone	Transmu'table
Temer'ity	Thor'ough	Tongue	Transpar'ent
Tem'per (ed, ing)	Thor'oughfare	Tonic	Transpire' (ed, ing)
Tem'perament	Though	Ton'sure	Transport' (ed, ing)
Tem'perance	Thought	Too	Trans'port
Tem'perate	Thou'sand	Tool	Transpose' (ed, ing)
Tem'perature	Thra'l'dom	Toot (ed, ing)	Transubstantia'tion
Tem'pest	Thrash (ed, ing)	Tooth	Trap
Tem'poral	Threat	Top	Trash
Tempora'rily	Threat'en (ed, ing)	Top'ic	Trav'ail
Tem'porary	Thresh (ed, ing)	Topog'raphy	Trav'el (ed, ing)
Tem'porize (ed, ing)	Thresh'old	Top'ple (ed, ing)	Trav'eler
Tempt (ed, ing)	Thrift	Torment' (ed, ing)	Trav'erse (ed, ing)
Ten'able	Thrill (ed, ing)	Tor'ment	Trav'esty
Tenac'ity	Thrive (ing), thrive,	Torna'do	Trawl
Ten'ant	thriven	Torpe'do	Tray
Tend (ed, ing)	Throat	Tor'pid	Treach'erous
Tend'ency	Throb (bed, bing)	Tor'por	Tread (ing), trod,
Ten'der (ed, ing)	Throe	Tor'refy (ing), torre-	trodden
Ten'derness	Throne	fled	Trea'son
Ten'et	Throng	Tor'rent	Treas'ure
Ten'nis	Throt'tle (ed, ing)	Tor'rid	Treas'ury
Tense	Through	Tor'sion	Treat (ed, ing)
Ten'sion	Throughout'	Tor'so	Trea'tise
Ten'tative	Throw (ing), thrown	Tort'ure (ed, ing)	Trea'ty
Ten'ure	Thrust (ing)	Toss (ed, ing)	Treb'le
Tep'id	Thumb	Total'ity	Trem'ble (ed, ing)
Tergiversa'tion	Thump (ed, ing)	Tot'ter (ed, ing)	Tremen'dous
Term	Thus	Touch (ed, ing)	Trem'or
Ter'magant	Thwart (ed, ing)	Touch'y	Trend
	Thyme		Prepan' (ned, ning)

Trephine'	Tun'nel	Unanim'ity	Un'derwear
Trepida'tion	Tur'ban	Unan'imous	Un'derwriter
Tres'pass (ed, ing)	Tur'bid	Unan'imously	Undesign'ing
Tres'sel	Tur'bulent	Unan'swerable	Undetermina'tion
Tres'tle	Tureen'	Unapproach'able	Undis'ciplined
Trey	Turf	Unassum'ing	Undo' (ing), undid
Tri'al	Tur'gid	Unattract'ive	Undone'
Tri'angle	Tur'moil	Unavail'ing	Undoubt'ed
Tribula'tion	Turn (ed, ing)	Unavoid'able	Undress' (ed, ing)
Tribu'nal	Turn'key	Unavoid'ably	Undue'
Tribu'tary	Turn'table	Unawares'	Undula'tion
Trib'ute	Turn'pentine	Unbear'able	Undu'ly
Trichi'na	Tur'pitude	Unbeknown'	Undy'ing
Trick (ed, ing)	Tur'tle	Unbelief'	Unearth'
Trick'ery	Tusk	Unbeliev'er	Unear'sily
Tric'kle (ed, ing)	Tus'sle	Unbeliev'ing	Unear'siness
Tri'cycle	Tu'telage	Unbend' (ing), unbent	Unear'sy
Trien'nal	Tu'tor	Unbi'assed	Une'qual
Tri'fle (ed, ing)	Twad'dle	Unbind' (ing), un-	Unequiv'ocal
Trigonom'etry	Twain	bound	Unerr'ing
Trill	Twang (ed, ing)	Unblem'ished	Unerr'ingly
Tril'ogy	Tweez'ers	Unblest'	Unfaith'ful
Trim (med, ming)	Twice	Unblush'ing	Unfasten' (ed, ing)
Trinita'rian	Twig	Unbolt'	Unfeign'edly
Trin'ity	Twilight	Unborn'	Unfil'ial
Tri'o	Twine (ed, ing)	Unbos'om (ed, ing)	Unfit'
Trip (ped, ping)	Twinge	Unbound'ed	Unfit'ness
Tri'partite	Twin'kle (ed, ing)	Unbri'dled	Unfold' (ed, ing)
Trip'le	Twirl (ed, ing)	Unbur'ten (ed, ing)	Unforeseen'
Trip'let	Twist (ed, ing)	Uncer'tain	Unfort'unate
Trip'pod	Twitch (ed, ing)	Uncer'tainty	Unfound'ed
Trite	Tym'pan	Unchar'itable	Unfurl' (ed, ing)
Trit'urate (ed, ing)	Tym'panum	Unchrist'ian	Ungain'ly
Tri'umph (ed, ing)	Type	Un'cial	Ungen'erous
Triumph'ant	Ty'phoid	Unciv'il	Ungift'ed
Tri'une	Ty'phus	Unciv'ilized	Ungird'
Trivial	Typ'ical	Unclasp'	Ungod'liness
Troll (ed, ing)	Typ'ify (ing), typified	Unclean'	Ungod'ly
Trol'ly, or Trol'ley	Typograph'ic	Uncom'fortable	Ungov'ernable
Trope	Typog'raphy	Uncom'mon	Ungrace'ful
Tro'phy	Tyran'nical	Uncom'promising	Ungrac'ious
Trop'ics	Tyr'annize (ed, ing)	Unconcern'	Ungrate'ful
Trot	Tyr'anny	Unconcern'ed	Ungrudg'ing
Troth	Ty'rant	Unconcern'ed	Un'guent
Troub'le (ed, ing)	Ty'ro	Uncondi'tional	Unhap'pily
Trough		Uncon'querable	Unhap'piness
Trounce (ed, ing)		Uncon'scionable	Unhap'py
Trou'sers		Uncon'scious	Unhar'ness
Trousseau'		Unconstitu'tional	Unhealth'ful
Trow'el		Unconstitu'tional'ity	Unhealth'fulness
Tru'ant		Uncontrol'able	Unhealth'iness
Truce		Unconvert'ed	Unic'orn
Truc'kle (ed, ing)		Uncour'teous	Uni'form
Truc'ulent		Uncouth'	Uni'form'ity
Trudge (ed, ing)		Uncov'er (ed, ing)	Unimpeach'able
True		Unc'tion	Unin'terested
Tru'ism		Unct'uous	Uninterrupt'ed
Tru'ly		Unct'uousness	Un'ion
Trump (ed, ing)		Undaunt'ed	Unique'
Trum'pet		Undeni'able	Un'ison
Trun'cate (ed, ing)		Un'der	Un'it
Trun'dle (ed, ing)		Un'der-clothes	Unita'rian
Trunk		Un'dercurrent	Unit'E (ed, ing)
Truss		Undergo' (ing), un-	Uni'tedly
Trust (ed, ing)		dergone	Un'ity
Truth		Un'dergrowth	Univer'sal
Try (ing), tried		Underhand'	Univer'salist
Tryst		Underlay' (ing), un-	Un'iverse
Tube		derlaid	Univer'sity
Tu'ber		Un'derline	Unjust'
Tu'bercle		Undermine' (ed, ing)	Unkempt'
Tuft		Underneath'	Unkind'
Tug (red, ging)		Un'derpinning	Unkind'ness
Tui'tion		Underrate' (ed, ing)	Unlace' (ed, ing)
Tum'ble (ed, ing)		Un'derscore (ed, ing)	Unlade'
Tum'efy (ing), tume-		Undersell'	Unlaw'ful
fiad		Understand' (ing), un-	Unless'
Tu'mid		derstood	Unlike'
Tu'mor		Undertake' (ing), un-	Unlim'ited
Tu'mult		dertock	Unload' (ed, ing)
Tumult'uous		Undertak'er	Unlock' (ed, ing)
Tun		Undertak'ing	Unloose' (ed, ing)
Tune (ed, ing)		Underval'ue (ed, ing)	Unluck'y

U

Unman'nerly	Unwhole'some	Vac'uum	Ver'dict
Unmean'ing	Unwield'y	Vag'abond	Verge
Unmer'ciful	Unwind' (ing), un- wound	Vag'ary	Ver'ify (ing), verified
Unmer'cifully		Vagi'na	Ver'ily
Unmistak'able	Unwrit'ingly	Va'grancy	Verisimilitude
Unnat'ural	Unwont'ed	Va'grant	Ver'itable
Unnecessa'rily	Unwor'thily	Vague	Ver'mifuge
Unnec'essary	Unwor'thiness	Vain	Vermil'ion
Unnerve' (ed, ing)	Unwor'thy	Vale	Ver'min
Unostenta'tious	Unwrap'	Valedicto'rian	Vernac'ular
Unpal'atable	Unwrit'ten	Valedic'tory	Ver'nal
Unpar'alleled	Unyield'ing	Val'entine	Ver'satile
Unpar'donable	Unyoke' (ed, ing)	Vale'rian	Versatil'ity
Unpleas'ant	Up	Val'et	Versifica'tion
Unpop'ular	Upbraid' (ed, ing)	Val'iant	Ver'sify (ing), versi- fied
Unprec'edented	Upheave' (ed, ing)	Val'id	Ver'sion
Unprej'udiced	Uphold' (ing), upheld	Valise'	Ver'tebra
Unpretend'ing	Up'holster (ed, ing)	Valley	Ver'tical
Unprin'ciple	Up'holsterer	Val'or	Ver'tigo
Unproduc'tive	Up'land	Val'uable	Ves'sel
Unprof'itable	Upon'	Valua'tion	Vest (ed, ing)
Unqual'ified	Up'per	Val'ue (ed, ing)	Ves'tige
Unques'tionable	Up'right	Valv'ular	Ves'try
Unrav'el (ed, ing)	Up'roar	Vam'pire	Vetch
Unrea'sonable	Up'roarious	Van'dal	Vet'eran
Unregen'erate	Upset' (ting)	Vane	Vet'erinary
Unrelent'ing	Up'shot	Van'il'la	Ve'to (ed, ing)
Unremitt'ing	Up'side	Van'ish (ed, ing)	Vex (ed, ing)
Unreserved'	Up'start	Van'ity	Vexa'tion
Unrest'	Up'ward	Van'quish (ed, ing)	Via
Unright'eous	Ur'ban	Vap'or	Vial
Unri'valed	Urban'e'	Vap'or	VibratE (ed, ing)
Unroll' (ed, ing)	Urban'ity	Va'riable	Vice
Unruff'led	Ur'chin	Vari'a'tion	Vicin'ity
Unru'ly	Ur'e'thra	Vari'cose	Vic'ious
Unsafe'	Urge (ed, ing)	Va'riegatE (ed, ing)	Vic'tim
Unsa'vory	Ur'gency	Vari'gat'ion	Vic'timize (ed, ing)
Unscathed'	Ur'gent	Vari'ety	Vic'tor
Unscrew' (ed, ing)	Ur'inal	Va'rioloid	Vic'tuals
Unscrup'ulous	Ur'inary	Va'rious	Vie (ed), vying
Unsearch'able	Ur'inate	Var'nish (ed, ing)	View (ed, ing)
Unsea'sonable	Ur'ine	Va'ry (ing), varied	Vig'il
Unseen'ly	Ur'n	Vase	Vig'ilance
Unseen'	Ur'suline	Vas'sal	Vignette'
Unset'tle (ed, ing)	Us'able	Vast	Vig'or
Unsheathe' (ed, ing)	Us'age	Vast (ed, ing)	Vig'orous
Unshrink'ing	Use (ed, ing),	Vault (ed, ing)	Vile
Unsig'htliness	Use'ful	Vaunt (ed, ing)	Vil'ify (ing), vilified
Unsig'htly	Use'less	Veal	Vil'la
Unskill'ful	Ush'er	Veer (ed, ing)	Vil'lain
Unskill'fulness	Us'ual	Veg'etable	Vil'lainy
Unso'ciable	Us'urer	Vegeta'rian	Vim
Unsophis'ticated	Usurp' (ed, ing)	Veg'etatE (ed, ing)	Vin'dicatE (ed, ing)
Unspeak'able	Usurpa'tion	Ve'hemence	Vindic'tive
Unspot'ted	Us'ury	Ve'hicle	Vine'yard
Unsta'ble	Uten'sil	Veil (ed, ing)	Viol
Unstead'ily	U'terms	Vein	Vio'latE (ed, ing)
Unstead'y	Utilita'rian	Vel'lum	Vio'lence
Unsuccess'ful	Util'ity	Veloc'ipede	Vir'per
Unsuit'able	Utilize' (ed, ing)	Veloc'ity	Vir'gin
Unswerv'ing	Ut'most	Vel'vet	Vir'gile
Unten'able	Ut'opian	Velveteen'	Vir'tue
Unthink'ing	Ut'ter (ed, ing)	Ve'nal	Vir'tuous
Untie (ed), untying	Ut'terable	Vend (ed, ing)	Vir'ulent
Until'	Ut'terance	Veneer' (ed, ing)	Vir'us
Untime'ly	Ut'terly	Ven'erate (ed, ing)	Vis'cid
Untir'ing	Ut'termost	Vene'real	Vis'cous
Unto'	Uxo'rious	Venge'ance	Vise
Untold'		Ve'nial	Vision
Untow'ard		Ven'om	Vis'ion
Untrav'eled		Vent	Vis'it (ed, ing)
Untrue'		Ven'tilate (ed, ing)	Vital
Untruth'		Vent'ure (ed, ing)	Vital'ity
Untwine'		Ven'turesome	Vit'iate (ed, ing)
Unu'sual	Va'cancy	Vera'cious	Vit'rify (ing), vitrified
Unut'terable	Va'cant	Verac'ity	Vit'riol
Unvar'nished	Va'cate (ed, ing)	Veran'da	Vitu'perate (ed, ing)
Unveil' (ed, ing)	Vaca'tion	Verb	Viva'cious
Unwa'rily	Vac'inate (ed, ing)	Ver'bal	Viv'id
Unwar'rantable	Vaccina'tion	Verba'tim	Viv'ify (ing), vivified
Unwa'ry	Vac'ine	Verbose'	Vivisec'tion
Unwea'ried	Vacillate (ed, ing)	Verbos'ity	Vocab'ulary
Unwell'	Vacilla'tion	Ver'dancy	Vo'cal
	Vacu'ity		

Voca'tion	Wave (ed, ing)	Whereof	Win'now (ed, ing)
Vociferate (ed, ing)	Wa'ver (ed, ing)	Whereon	Win'some
Vociferous	Wax (ed, ing)	Whereupon	Win'ter
Voice	Wax'y	Wheresoe'ver	Wipe (ed, ing)
Void (ed, ing)	Way	Whereto	Wire
Vol'atile	Way'farer	Whereunto	Wire'puller
Volca'no	Way'lay' (ing), way-laid	Wherev'er	Wir'y
Vol'i'tion	Way'ward	Wherewith	Wis'dom
Vol'uble	Weak	Wherewithal	Wise
Volu'minous	Weak'en (ed, ing)	Whet (ted, ting)	Wish (ed, ing)
Vol'un'tary	Weak'ness	Whet'stone	Wisp
Volunteer' (ed, ing)	Weal	Whew	Wist'ful
Volup'tuary	Wealth	Whey	Wit
Volup'tuous	Wealth'y	Whiff	Witch
Vom'it (ed, ing)	Wean (ed, ing)	Whig	Witch'ery
Vora'cious	Wear (ing), wore, worn	While	With
Vor'tex	Wea'riness	Whil'om	Withal'
Vo'tary	Wea'risome	Whim	Withdraw' (ing), withdrawn
Vo'te (ed, ing)	Wea'ry (ing), wearied	Whim'per (ed, ing)	With'e
Vouch (ed, ing)	Wea'sel	Whim'sical	With'er (ed, ing)
Vouchsafe' (ed, ing)	Weath'er	Whine (ed, ing)	With'ers
Vow (ed, ing)	Weave (ing), wove, woven	Whin'ny (ing), whinnied	Withhold' (ing), withheld
Vow'el	Wea'zen	Whip	Within'
Voy'age	Web	Whirl (red, ring)	Without'
Vul'gar	Web'footed	Whirl'pool	Withstand' (ing), withstood
Vulgar'ity	Wed (ding), wedded	Whirl'wind	Wit'less
Vul'gate	Wedge	Whisk	Wit'lessly
Vul'n'erable	Wed'lock	Whis'key	Wit'ness (ed, ing)
Vul'ture	Weed	Whis'per (ed, ing)	Wit'ticism
	Weed'y	Whist	Wit'tiness
	Week	Whit	Wit'y
	Week'ly	White	Wiz'ard
	Weep (ing), wept	White'bait	Wiz'en (ed, ing)
	Wee'vil	Whi'ten (ed, ing)	Wood'-waxen
	Weigh (ed, ing)	Whith'er	Woe
	Weight	Whit'low	Woe'ful, or Wo'ful
	Weight'ily	Whiz (zed, zing)	Wold
	Weight'y	Whole	Wolf
	Weird	Whole'sale	Wom'an
	Weird'some (ed, ing)	Whole'some	Wom'anish
	Weld (ed, ing)	Whol'ly	Wom'an'kind
	Wel fare	Whom'soe'ver	Wom'an'ly
	Well	Whoop (ed, ing)	Womb
	Well'-being	Whoop'ing cough	Wom'bat
	Well-nigh	Whor'leberry	Won'der (ed, ing)
	Welsh'er	Whosoe'ver	Won'derful
	Welt	Wick'ed	Won'drous
	Wel'ter (ed, ing)	Wick'et	Wont
	Wen	Wide	Wont'ed
	Wend (ed, ing)	Widen (ed, ing)	Woo (ed, ing)
	Wes'leyan	Wid'en (ed, ing)	Wood'
	Wet (ing)	Wid'geon	Wood'-cut
	Weth'er	Wid'ow	Wood'en
	Wet'-nurse	Wid'ower	Wood'land
	Whack	Width	Woo'er
	Whale	Wield (ed, ing)	Wool
	Whale'bone	Wife	Wool
	Whal'er	Wig	Wool'en
	Wharf	Wig'wam	Word
	Wharf'age	Wild	Word'y
	Wharves	Wild'erness	Work (ed, ing)
	Whatever	Wild'ness	Work'man
	Whatsoe'ver	Wile	Work'manship
	Wheat	Will'iness	World
	Wheat'en	Will (ed, ing)	World'liness
	Whee'dle (ed, ing)	Will'ful	World'ling
	Wheel (ed, ing)	Will'fully	World'ly
	Wheeze (ed, ing)	Wily	Worm (ed, ing)
	Whelm (ed, ing)	Win (ning), won	Worm'y
	Whelp	Wince (ed, ing)	Wor'ry (ing), worried
	When	Winch	Worse
	Whence	Wind (ing), wound	Wor'ship (ed, ing)
	Where	Wind'lass	Wor'shiper
	Where'about	Win'dow	Worst (ed, ing)
	Where'abouts	Wind'pipe	Worst'ed
	Whereas	Wind'ward	Worth
	Whereat'	Wind'y	Wor'thily
	Whereby'	Wine	Worth'less
	Where'fore	Wing	Wor'thy
	Wherein'	Wink (ed, ing)	

W

Wad
 Wad'dle (ed, ing)
 Wads (ed, ing)
 Wa'fer
 Waft (ed, ing)
 Wag (ged, ging)
 Wage (ed, ing)
 Wa'ger (ed, ing)
 Wag'on
 Waif
 Wail (ed, ing)
 Wain'scot
 Waist
 Wait (ed, ing)
 Waive (ed, ing)
 Wake (ed, ing)
 Wak'en (ed, ing)
 Walk (ed, ing)
 Walk'low (ed, ing)
 Wan
 Wan'der (ed, ing)
 Wane (ed, ing)
 Want (ed, ing)
 Wan'ton
 War
 War'ble (ed, ing)
 Ward (ed, ing)
 War'den
 Warehouse
 War'fare
 Warm
 Warmth
 Warn (ed, ing)
 Warp (ed, ing)
 War'rant (ed, ing)
 Wart
 Wa'ry
 Wash (ed, ing)
 Wash'stand
 Wasp
 Waste (ed, ing)
 Waste'ful
 Watch (ed, ing)
 Watch'ful
 Wa'ter (ed, ing)
 Wa'tershed
 Wa'ter spout
 Wa'tery
 Wat'tle

Wound (ed, ing)	Wroth	Yawn (ed, ing)	Zeal
Wraith	Wry	Yea	Zeal'ot
Wran'gle (ed, ing)	Wynn	Year	Zeal'ous
Wrap (ped, ping)		Year'ling	Zeal'ously
Wrap'per	X	Year'ly	Ze'bra
Wrath	Xan'thine	Yearn (ed, ing)	Ze'bu
Wrath'ful	Xe'bec	Yeast, or Yest	Zena'na
Wreak (ed, ing)	Xeroph'agy	Yelk	Zend-Avesta
Wreath	Xeroph'thalmy	Yell	Zen'ith
WreathE (ed, ing)	Xero'tes	Yelp (ed, ing)	Zeph'yr
Wreck (ed, ing)	Xiph'oid	Yeo'man	Ze'ro
Wren	Xy'lite	Yes	Zest
Wrench (ed, ing)	Xy'lograph	Yes'terday	Zig'zag
Wrest (ed, ing)	Xylog'raphy	Yew	Zinc
Wres'tle (ed, ing)	Xyloph'agan	Yield (ed, ing)	Zincog'raphy
Wretch	Xy'lophone	Yoke (ed, ing)	Zir'con
Wretch'ed	Xys'ter	Yolk	Zith'er
Wrig'gle (ed, ing)		Yon	Zo'diac
Wright	Y	Yon'der	Zone
Wring (ing), wrung	Yacht	Yore	Zoolog'ical
Wrin'kle (ed, ing)	Yachts'man	Young	Zool'ogist
Wrist	Ya'hoo	Young'ster	Zool'ogy
Write (ing), wrote,	Yak	Youth	Zooph'agous
written	Yam	Youth'ful	Zo'ophyte
Writ'er	Yank (ed, ing)	Yule'tide	Zoot'omy
Writhe (ed, ing)	Yard		Zounds
Wrong (ed, ing)	Yarn	Z	Zygo'ma
Wrong'ful	Yawl	Zam'bo	Zygomat'ic
Wrong'ly		Ze'a	Zymot'ic

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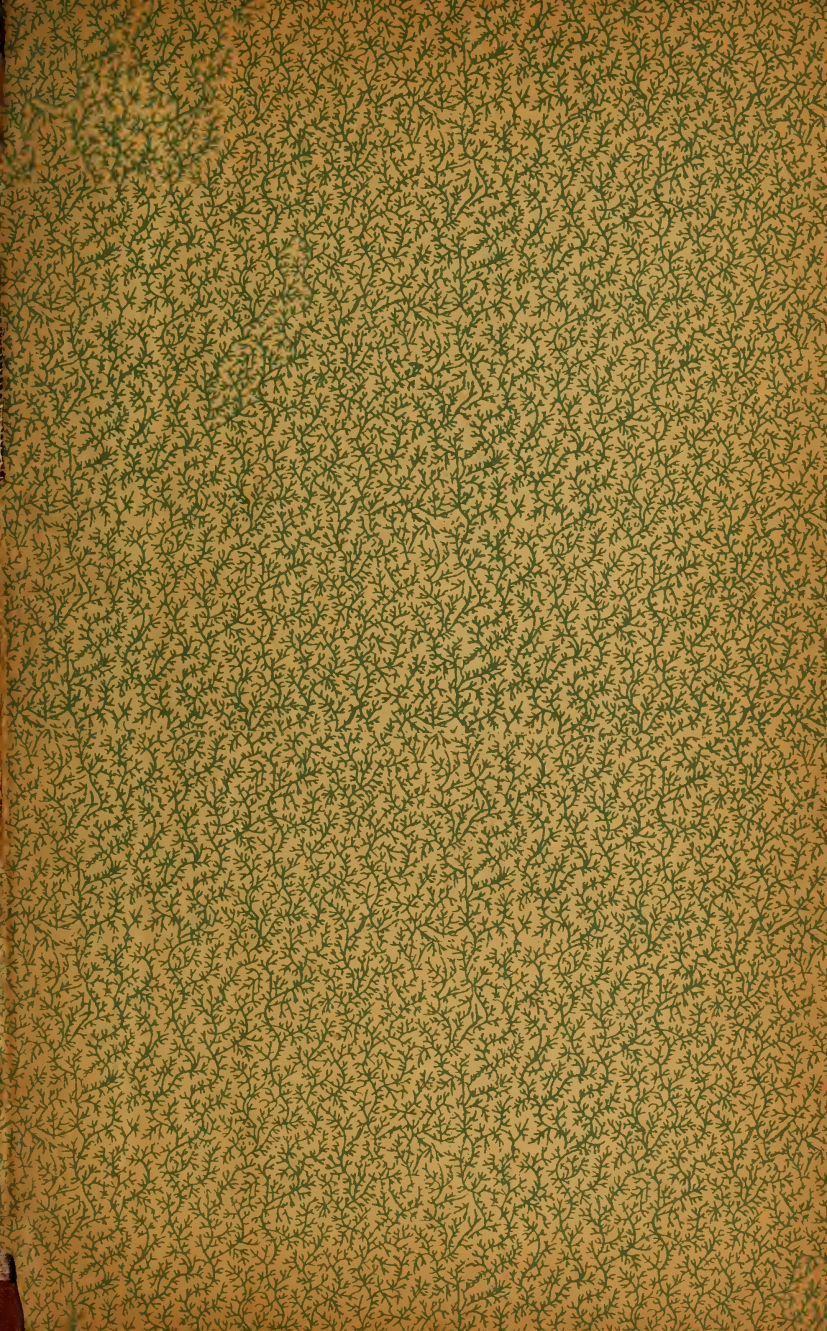
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